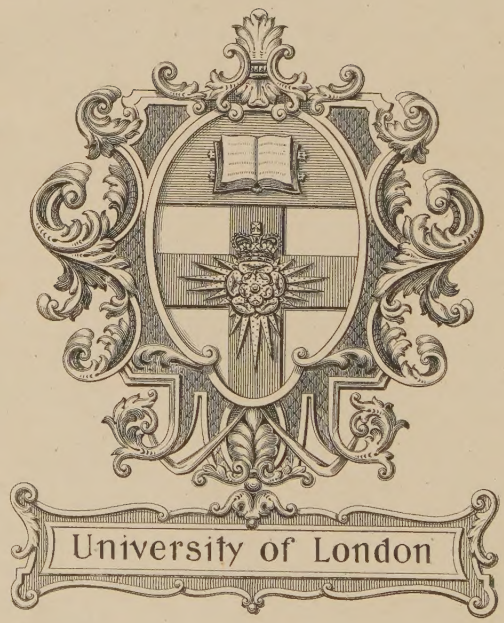
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON LIBRARY

THIS BOOK IS NOT
TO BE PHOTOCOPIED


University of London

606120

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2026

https://archive.org/details/reportsfromcommi0010vari_n9j7

REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES.

—(13—PART IX.)—

SCHOOLS INQUIRY.

VOLS. X. and XI.

Session

19 *November* 1867 —— 31 *July* 1868.

VOL. XXVIII.—PART IX.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1867-8.

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES.—CONTENTS OF THE

THIRTEENTH VOLUME.—PART IX.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the t of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

SCHOOLS INQUIRY:

[56-IX.] VOL. X. SPECIAL REPORTS of ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS:—LONDON DIVISION - - - - - p. 1

[56-X.] VOL. XI. SPECIAL REPORTS of ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS:—SOUTH EASTERN DIVISION - - - 323

SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

Vol. X.

LONDON DIVISION.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS,

AND

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1868.

PREFACE.

THIS volume relates to the London Division as defined by the Registrar General, and not to the larger area (the London Postal District), which forms the subject of the General Report of D. R. Fearon, Esq., the Assistant Commissioner for the Metropolitan District.

The Reports on individual schools contained in this volume are all by Mr. Fearon.

The "Digests of Information" have been compiled independently of the Assistant Commissioner. In the case of endowed schools, the information is derived partly from the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Charities, A.D. 1819 to 1837 (and whenever this is the case a reference has been given to the volume and page); partly from the statements and documents furnished by the trustees and masters in reply to the inquiries of the Commissioners. Assistance has also been occasionally obtained from the Return of Endowed Grammar Schools, (1865). As regards the number and value of Exhibitions to the Universities, the Commissioners were favoured with information from the heads of colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

In the case of Proprietary schools, the information has been derived from the authorities of the schools alone.*

In order to insure accuracy, these Digests were sent in draft to the trustees and to the head masters of the several schools for their revision and correction; and the alterations (if any) made by them have been adopted, whenever the plan of the volume permitted.

The Tabular Digest of Replies from Endowed Grammar Schools has undergone the same process of verification. The questions to which replies were asked for are reprinted at the end of the volume.

The Assistant Commissioner's report and the statements in the Digests concerning the present condition of the schools do not always refer to exactly the same date. The returns obtained

* The school belonging to the Middle-class School Corporation in Bath Street, City Road, has been established subsequently to the Commissioners' inquiries.

from the trustees and masters of Endowed Grammar Schools referred most frequently to the second half-year of 1864; and the statements in the Digests, therefore, apply to that date, unless it be otherwise expressed. Alterations having been usually made by the authorities of the schools where considerable change had occurred, it is believed that these accounts are true, in all important respects, at the present time.

The information (pp. 179–195) respecting the numerous Endowed Schools not included in our list of Grammar and other Secondary Schools, has been obtained by circulars addressed to the trustees and masters, chiefly in 1867 and 1868. In some cases, where no information was received, the amount of income from endowment has been ascertained from the latest returns made to the Charity Commissioners.

A tabular account of the income of the Grammar and other Secondary Schools, and the number of pupils, exhibitions, fees, &c. for the whole of England, will be issued in a separate volume.

June 1868.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

A. ENDOWED SCHOOLS:— PAGE

a. **For Secondary Instruction of Boys:—**

1.—Tables giving a conspectus of the Grammar Schools in the Division - - - - - - - - 2–6

2.—A detailed account of each endowed grammar or other secondary school, consisting of—
1. The Assistant Commissioner's Report;
2. A digest of information received;
3. A reprint of certain forms filled up by the master relating to
(*a.*) Profession of parents of scholars;
(*b.*) Course of instruction;
(*c.*) Distinctions gained by scholars.

These schools occur in the following order:—

Middlesex:

CITY OF LONDON:
(1.) Allhallows Barking, Tower Hill School - - - 7–10
(2.) Christ's Hospital - - - - 11–25
(3.) City of London School - - - 26–39
(4.) The Mercers' School - - - - 40–47
(5.) Neale's Foundation School - - - 48–52
(6.) St. Lawrence Jewry (Exhibitions) - - - 53
(7.) The Stationers' School - - - - 54–58

HACKNEY:
Orchard Street School - - - - 59–61

HAMMERSMITH:
Godolphin School - - - - 62–69

ISLINGTON:
Lady Owen's School - - - - 70–72

STEPNEY:
The Coopers' School - - - - 73–79

STRATFORD-LE-BOW:
Sir John Jolles' School - - - - 80–82

WESTMINSTER:
(1.) Palmer's School - - - - - 83–87
(2.) Hill's School - - - - - 88–92
(3.) St. Clement Danes, Holborn Estate School - - 93–97
(4.) St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Archbishop Tenison's School 98–105

WHITECHAPEL:
The Foundation Commercial Schoo - - - 106–107

Surrey:

CAMBERWELL:
Grammar School - - - - 108

DULWICH COLLEGE - - - - - 109–114

LAMBETH:
Rich's School - - - - - 115

SOUTHWARK:
(1.) St. Olave's and St. John's School - - - 116–118
(2.) St. Saviour's School - - - - 119–127

Kent:

DEPTFORD:
Breton's School - - - - - 128–130

LEWISHAM:
Colfe's School - - - - - 131–137

NEW CROSS:
Royal Naval School - - - - 138–140

PAGE

3.—A tabular digest of the returns furnished by the trustees and masters of the above-named schools in reply to the printed inquiries of the Commissioners - - - - 141–171

β. For Secondary Instruction of Girls :—

A digest of information received concerning endowed schools for the secondary instruction of girls :

These schools are—

ST. JOHN'S WOOD :
Clergy Orphan School - - - - - 175–177

STREATHAM HILL :
Girls Boarding School of Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society 178

WESTMINSTER :
St. Clement-Danes, Holborn Estate (Girls) School - 178

γ. For Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls :—

A tabular digest of the returns furnished by the trustees and masters of endowed "non-classical" schools in reply to the printed inquiries of the Commissioners - - - 179–195

Digest of information received concerning the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society - - - - - 196–198

B. PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS :

α. For Boys :—

A digest of information received concerning proprietary schools for boys, with a reprint (in many cases) of certain forms filled up by the master :—

These schools occur in the following order :—

BLACKHEATH, Proprietary school - - - - 199–208
CAMDEN TOWN, North London Collegiate school - 209–210
CLAPTON, St. John's Foundation school - - 211–218
EATON SQUARE, St. Peter's collegiate school - - 219–222
GOWER STREET, University College school - - 223–229
GRAY'S INN ROAD, Home and Colonial middle school - 230–231
HACKNEY, Church of England school - - - 232–236
HAVERSTOCK HILL, Orphan Working school - - 237–239
HOLBORN (Red Lion Square), Western Metropolitan Jewish School - - - - - 240–241
ISLINGTON, (1) Proprietary school - - - 242–246
(2) Church Missionary Society's Home - 247–249
KENSINGTON, Proprietary school - - - 250–255
MARYLEBONE, Philological school - - - 256–260
STOCKWELL, Proprietary school - - - 261–266
STRAND, King's College school - - - 267–276
WESTMINSTER (Bessborough Gardens)
Westminster and Pimlico Church of England Commercial School- - - 277–280

β. For Girls :—

A similar digest of information concerning proprietary schools for girls :—

These schools are :—

BLOOMSBURY, (1) Bedford College (Bedford Square) - 281–285
(2) West Central Collegiate school (Southampton Row) - - - 286–287
CAMDEN TOWN, North London Collegiate school - 288–292
GRAY'S INN ROAD, Home and Colonial Society's school } See Proprietary Schools for Boys.
ISLINGTON, Church Missionary Society's Home - }
HAVERSTOCK HILL, Orphan Working school - - }
MARYLEBONE (Harley Street), Queen's College - - 293–298
GREAT ORMOND STREET, School for daughters of shopkeepers, &c. - - - - - 299–300
REGENT'S PARK, Adult Orphan Institution - - 301–303

THE LONDON DIVISION.

INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY.

THE London Division comprises the cities of London and Westminster, and parts of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, within the metropolitan district as defined by the Registrar General.

The population was computed in the Census of 1861 at 2,803,989.

The total number of Endowed Grammar Schools included in the metropolitan division, exclusive of the Charterhouse, Merchant Taylors', St. Paul's, and Westminster Schools, which were reported on by the Nine Schools Commissioners of 1861, is 24. To these may be added the foundation of St. Lawrence, Jewry, which is applied in the form of exhibitions only.

Among these 25 foundations are three which support schools having each an upper and lower department. These are Christ's Hospital, St. Olave's, Southwark, and Dulwich College, on each of which specific recommendations by the Commissioners will be found in the fifth chapter of their Report.

The aggregate gross income of these foundations, some of which are applicable in part to other purposes besides the support of the schools, has been already computed in Vol. I. at 97,708*l.* per annum.

The net annual income, after payment of all charges on account of repairs, rates, taxes, and insurance in connexion with the property and school-buildings, is estimated at 55,189*l.*, besides 1,089*l.* for exhibitions.

The greater part of the income is derived from the foundation of Christ's Hospital, whose net income from endowment is 42,000*l.* per annum, leaving 13,189*l.*, or, including exhibitions, 14,278*l.*, for the aggregate income of the remaining foundations.

In the case of one foundation at least (Dulwich) the prospective increase in the revenue is so great that no safe estimate can be formed of its future income.

Of these 25 schools, besides Christ's Hospital and the foundation of St. Lawrence, Jewry, some are classical, with 1,417 scholars; nine are semi-classical, with 1,159 scholars; four are non-classical, with 577 scholars; two are elementary, with 88 scholars; one is in abeyance; and the other two are united with other primary schools.

The net annual income of the four schools already named, which were reported on by the Nine Schools Commissioners, is about 19,000*l.*, besides above 7,000*l.* for exhibitions.

The net annual income of endowments applied to the secondary instruction of girls (exclusive of Christ's Hospital), appears to be about 2,000*l.*

Hence the aggregate net income of the endowments for secondary education in the metropolis may be set down at 84,000*l.* per annum.

There is also a large number of endowments connected with the primary instruction of the poor. Ten of these foundations have gross incomes of 1,000*l.* a year each, and upwards. They are the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society (1,137*l.*); Lady Holles' School (1,377*l.*); Reeve's School (1,164*l.*); the Grey Coat Hospital (2,736*l.*); Emmanuel Hospital (3,118*l.*); Bancroft's Hospital (4,589*l.*); Raine's School (1,321*l.*); Aske's Hospital (4,800*l.*); Newcomen's School (1,656*l*); Roan's Schools (1,000*l.*) Thirteen others have gross incomes between 500*l.* and 1,000*l.* each. Our information is not so complete as to enable us to form a very precise estimate of the net annual income of these charities; but their *gross* annual income amounts to about 45,000*l.* A large proportion of this is applied in the form of clothing and maintenance of boys and girls, and part also for other non-educational purposes, as almshouses. Certain remarks and recommendations concerning these endowments are contained in the Report, vol. i. pp. 5, 108, 213, 623.

After every allowance has been made, it may safely be affirmed that the net income of the trusts for educational purposes in London, (including 42,000*l.* belonging to Christ's Hospital,) exceeds 100,000*l.* per annum.

Note.—As regards the arrangement of the volume, the Endowed Schools occupy pp. 3 to 198; the Proprietary, pp. 199 to the end.

Endowed Schools are subdivided into, (1) Secondary Schools for boys (Grammar Schools), pp. 3 to 171; (2) Secondary Schools for girls, pp. 172 to 178; (3) Primary Schools for boys or girls, pp. 179 to 195; (4) a Mixed Primary and Secondary School, pp. 196 to 198.

Proprietary Schools are subdivided into, (1) those for boys, pp. 199 to 280; (2) those for girls, pp. 281 to 303.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

(For Secondary Instruction of Boys).

---

1. TABLES I. AND II.

Giving a Conspectus of the Endowed Grammar Schools in the Division, grouped

(1.) According to their Subjects of Instruction.

(2.) According to the Age of their Scholars.

N.B.—The figures in Table II., being often founded on information obtained subsequently to the replies given by the authorities of the schools to the printed inquiries of the Commissioners, are not always in accordance with those in Table I., which is chiefly compiled from those replies.

LONDON DIVISION.—Population, 2,803,989.

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the kind of instruction given.**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular course of study.

By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.

By *non-classical* are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.

A star (*) in the columns headed "Separate Exhibitions," implies that there are exhibitions, but that they are already accounted for in the column headed "School Endowment."

Classical Schools.

Name of School.	Net annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
	£	£						
[Charterhouse -	8,000	*	138]					
Christ's Hospital (London).	42,000	*	775	660	760	209	512	—
City of London School.	900	719	641	84	380	184	413	641
Dulwich (Upper School).	1,460	*	130	63	130	55	104	—
Hammersmith -	425	—	180	76	180	108	136	—
Lewisham - -	209	40	71	16	65	24	65	—
Mercers' School -	1,000	—	70	31	70	44	70	—
[Merchant Taylors'	2,000	3,330	258]					
New Cross - -	615	39	203	?	203	?	203	—
[St. Paul's - -	7,500	131	153]					
Southwark, St. Saviours.	365	*	120	13	110	23	103	120
[Westminster, St. Peter's.	1,515	3,500	148]					

Semi-classical Schools.

Name of School.	Net annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
	£						
Allhallows Barking -	414	—	60	60	20	60	—
Christ's Hospital (Hertford).	—	—	449	449	—	—	—
Dulwich (Lower School)	1574	—	93	82	17	58	—
Neale's Foundation School.	147	—	28	—	—	—	—
Stationers' School -	384	—	65	65	65	65	65
Stepney - - -	900	—	200	134	10	54	10
St. Clement-Danes Commercial School.	443	—	94	73	25	56	—
St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Archbishop Tenison's School.	58	—	98	70	12	60	—
Southwark, St. Olave's (Upper School).	2413	*	190	—	—	—	—
Whitechapel - -	504	—	230	126	60	126	—

Non-classical Schools.

Name of School.	Net annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
	£	£				
Deptford, St. Nicholas	8	—	12	Elementary Sch.		
Hackney - -	115	—	141	—	14	—
Islington - -	656	—	120	120	60	—
Lambeth - -	27	Paid to National School.				
Southwark, St. Olave's (Lower School.)	—	—	281	—	—	—
Stratford-le-Bow -	27	—	65	Elementary Sch.		
Westminster, Palmer's School.	170	—	23	Elementary Sch.		
" Emery Hill's School.	125	—	35	—	—	—

In abeyance.—Camberwell, net annual income, 220*l.*

Applied to Exhibitions only.—St. Lawrence, Jewry, net annual income 27*l.*

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the age up to which they retain their scholars.**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.

In the *second grade* are ranked such schools, as not being qualified for the first grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.

The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.

The letters A, B, C, in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.					THIRD GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
[Charterhouse -	Classical	A.]			Allhallows Barking.	Semi-cl.	A. B.	—	60	Christ's Hospital (London).	Classical	A. B.	775	—
Hammersmith -	Classical	A.B.	40	140	City of London School.	Classical	A. B.	—	641	Do. (Hertford).	Semi-cl.	A. B.	449	—
Lewisham -	Classical	A. B. C.	13	58	Dulwich, Upper School.	Classical	A. B.	25	105	Deptford -	Non-cl. -	C.	—	12
Mercers' School	Classical	A. B.	—	70	Ditto, Lower School.	Semi-cl.	B. C.	11	82	Hackney -	Non-cl. -	B. C.	—	141
[Merchant Taylors'.	Classical	A.]			Southwark, St. Saviour's.	Classical	A. B.	—	109	Islington -	Non-cl. -	B.	—	120
New Cross - -	Classical	A.	203	—	St. Clement Danes.	Semi-cl.	B. C.	—	94	Lambeth -	Non-cl. -	C.	—	—
[St. Paul's -	Classical	A.]			St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.	Semi-cl.	B.	—	98	Neale's School	Semi-cl.	B.	—	—
[Westminster, St. Peter's.	Classical	A.]			Stationers' School.	Semi-cl.	A. B.	—	150	Southwark, St. Olave's (Upper Sch).	Semi-cl.	B. C.	—	190
					Stepney - -	Semi-cl.	B. C.	—	200	Do. (Lower Sch).	Non-cl. -	C.	—	281
					Whitechapel -	Semi-cl.	A. B. C.	—	230	Stratford-e-Bow.	Non-cl. -	C.	—	65
										Westminster, Palmer's.	Non-cl. -	B. C.	—	23
										Do. Hill's	Non-cl. -	C.	—	35

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX,

Within Metropolitan Division.

CITY OF LONDON.

ALL HALLOWS BARKING.

TOWER HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on May 12, 1865.

It was founded by Alderman James Hickson, who by his will in 1686 devised to the master and wardens of the Brewers' Company certain hereditaments and, in particular, a piece of ground in the parish of Allhallows, Barking, with the buildings thereon erected, which he directed his executor to convert into a school house and schoolmaster's house; and required the company to appoint a schoolmaster with a salary of 20*l.* and two chaldron of coals yearly, and a writing master with a salary of 8*l.* And by certain rules and orders annexed to his will he directed that there should be 20 children freely taught in the school, to be admitted by the master and wardens of the company, in certain proportions from certain neighbouring localities; that they should pay the schoolmaster 1*s.* on admission; and that they should be taught the accidence and common Latin grammar, and such other books as tend to the instruction of youth in the knowledge of the Latin and Greek tongue, and purity of life, manners, and religion.

After directing certain other payments out of the rents and profits of these hereditaments, the founder left all the residue to go to the use of the company, as an addition and increase to their stock and estate.

II. In accordance with the terms of this bequest, the company maintains a school on Tower Hill, but expends upon it a very much larger sum than is required by the terms of the bequest. In this school 20 boys are taught Latin, French, mathematics, writing, book-keeping, and drawing gratuitously, paying only 1*s.* admission fee to the head master; and 40 non-foundationers are taught the same subjects, paying 1*l.* per quarter or 4*l.* per annum. Both foundationers and non-foundationers are also taught Greek

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

if they require it, but in May 1865 none were learning this subject.

III. The school is taught by two permanent and two visiting masters, a thoroughly adequate staff for the number of scholars, which ne ver exceeds 60. The head master is very well qualified for the office, and appears to be well supported by the staff of assistants. The order and discipline of the school are good; and the methods of instruction adopted are judicious. The registration is adequate, and there is an excellent system of marking and reporting on the boys. The classification is threefold,—for Latin, French, and arithmetic; and the boys take places in class in accordance with the marks of the term combined with the results of examination. These methods all seem to be carefully chosen and effective, and they are evidence of genuine zeal and efficiency in the master.

Notwithstanding the goodness and cheapness of the education afforded in this school, the boys generally stay a very short time in the school. I went carefully through the registers for the six years ending May 1865, and they showed that the attendance is very fluctuating.

Of 50	boys	present in May	1860, only	1	remained in May 1865
Of 60	,,	,,	1861, only	7	,, ,,
Of 60	,,	,,	1862, only	15	,, ,,
Of 60	,,	,,	1863, only	33	,, ,,
Of 60	,,	,,	1864, only	45	,, ,,

Perhaps this indifference of parents is partly owing to the lowness of the fees. Most of the parents of the foundationers could afford to pay what the non-foundationers now pay, while the parents of the non-foundationers could in most instances afford to pay 9*l.* or 10*l.* per annum.

The school has, however, become much more popular and valued since the present master came; the number of non-foundationers having been quadrupled since that date. Unfortunately the school cannot be further increased, owing to the want of space and accommodation.

IV. The boys were questioned orally in Latin grammar, Euclid, and French, and they worked some arithmetic. Their writing and book-keeping was also examined. They appear to be taught well in all subjects, and the results are creditable to the masters.

V. The buildings and premises are fair. There are two school-rooms of fair size, and well ventilated. There is no playground.

VI. The only serious defect that I remark in the administration of this school, apart from the general question of the desirability of maintaining a small school of this size in such a situation, is the *want of a graduated admission examination.* It will be remarked that the amount of attainments required of boys on admission to this school is at least not greater than that required of boys on admission to the third-grade school belonging to the company at Islington.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, Rep. i. 162, A.D. 1819: Ch. Com. Rep. xxii. 112, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Alderman James Hickson, 16 February 1686, who devised to Brewers Company an estate at South Mimms, and also certain buildings in Allhallows, Barking, to be converted into a schoolhouse and schoolmaster's house; the Company to pay the master a salary of 20*l.* and two chaldrons of coals yearly, and a salary of 8*l.* to a writing master. Deeds with Brewers Company.

School Property.—Average gross annual income 414*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, besides master's house and school. Since reconstruction of school in 1852, expenditure on school has far exceeded income. School indebted to trustees 4,048*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* at Christmas 1865.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—20 children, admitted by master and wardens of Brewers Company, to be taught free, paying only 1*s.* to master on admission; 14 children of poor inhabitants of Allhallows, Barking, and 6 of St. John's, Wapping.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The accidence and common Latin grammar, and such other books as tend to the instruction of youth in the knowledge of the Latin and Greek tongue, and purity of life, manners, and religion.

Government and Masters.—The Brewers Company as trustees manage property, appoint and dismiss masters, elect boys on foundation, appoint examiner, and exercise general control over management of school.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical.

Masters.—Head master, M.A. and clergyman, receives annual stipend of 170*l.* from endowment and 160*l.* from fees, besides a house. Second master's salary, 120*l.*; French master, 80*l.*; drawing master, 80*l.*

Day Scholars.—60, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances up to 6 miles; 20 boys on foundation pay nothing but entrance fee of 1*s.*, the rest pay 1*l.* a quarter. No attendance on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and know some arithmetic.

School classified separately for Latin, French, and arithmetic. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Religious instruction to all. Church of England prayers before and after school.

Promotions by half-year's marks and examination.

Examination at Christmas by head master, at midsummer by examiner appointed by trustees. Book prizes given.

All punishments inflicted by head master. Caning in public, only for very grave offences.

No playground. A library open weekly.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours in the week. About two hours work required nightly for preparation.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are given as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in school - 1	Optician.	Boys lowest in school - 1	Surgeon.
„ „ 2	Solicitor.	„ „ 2	Tradesman.
„ „ 3	Schoolmaster.	„ „ 3	Draper.
„ „ 4	Lighterman.	„ „ 4	Wharf foreman.
„ „ 5	Retired.	„ „ 5	Chronometer maker.
„ „ 6	Do.	„ „ 6	Optician.
„ „ 7	Warehouse superintendent.	„ „ 7	Merchant's clerk.
„ „ 8	Merchant's foreman.	„ „ 8	Publican.
„ „ 9	Hotel keeper.	„ „ 9	Warehouse superintendent.
„ „ 10	Surgeon.	„ „ 10	Clerk in Bank of England.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.			
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge	60	2	30	1	1½ hours	Nichols' Bible-help.
Latin - -	60	6	7	4	1 hour	Virgil, Æneid, Lib. I.; Cicero de Senectute.
French - - -	60	4	16	2	1½ hours	French, Gil Blas, Roche's Grammar and Exercises.
Arithmetic - -	60	6	7	4	1½ hours	Arithmetic, Barnard Smith, whole book.
Book-keeping -	20	—	—	2	1 hour	Book-keeping, Pinnock's.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding -	20	2	7	alternate weeks with arithmetic		
History - -	60	2	30	1	1½ hours	History, Collier's English.
Geography - -	60	2	30	1	1½ hours	Geography, Cornwell's.
English Grammar -	30	3	—	—	—	Grammar, Allen and Cornwell's, and Morell's.
Writing - -	40	—	—	—	—	
Drawing - -	30	2	—	2	1½ hours	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

No Returns.

Clerk to Trustees:
Charles R. Vines, Brewers Hall, 18, Addle Street, Wood Street, E.C.

Head master:
Rev. Herbert Williams, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

[For Assistant Commissioner's Report, see Vol. VII., p. 474, and for Evidence, vol. iv. pp. 748–859.]

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii., Pt. 6, p. 74, A.D. 1837. Inspector of Charities Report, A.D. 1864, p. 32.)

Foundation and Endowment.—The hospital was founded by Edward VI., in 1553, on a portion of the site of the Grey Friars Monastery. But in 1552 as many as 380 children were admitted into the repaired buildings of the monastery; subscriptions to provide for the expenses having been opened in the City at the instance of the corporation, to whom five years previously, Henry VIII. had given the site of the dissolved house of the Grey Friars and other property.

By indenture, 12th June 1553, King Edward VI. covenanted to grant to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, the manor house of Bridewell, and also all the manors and other possessions of the Hospital of the Savoy, except the house and adjacent premises; together with all the furniture of the hospital;—the grantees covenanting on their part to pay the hospital debts, to entertain and relieve wayfarers, as had been the custom of the hospital; to provide work in said manor house, &c., of Bridewell for the poor of the newly erected Hospitals of Christ Church and St. Thomas, and to pay the stipends of the master and officers of the Savoy Hospital for their lives. They were also empowered to take other possessions to the value of 4,000 marks per annum. By charter of Edward VI., 26th June 1553, the grants of Bridewell and Savoy Hospital and the possessions thereof were made or confirmed, and the rectories, vicarages, and churches of the Savoy also granted.

In 1646 Richard Aldworth bequeathed the residue of his estate for maintaining 40 children in Christ's Hospital. This consisting principally of 7,000*l.* secured upon crown lands, which reverted to the King at the Restoration, the debt remained unpaid until the year 1673, when Charles II. issued letters patent, founding the mathematical school, and granting a pension of 1,000*l.* for seven years for the purpose. The governors were empowered to invest this money in the purchase of land, and to purchase other lands to the value of 1,000*l.* per annum. By letters patent 1675 this endowment was commuted for a perpetual payment of 370*l.* 10*s.* per annum. The Governors also received from Queen Anne a licence to hold lands in mortmain to the further extent of 4,000*l.* per annum.

The hospital has been enriched by numerous gifts and bequests, from the first recorded, by Rich. Casteler in 1553, down to the present time; consisting of houses, lands, money, and rentcharges; some for the hospital alone, others for it jointly with other charities, and others for special objects in connexion with the hospital, including advantages in or in connexion with the hospital for particular families, parishes, city companies, &c. Other and very large gifts have been made to the governors of the hospital, only as trustees for their administration to objects quite outside* its educational functions. Some of the property forming the present site of the hospital is held under leases from the corporation.

Parts of the estates have been sold at various times, for the purpose of redeeming the land tax for railways, or for public improvements, or as sites for churches, parsonage houses, and schools; and some small portions have been lost by legal decisions adverse to the hospital or otherwise.

---

* The largest charity of this description is for the aged blind, nearly 700 of whom receive 10*l.* a year each. From other trusts the governors pay small pensions to about 150 poor persons.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1795, empowering the governors to acquire certain premises for the purpose of enlarging the hospital, both in London and at Hertford. Under the powers of this Act a considerable exchange was effected in 1819 of premises with the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and in 1820 new buildings were commenced. In that and the 16 years following sums amounting to 148,611*l.* were expended in building, besides 3,377*l.* in the purchase of property, of which upwards of 44,000*l.* was contributed by benefactions and legacies for the special purpose. Other houses have been since built, and other property acquired (by an exchange with the City and payment of difference) at a cost of about 18,000*l.* There isa special building fund, the dividends on which are accumulated with occasional subscriptions for the purpose of gradually rebuilding the Hospital.

The Charter property was at first in the hands of the corporation, to be applied, as required, to any of the three hospitals, viz., Christ's, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's. By order of the general court, 27th September 1557, it was directed that *all the lands*, including land in the precincts of the Grey Friars purchased for Christ's Hospital, should be *devoted to St. Thomas's* Hospital; that Christ's Hospital should be supported by monthly collections from the citizens, together with the profits of Blackwell Hall, after satisfying thereout 500 marks to St. Bartholomew's. This was confirmed by a similar order in 1562, except as to the lands in the precincts of Grey Friars and some others given for Christ's Hospital specially. Thus during its first half century this hospital's dependence was chiefly upon the varying benevolence of the citizens, coupled with the rental or proceeds of several properties which were left or given to it in that early period; and the children maintained were for the most part of the humblest class. The gift of an exhibition by will in 1574 points to the very early grammar school character of the education afforded The 43rd Eliz. having made a legal provision by poor rates for the most indigent class, the civic collections fell to the ground, and the hospital had then to struggle on, looking to the properties given to it in its first half century and to fresh benefactions of money or real estate which were from time to time made to it. With these circumstances there arose a wider interest in the hospital; and from the 43rd Eliz. may be dated the principal change in the class of its beneficiaries.

Deeds and documents kept in the hospital strong room. The original charter is published; records, &c. are not; but information is given when sought.

Property.—It is impossible to state accurately the gross income of the educational foundation, on account of the large number of special bequests, affiliated charities, and other benefactions of which only certain portions are applicable to school purposes. The net annual income, on an average of the last five years, may be estimated at about 42,000*l.*; and the amount expended on account of the hospital at about 47,000*l.*, the deficiency being made up by the introductory donations of governors. These amount to 4,700*l.* a year taking the average of the 10 years 1854 to 1863, and they are generally treated as income. Legacies are funded.

There is a small gradual increase in the value of the property. A larger one (say of 2,000*l.* per annum) may be expected on the expiration of building leases in the year 1874. Whenever there is a permanent increase of expenditure it is met by curtailing the number of presentations to the hospital for a time. The income has increased about 30 per cent. since the year 1837. This increase was chiefly applied during 10 or 12 years in increasing the *number* of boys, but more recently its application has been in the direction of increasing the educational staff, in improvements of diet and domestic arrangement, in enlarged allowances for apprentices, and in augmenting the number of the exhibitions; not so much in increasing the numbers of the children provided for in the hospital. A large expenditure has also been made in new buildings, under-draining and improvements on the hospital's country estates; a good deal of such outlay having been of the nature of necessary replacement, and a good deal as productive improvement.

Besides their other property, the governors have the patronage of seven livings, and alternate presentations with the Haberdashers' Company to six others.

Site healthy and buildings good.

The area of the hospital premises is in London 4A. 3R. 20P., of which 1A. 2R. 20P. are covered with buildings. The area at Hertford is about 7A. 0R. 27P.; 1A. 0R. 1P. being built over. In London the principal buildings are 16 dormitories, with lavatories, ward matrons' and servants' rooms; six schools, with several class rooms; library, infirmary, the great hall, with kitchen, wardrobe, &c.; 14 official residences, for the treasurer, several of the masters, clerk, receiver, medical officer, warden, and matron; and five lodges, for the beadles and a messenger. At Hertford there are 22 dormitories (being two to each "ward"), with nurses' and servants' rooms, day rooms, &c.; three schools, with class rooms; library; hall, with kitchen, &c.; five official residences, for two masters, mistress of girls' school, steward and matron; lodges for beadle and porter; and infirmary, &c.

Objects of Trust.—The relief of the poor (indenture 1553).

That children in their infancy might not lack good education and instruction; the maintenance and instruction of children having been from the joint foundation of the three hospitals assigned to Christ's Hospital, nor when they should obtain riper years be destitute of honest callings*; nor that the sick, when they be† recovered, should remain idle and lazy * vagabonds of the state (charter 1553).

The virtuous bringing up of miserable youths (minute of general court 1557).

That 40 poor boys who had attained competent skill in grammar and arithmetic to the rule of three in the other schools, might be further educated in a mathematical school and instructed in navigation and arithmetic until qualified, in the opinion of the Master of the Trinity House, for the practice of navigation; and be bound as apprentices for seven years to captains of ships. Vacancies to be filled by boys from the hospital (charter 1673).

The complement of boys now in the nautical school is 53, most of them being the sons or orphans of officers in the navy; other property having been given or bequeathed for the increase and improvement of the mathematical school.

The obligation to apprentice these boys has been dispensed with by a supplemental charter granted in 1858.

There are, besides, other boys who receive a mathematical education, not with a view to sea service, under the gifts of Travers and Holditch in 1724 and 1763.

The funds are applied to the gratuitous lodging, board, clothing, medical and surgical attendance, education, and care of every description, disciplinary, domestic, or otherwise, of boys at the hospital in London and at Hertford; and of a few girls at Hertford; besides providing them with books and all other necessaries. There are also exhibitions to the universities, apprentice fees, outfit and other allowances for the royal mathematical or nautical boys, and small sums towards setting up in business or in other way of livelihood young persons who, after their education in the hospital, have served their apprenticeship and have some special qualifications (governors' returns 1865).

Besides the children admitted on presentation by governors (see page 6), there are about 145 presented by parishes, companies, or individuals under special gifts, and four yearly by Guy's Hospital under the gift of Thomas Guy. The Mercers' Company are also entitled to present four boys annually, sons of their poorer members, if so many apply.

All the earlier gifts, and a large proportion of the subsequent ones, were made for "boys," or "children," without limitation as to sex. Mrs. Sarah Wale (deceased 1638) bequeathed a house in Gracechurch Street, now worth 90*l.*‡ per annum, charged with the payment of 5*l.* yearly to a mistress, for teaching "the girls in the hospital" to read English; 5*l.* to a man to catechise them in the principles of religion; the rest of the proceeds to be applied in the purchase of books for them. William Jumper, in 1641, bequeathed a rent of 4*l.* per annum, half to be applied in teaching the female orphans in this hospital

* Indicating the function of Bridewell Hospital.
† Indicative of the office of St. Thomas' Hospital.
‡ Let, with some back premises differently acquired, at 120*l.* a year.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

to read English. Dame Elizabeth Cleere, by will in 1644, gave 100*l.*, in respect of which the governors agreed to pay 6*l.* a year to a schoolmistress. Geo. Dunn, by will in 1651, gave 4*l.* a year to teach the maiden children English. Elizabeth Earswell, in 1653, bequeathed property to the hospital, including a rentcharge of 4*l.*, towards teaching 12 maidens in the hospital to write. Sir John Wollastone, in 1658, bequeathed a rentcharge of 100*l.* after his wife's decease to the hospital, out of which 5*l.* was to be paid to the schoolmistress of the girls in the hospital. In respect of this bequest, however, the governors appear to have received 12*l.* a year, and that only for a few years. Margaret Astill, in 1665, bequeathed a house, which was to be sold, and the proceeds applied for the maintenance of poor girls whose fathers were freemen of the city and inhabitants of St. Giles without Cripplegate; besides which she had given in her lifetime a rentcharge of 6*l.* for the benefit of the female children in the hospital. The tenement referred to was sold in 1691, and produced only 22*l.* Joan Underhill, in 1682, bequeathed several houses for the use of the poor girls in the hospital. The leasehold expired in 1727; and the two small freehold houses have been sold, one in 1799 for 210*l.* for redemption of land tax, and the other very recently for 840*l.* for the new street to the Mansion House. John and Frances West, in 1720, gave property, now worth more than 1,500*l.* per annum, for the maintenance and education of poor boys and girls (of whom more than three fourths should always be boys) nominated by the parishes of St. Lawrence, St. Giles, and St. Mary, Reading, of Newbury in Berks, and of Twickenham. Frances West, in 1723, left 1,750*l.* for maintaining, educating, and apprenticing six poor girls born in the city of London.*

The sum derived under Jumper's will is now carried to the general account of receipts, and is deemed as paid with several other specific gifts in the salary of the schoolmistress at Hertford. No children are received under Astill's will. There have been also several gifts and bequests for the purpose of apprenticing girls as well as boys, for helping to set them up in business at the expiration of their apprenticeships, for placing them out in service, &c. Only a small proportion of the hospital property was given *expressly* for the maintenance and education of girls. It was until recently represented by a ward at Hertford containing 70 girls. The number has now been reduced to 18, and the governors have for some time been considering the advisability† of doing away with the girls' ward altogether.

Various rules have been made from time to time by the governors to regulate the admission of children to the hospital, and the qualifications necessary for candidates. Under those now in force, as last settled in January 1860, children must be between seven and ten years of age, baptised, not foundlings, nor children of livery servants, nor maintained at parish expense, nor deformed, nor whose parents have adequate means of maintaining and educating them. They must be able to read elementary reading books. And there may not be more than two children of the same family in the hospital at the same time. Exceptions are made in the case of children admitted under certain trusts. The average income of the parents is estimated at 150*l.* to 160*l.* per annum; but an average would hardly explain the case. Of 1,200 boys usually under the hospital's care in the London and Hertford schools, about 180 are (December 1867) clergymen's sons, and of these some are orphans left quite unprovided for, whilst others have fathers living who possess but very slender means; about 50 are sons of living or deceased officers, R.N., all narrowly circumstanced; and amongst the rest are sons of professional men of very moderate income (where living); besides a miscellaneous body of children, some the sons of widows of good social position, but very poor; others the sons of tradesmen, farmers, clerks, and various employés; whilst some are children of very humble derivation. Many of the boys are fatherless, and not a few motherless also. The uniformity of dress, of treatment, &c., (the hospital standing in loco parentis) conceals social difference.

All boys leave at the age of 15, except the "King's boys," who may stay a few months longer, if it be thought requisite, for the completion of the nautical school course; and except "Deputy Grecians," who may, if recommended,

* 46 children on West's trusts are included in the 145 above mentioned.

† The governors have now (1867) under consideration a plan for reconstituting and much improving their girls' school.

remain up to the age of 16, when they must leave, unless they have become "Grecians." Twelve are selected yearly by examination from the deputy Grecians, who are then called probationers, from whom again eight are selected by examination the following year; and after another year five or six of these are chosen as exhibitioners, and after one more year's training are sent to college. Allowances are made to them on leaving, for books, clothing, entrance fees, &c., amounting to 60*l.*

Of the King's boys five go to sea every half year on an average. They receive, on being placed out, a suit of clothes, some books, and money allowances to the amount of 25*l.* 17*s.*;* and at the end of three years, on evidence of good conduct, and on passing an examination at the hospital, a further sum of 24*l.* 14*s.*

Of the rest about 180 are superannuated each year. For any of them bound apprentice for not less than five years to a trade or profession within one year of leaving the school, premiums are paid, of 10*l.* to 30*l.* for boys, and of 10*l.* to 20*l.* for girls.

Numerous gifts for exhibitions, the first by Thomas Dixon, given by will in 1574, with a designation of the first youth who was to receive it if qualified, were about 1802 merged in a common exhibition fund, and were the subject of an Order in Chancery in 1837, which still regulates them. There are† 15 exhibitions to Cambridge, one to Oxford, and‡ four to either university, all tenable for four years; those to Oxford being of the value of 100*l.* a year, and those to Cambridge 80*l.* There are six others, of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, five of which are open to any poor scholars at Oxford. Two of the scholars have each 30*l.* a year in addition, from "the Times scholarship" and "the Pitt Club scholarship" respectively. The largest benefaction for exhibitions is that of John Browne, 1662, which, owing to the property (which is at Islington) having been built over, now yields about 900*l.* to 1,000*l.* per annum to the exhibition fund before mentioned. Exhibitions have also been established in modern times in favour of the hospital scholars by the late Alderman Thompson, the President of the hospital, and H. Rowed, Esq., a late governor.

A partition sanctioned in Chancery in 1854 of Serjeant§ Moses' (1668) benefaction to Pembroke College, Cambridge, in which the hospital's scholars at that college had a special interest, brought three exhibitions to the hospital, which are included in the present Cambridge complement.

Several gifts and legacies for the release of prisoners for debt are held to be in abeyance through the alteration of the law of imprisonment for debt; and the application of the income arising out of them is proposed to be made the subject of a scheme.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good education and instruction (charter 1553); navigation and arithmetic in the naval school (charter 1673).

Government and Masters.—The mayor and commonalty to make statutes for the governance of the poor within Bridewell, Christ Church, and St. Thomas's Hospitals, and to compel vagrants to work (indenture, 1553). Governors incorporated by charter of 1553.

In 1556 the Court of Aldermen appointed members to join with the governors, who were previously appointed by the corporation.

By "Order of the Hospitals," 1557, it was directed that there should be 66 governors of all the four hospitals, viz., 14 aldermen and 52 commoners, citizens and freemen; one comptroller and one surveyor of all; the other 12 aldermen and 52 commoners to be distributed among the four. The names of persons fit to serve as governors to be sent down by the governors of each to the general court.

Various practices prevailed at different times in the several hospitals with regard to the election of governors. At a meeting of the treasurers of the four hospitals in 1666 it was agreed that each house should choose its own governors; since which time the government of each has been distinct (although practically distinct for a century previously), and the number of

---

* Raised from 13*l.* 10*s.* to 20*l.* 17*s.* in 1864, and to 25*l.* 17*s.* in 1867.

† Eighteen at Cambridge since October 1867.

‡ These four exhibitions are (in 1867) all held at Oxford.

§ Himself a Blue Coat boy; in after-life a Governor of the Hospital; and, as is understood, sometime Master of Pembroke College. He was a donor to the Hospital in his lifetime, as well as benefactor by will.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

governors of Christ's Hospital soon began to increase rapidly; the needs of the hospital after the Great Fire having acted as a powerful stimulus to public benevolence, and caused a stream of benefactions in money, in the erection of buildings, and otherwise in kind, to flow into the hospital. To this period may be fairly traced the introduction of benefaction or donation governors; although not distinctly recognised until nearly a century later.

The Court of Aldermen interfered at different times, principally in the years 1699, 1700, as also did the Court of Common Council at various times, and tried to regain their control over the hospitals. The attempt was renewed in 1778 and the three years following. It resulted in certain "Articles of Agreement," dated 15th June 1782, between the "Mayor, Commonalty, and "Citizens, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Hos- "pitals of King Edward VI. of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas," and the presidents and treasurers of the several hospitals, and other persons acting as governors. By these it was agreed that the governors then standing on the lists, together with the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and certain common councillors, should be confirmed as governors; and that the Court of Common Council should appoint 12 of their number governors of each hospital, and nominate successors to vacancies in that number. These articles were ratified by Act of Parliament in the same year (22 Geo. 3. c. 77). The corporation governors are elected by lot from the Common Council. Besides these, it was the practice generally to elect 20 new governors every alternate year, on the nomination of the existing governors.

In the year 1752 a donor of 500*l.* to the hospital was elected a governor by special vote. In 1760 a donor of 200*l* was elected in like manner. From that time up to 1790 all donors of like sums were elected. From 1792 until 1840 donors of 400*l.* were made governors, and several gentlemen were also made governors at the request of testators, or otherwise under special circumstances, irrespective of any donation from themselves. A former upper grammar master and a retired chief clerk were specially appointed governors in consideration of services. The present qualification of the donation class of governors is a gift of 500*l.*; which, although it has led (with two exceptions in the last 20 years) to the appointment of the donors as governors, does not confer any positive right to such appointment, the governors refusing to consider the governorship as a purchase. These are called benefaction governors. Sometimes they have been included in the 20 allowed for every two years, sometimes not. Several attempts have been made at different times to limit the number of governors to 300. Newly elected aldermen, presidents, and treasurers of the hospital were for a long period allowed to exercise the right of nomination of governors at the first court after their own appointment, whatever the number of donation and special governors appointed during the two preceding years. Nomination governors were expected to make a benefaction of 200*l.* This privilege of personal "nomination" was abolished in 1857. All newly appointed donation governors must be approved by the committee of almoners. The general court now consists of 38 corporation governors and the donation governors, which include several gentlemen appointed as executors or at the special request of testators who have left large bequests to the hospital. The total number of governors is about 470.

The supreme authority is in the general court, or whole body of governors; and a court must consist of 13 governors at least, besides the president or treasurer. Six such courts are held in a year; but the president may convene a court at any time. The treasurer is the chief resident officer and general manager, and is invested with considerable powers, being the principal adviser of the committee and chairman in the absence of the president.

The whole management of the hospital, subject to the standing rules and the superintendence of the general court, is with the committee of almoners, which consists of the president, treasurer, and 42 others selected from the general list of governors. Nine go out yearly, of whom only five are immediately re-eligible. Two new members must not have served before. All elected by the general court, except six honorary members who are appointed from time to time by the committee. This committee may subdivide itself into select committees for the consideration of special subjects. A sub-committee of

renters, consisting of the president, treasurer, and 10 almoners, with the assistance of a solicitor, surveyor, and other officers, manage the estates, with a reference of important matters to the committee of almoners, and of leases, &c. requiring the hospital seal, to the general court of governors. Twelve auditors, six selected from the committee and six from the general governors, audit the accounts every two months. There is also a standing sub-committee of education, consisting of the president, treasurer, and 10 other members.

Aldermen may present one child yearly; the Lord Mayor two. The president has two hospital presentations yearly, besides what he has if an alderman, and besides two "gift presentations" (equal to an extra presentation every three or four years) under a benefactor's will. The treasurer has two yearly, exclusive of that in turn with other governors, besides three gift presentations from time to time as a vacancy occurs for sons of poor clergymen, and six in like manner for girls born in the city of London or its liberties. Donation governors have the privilege of a presentation within one year of receiving their charge; and their turn comes round in rotation with whole body of governors, except aldermen, once in three or four years.

No consideration is allowed to be paid for a presentation under penalty of disqualifying the child for admission, and the governor from ever presenting again.

The governors, and many of the masters and officers, receive a special charge on appointment.

The teaching staff consists of an upper grammar master or head master, and nine other classical masters, three mathematical and 14 modern and other masters, besides a pupil teacher (in 1867 an assistant master) in the Latin school. Classical and mathematical masters must be graduates, and they are generally in holy orders. All full masters, as well as the superior officers, are appointed by the court of governors, although usually on recommendation of committee of almoners; assistant masters and the inferior officers are appointed by committee of almoners. Clerical masters, except the upper grammar master, who is also chaplain and lecturer, may take church duty if not interfering with school work. All hold appointments subject to any modifications that may seem advisable. Grammar masters may take private pupils not more than six each,† and these mix with foundation boys in all the schools.

No grammar master allowed to take any fee from boys' parents or friends, for instruction, whether ordinary or special, either in or out of school.

In commercial and English departments, boys selected from the school are generally appointed as ushers on recommendation of masters.

State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Classical and commercial.

Masters,—

Schedule of salaries.

	£	s.
*Upper grammar master (head master)	800	0
Do. do. as lecturer	52	10
First assistant upper grammar master	350	0
*Second do. do.	250	0‡
Assistant to the upper grammar master	250	0
*Master of the Latin school	500	0
*First under grammar master	300	0
Second do. do.	250	0
Third do. do.	250	0
Fourth do. do.	200	0
Fifth do. do.	200	0

† This privilege is almost inoperative, owing to educational facilities elsewhere, and the hospital arrangements being made in reference to the foundationers solely.

‡*a* Now (1867) 300*l.*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

	£	s.
*Head mathematical master	600	0†*b*.
Second do. do., or master of Travers's school	350	0†*c*.
Assistant mathematical master	250	0
Drawing master	320	0
Assistant do.	140	0
*First master of the commercial school	270	0†*d*.
First assistant do. do.	150	0†*e*.
Second do. do. do.	80	0†*f*.
First master of the English school	400	0
*First assistant do. do.	180	0‡*g*.
Second do. do. do.	80	0‡*h*.
Junior do. do. do.	70	0‡*i*.
Usher in the English and commercial schools	50	0‡*j*.
*First French master	200	0‡*k*.
First assistant do.	200	0
Second do. do.	150	0
Music master	100	0

** Those distinguished by an asterisk have also houses, and are entitled to medical attendance for themselves and their households.*

The governors generally grant retiring pensions to masters after long and good service, but there is no fixed rule, nor any scale laid down.

Day scholars.—Seldom more than five or six.

Boarders.—775, chiefly between the ages of 10 and 14; only 37 above the age of 15. All boarded at expense of hospital funds; lodged in 16 large rooms or wards, under management of a "ward-matron;" often visited by masters and by warden and matron of the hospital. Three meals a day, and usually taken in the great hall in the presence of the warden, the house steward and matron also attending at dinner-time; each ward-matron superintends her own ward-table. Meat six days a week; senior boys daily§, Grecians, twice a day. Hours, 6 a.m., 6¾ in winter; 8 to 9¾ p.m. Grecians 11 p.m. Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 686 feet per boy. Grecians have generally separate studies. They have common rooms besides. Monitors usually selected from Deputy Grecians.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys drafted periodically from Hertford as vacancies occur (see page 9).

Classification in the grammar school by classics chiefly; in English schools, by English. Each class divided into a morning and afternoon division, which attend the grammar school alternately with another school, either the English, commercial, French, or drawing school. Boys in the Royal Naval school are specially educated for sea service, and are withdrawn from classics, but have English, French, drawing and mathematics. Boys who do not reach the upper grammar school at the first half-yearly examination after they are 13½ years of age are removed into the Latin school, where Greek is discontinued. Drawing is taught to above 400 boys, special instruction being given to the nautical boys. About 30 boys learn music as a set class. Travers's boys receive a general mathematical education. Grecians and Deputy Grecians work in mathematical school three half days in the week.

Religious instruction to all, in principles of Church of England, and under the superintendence throughout the establishment of the head master. Special prayers, composed by Bishop Compton, used at breakfast, supper, and bedtime.

Promotion by half year's marks and examination. Promotion in several of the other schools affected by that in grammar school.

Examination once a year by the chief master in each school, and once by

---

†*b*. Now (1867,) 450*l*.
c. „ 300*l*.
d. „ 300*l*.
e. „ 180*l*.
f. „ 100*l*.

‡*g*. Now (1867,) 200*l*.
h. „ 100*l*.
i. „ 80*l*.
j. „ 60*l*.
k. „ 250*l*.

§ Now (Nov. 1867) all have meat daily.

examiners appointed by committee of almoners. Numerous book prizes given, and at Midsummer gold medals for classics and mathematics to the Grecian class. A gold medal and books for Latin hexameters are also given to the Grecians under a particular bequest, and there are besides good conduct prizes for some of the upper classes.

Punishments: impositions, stoppage of leave, and caning; and, very rarely, the rod, only with the sanction of the treasurer or the first master of the school. The warden has the general discipline and control of the boys out of school, but is assisted in the visitation and oversight of the wards by several of the masters.

Playgrounds within school bounds, 2¼ acres, and large covered cloisters equal to nearly ½ an acre, overlooked by officers appointed for the purpose. Library open daily. Some of the masters interest themselves in the boys' games; and athletic exercises are taught as part of the system. Prizes for games and sports and for swimming have been given for several years past. In summer boys go by wards to a large swimming bath about a mile from the school. It is in contemplation to procure a cricket ground.

School open 42 weeks in the year, including holiday of eight days at Easter, during which boys are not allowed to sleep out. Boys in school 30 hours per week. A few lessons prepared out of school hours by boys in middle and upper classes. Playtime 32 hours per week in summer, 22 in winter. A whole holiday once a month, besides several other days in course of the year.

A Report of the Sub-committee of Education, adopted by the committee, and approved by the general court, 6th December 1866, recommends,—

That the upper grammar school consist of 200 to 220 boys; viz., Grecians, about 25; Deputy Grecians, 40; Great Erasmus, 72; Little Erasmus, 72:

That in the lower grammar school the first master then retiring be replaced by two masters teaching parallel classes of 80 boys each, and three others teaching parallel classes of 70 boys each. Salaries to be 300*l.* (including allowance for a house), 280*l.*, 250*l.*, 250*l.*, and 200*l.*:

That the upper grammar school be supplied, after the half-yearly examination from the lower grammar school; and that all boys over 13¼ years of age, not qualified for such promotion, be sent into the Latin school, which will contain about 130 boys:

That the scope of education in the Latin school be improved; detail to be more fully considered:

That an assistant master be appointed in Latin school, at a salary of 200*l.*:

That the standard of education at Hertford be slightly raised.

The upper mathematical school consists of the Grecians and Deputy Grecians; the lower of 120 boys, including the Great Erasmus and such boys as are qualified by their progress in arithmetic to commence mathematics; 35 of these boys are on Mr. Travers's foundation; the Royal Mathematical school consists of 40 boys on the royal foundation, and 13 under other trusts.

The grammar, mathematical, Latin, French, English, commercial, and drawing schools are all independent, each under its own chief master. With a few exceptions, each class is subdivided into two sections, equal in number and merit, attending other schools in turn with the classical schools, to which they give half their time (with some exceptions).

Week day Scriptural instruction is considered as belonging to classical school time, except in the case of the nautical boys.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL AT HERTFORD.

I. BOYS' SCHOOL.

General Character.—Semi-classical; all boys having to pass through this school previous to their admission in London.

There are four classical and four reading and writing masters.

SALARIES as in NOVEMBER 1867.

	£	s.
*Head grammar master	350	0
Do. as lecturer	50	0
Assistant grammar master	150	0
Do. do.	130	0
Do. do.	100	0
*Reading and writing master	250	0
Assistant reading and writing master	150	0
Do. as librarian	20	0
Assistant reading and writing master	130	0
Do. do.	100	0
Do. for occasional assistance to steward	50	0
Organist	31	10

Head grammar master must be a graduate in holy orders.

449 boys, chiefly under 10 years of age; being drafted off three or four times in the year to the London establishment, when qualified, generally at 10 or 11 years of age. None remain after 12, even if then not fully qualified by attainment.

A few day boys, 12 or 14 at most, allowed under certain conditions as private pupils of the masters.

With this exception, all the boys are boarded and lodged in the hospital, distributed into nine wards with a nurse and servant to each, under management of steward and matron. Three meals a day, usually in the hall; meat once. Cubical contents of bedrooms, 418 feet per boy. Hours 6 a.m., 7 in the winter; 7½ to 8½ p.m. Discipline maintained in the wards by nurses, under the steward's direction. Steward and matron attend in the hall during dinner and supper, each table being superintended by a nurse.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be between 7 and 10 years of age, and able to read the gospels with facility.

School divided into seven forms, each subdivided into two sections, attending grammar school alternately with reading and writing school. Classification by Latin in the grammar school, and by reading and arithmetic in the reading and writing school. All instructed in religious knowledge, Latin, arithmetic, English reading, writing, spelling and dictation, and elementary geography. About one fourth learn singing. Prayers three times daily, as in London. Attend church twice on Sunday, and short lecture by the head grammar master in hall.

Head master of grammar school and head master of reading and writing school each supreme in his own school; out of school the steward maintains discipline.

Examination at least four times a year: once by an examiner appointed by the committee of almoners, at other times by the head master at Hertford. Small sums of money and book prizes given. Visitation monthly by two of the almoners, and yearly by the committee of almoners, when about 15 of the committee attend, with some of the auditors and occasionally others.

Punishments: shame, impositions, confinement during play hours, caning, and, very rarely, the rod; the last in public. Monitors appointed by the steward.

Playground three acres; with a large covered shed. Porter or beadle present.

---

* The head grammar master and head reading and writing master also have houses provided.

Drilling taught as part of the system. A gymnasium has lately been added Library open four days a week.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 31 hours per week in summer, 25 in winter. Lessons all prepared in school. Playtime about 27 hours per week, *i.e.*, 4 to 5 hours daily.

II. GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Note.—Many, especially of the earliest gifts, were made for *children*, without limitation of sex. The only gifts expressly for the maintenance and education of *girls* are those mentioned at pp. 13 and 14, producing about 227*l.* per annum. There have been also several small gifts for apprenticing girls. The number of girls has gradually diminished from 76 in the year 1837 to the present number, 18. (16 in November 1867, with two vacancies on Mrs. West's gift.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Elementary.

Teachers.—Head mistress and assistant mistress. Head mistress allowed to take six private pupils, although not the practice of the present mistress to do so.†

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—18 have their own ward, under the care of a nurse, where they are boarded and lodged, besides being clothed, at the expense of the hospital. Three meals a day; meat once. Hours, 6 a.m., 7 in winter; 8 p.m. Thirteen sleep in largest bedroom. There is a convenient lavatory.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No standard of qualification for admission; except ability to read.

Subjects of instruction, prescribed by committee: scripture, geography, grammar, history, reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, and dictation, needlework, and industrial work. Religious instruction to all. School opened with prayers, and reading psalms and a chapter. Girls prepared for confirmation by grammar master of the Hertford school. School arrangements are under consideration of governors.

Promotions usually by seniority.

Examination yearly by upper grammar master of London, and occasionally by visiting governors. Book prizes and small sums of money given.

Punishments, by head mistress only, or by assistant in her presence; tasks of lessons or needlework, occasional separation from other girls, and stoppage of privileges. Bad marks for unpunctuality.

Two of senior girls appointed by head mistress as monitresses.

Schoolroom warmed by open fire and gas stove, and well ventilated.

Playground rather more than a quarter of an acre, and other spaces, under observation of the nurse; beside a large shed for wet weather. Library and general room always open. Girls walk out accompanied by nurse.

Girls usually remain six or seven years at school, and are generally apprenticed to businesses on leaving at the age of 15. Occasionally they go as "pupil teachers" in National schools, or are articled in private schools for the accomplishments.

School time 41 weeks per annum. Girls in school 30 hours per week in summer, 26 in winter. Lessons prepared out of school under supervision of monitresses.

† The assistant mistress' services have been for some time past, owing to the diminution of the girls' school, and the consequent admission of more boys into the Hertford School, appropriated to the teaching of some of the younger boys in elementary subjects.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ABSTRACT of GENERAL ACCOUNTS for Year ending 31st December 1865.

[The large pension charities administered by the governors not included].

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Rents of estates, tithe rentcharges, proceeds of timber sales, &c.	39,373	4	2
Annuities, rentcharges, &c.	1,670	13	11
Interest on stocks	10,773	6	5
For management of blind charities	587	4	4
From special estates	3,337	11	4
Benefactions, legacies, and casual receipts	15,036	7	3
Interest on purchase money for estates sold	122	14	5
Repayment of advance	954	10	0
	£71,855	11	10

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Payments under wills, rentcharges, &c.	2,720	18	9
Expenses of distribution of blind charities	106	18	8
Rents, taxes, tithes, insurances, repairs and improvements on estates, agency, &c.	6,153	2	9
Interest on purchase money for estates purchased	727	2	10
Purchase of stocks (*investment of legacies*)	6,821	12	0
Redemption of land tax	1,362	7	7
Balance available for purposes of the hospital and other purposes in connexion therewith	53,963	9	3
	£71,855	11	10

Portions of the hospital estates have been recently sold to railway companies, &c., and the sums received under this head in 1865 amounted to 17,706*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, which was invested in the purchase of 19,561*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* stock.

Estates have been recently purchased for sums amounting together to 20,790*l.*, which was provided by the sale in 1865 of 23,245*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.* stock.

ABSTRACT of HOSPITAL ACCOUNTS for the Year ending 31st December 1865.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance 31st December 1864	3,425	11	8
Cash available for purposes of hospital, &c., as stated above	53,963	9	3
	£57,389	0	11

EXPENDITURE.

I. GENERAL, or common to both Establishments.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries to clerk, receiver, and assistant clerks	1,425	0	0			
Income tax on salaries of masters and officers	270	9	7			
Gratuities to masters, &c.	148	17	0			
Liveries, &c. for beadles, ward-matrons, nurses, &c.	199	13	0			
Carried over						

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -						
Pensions to masters, officers, &c. - -	1,495	8	0			
Apparel, linen, &c. - - 6,604 15 10						
Less for old do. sold - - 196 14 1						
	6,408	1	9			
Books, stationery, printing, advertising, &c. -	1,419	3	5			
Architect, surveyor, insurance, &c. - -	374	13	4			
Allowances for sick children absent - -	109	8	8			
Dinners, &c. for governors, masters, and officers - - - -	219	2	5			
Casual payments, &c. - - -	183	1	1			
Rewards : books, medals, money, &c. - -	168	8	5			
UNDER SPECIAL TRUSTS.						
Medals, prizes, &c. - - - -	85	9	7			
Apprentice fees - - - -	720	0	0			
Exhibitions to Universities - - -	1,666	13	4			
Allowances to exhibitioners - -	315	0	0			
Do. to Royal Naval boys - -	312	11	6			
	15,521	1	1			
Deduct for kitchen stuff, &c. sold - -	175	5	9			
				15,345	15	4
II. The LONDON Establishment.						
Salaries to medical officers, medicines, &c. -	767	11	1			
Salaries to masters, warden, steward, matron, &c. - - - -	8,248	10	0			
Wages to inferior officers - - -	3,372	8	0			
Provisions and stores - - -	6,858	17	8			
Washing - - - - -	1,204	3	5			
Coals, lighting, and water supply - -	1,353	15	3			
Disbursements by warden, house steward, and matron - - - - -	164	1	9			
Repairs, &c. to hospital premises - -	3,402	15	9			
Taxes, tithes, rates, &c. - - -	841	14	11			
Allowances to Grecians - - -	57	5	0			
				26,271	2	10
III. The HERTFORD Establishment.						
Salary to medical officer, medicines, &c. -	367	12	7			
Salaries to masters, steward, matron, &c. -	2,258	10	0			
Wages to inferior officers - - -	1,585	0	0			
Provisions and stores - - -	3,658	8	5			
Washing - - - - -	806	6	1			
Coals, lighting, and water supply - -	529	10	6			
Disbursements by steward, matron, and mistress - - - - -	86	2	11			
Repairs, &c. - - - -	1,469	13	6			
Taxes, tithes, rates, &c. - - -	78	7	11			
Conveyance of children and other incidental expenses - - - -	146	7	7			
				10,985	19	6
				52,602	17	8
Balance 30th December 1865				4,786	3	3
				£57,389	0	11

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

N.B.—The following list of the Members of the Sub-Committee of Education and Foundation Masters is corrected for the second half-year of 1867.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Name and Description.	Residence.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., President.	Gloucester House, Park Lane, W.
The Worshipful William Foster White, Treasurer.	Christ's Hospital, E.C.
The Venerable Archdeacon Hale -	Charter House, E.C.
Right Hon. Russell Gurney, M.P., Q.C.	8, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
George Darby, Esq. - - -	3, St. James's Square, S.W.
Money Wigram, Esq. - -	Moor Place, Much Hadham, near Ware.
Rev. Wm. Haig Brown, LL.D. -	Charter House, E.C.
John Peter Gassiot, Esq., junior -	6, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.
Robert Farre Dalrymple, Esq. -	26, Park Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W.
James Lemprière Hammond, Esq., M.A.	Trinity College, Cambridge.
Forster Alleyne McGeachy, Esq. -	Shenley, Barnet, Herts.
George Moore, Esq. - - -	5, Bow Church Yard, E.C.
Clerk to Trustees.	
M. S. S. Dipnall.	

FOUNDATION MASTERS.

Name.	Academical Degree or Certificate.	Clerk in Orders or Layman.	
IN LONDON.			
G. A. Jacob - - -	D.D.	Clerk	Head Master and Lecturer.
James Thomson - -	M.A.	Do.	First Assistant Upper Grammar Master.
Charles Hawkins - -	B.C.L.	Do.	Second Assistant Upper Grammar Master.
F. A. Hooper - - -	M.A.	Layman	Assistant to the Head Master.
John T. White - -	D.D.	Clerk	Master of the Latin School.
George Atkinson Crossle -	B.A.	Layman	Temporary Assistant to Master of the Latin School.
Samuel Gall - -	M.A.	Clerk	First Under Grammar Master.
John Wingfield - -	M.A.	Layman	Second Under Grammar Master.
Malcolm Laing - -	M.A.	Do.	Third Under Grammar Master.
Edmund G. Peckover -	M.A.	Clerk	Fourth Under Grammar Master.
Edwin Bristow Penny -	B.A.	Layman	Fifth Under Grammar Master.
Thos. J. Potter - -	M.A.	Clerk	Head Mathematical Master.
Edward S. Carlos - -	B.A.	Layman	Second Mathematical Master or Master of Travers' School.
John Henry Newnum -	B.A.	Do.	Assistant Mathematical Master.
William Henry Back - - -		Do.	Drawing Master.
Henry W. C. Mason - - -		Do.	Assistant Drawing Master.
Henry Sharp - - -		Do.	First Master of the Commercial School.

Name.	Academical Degree or Certificate.	Clerk in Orders or Layman.	
IN LONDON—*continued.*			
Francis Sykes	-	Do.	First Assistant Master of the Commercial School.
John F. B. Sharpe	-	Do.	Second Assistant Master of the Commercial School.
Henry F. Bowker	-	Do.	First Master of the English School.
Mark Mackie	-	Do.	First Assistant Master of the English School.
George Frederick King	-	Do.	Second Assistant Master of the English School.
Henry John Stalley	-	Layman	Junior Assistant Master of the English School.
Joseph H. Tompson	-	Do.	Usher in the English and Commercial Schools.
Dr. Brette	-	Clerk	First French Master.
Félix Geney	-	Layman	First Assistant French Master.
Jean A. Delpech	B.A.	Do.	Second Assistant French Master.
George Cooper	-	Do.	Music Master. A Gymnastic Teacher is engaged during summer months.
AT HERTFORD (Preparatory Boys' School).			
N. Keymer	M.A.	Clerk	Head Grammar Master and Lecturer.
John Dyson	-	Layman	First Assistant Grammar Master.
Albert Stoddart	-	Do.	Second Assistant Grammar Master.
James Staples	-	Do.	Third Assistant Grammar Master.
James T. Hannum	-	Do.	Reading and Writing Master.
Thomas Kempton	-	Do.	First Assistant Reading and Writing Master.
William Hands	-	Do.	Second Assistant Reading and Writing Master.
Orlando H. Wagner	-	Do.	Third Assistant Reading and Writing Master.
Charles Bridgeman	-	Do.	Organist. An Instructor in Drill and Gymnastics.
GIRLS' SCHOOL, HERTFORD.			
Sarah Agnes Peacock	-	-	Mistress.
Mary Ludlow	-	-	Assistant Mistress; at present, whilst Girls' School on its reduced scale, and pending contemplated alterations, assisting in the instruction of some of the junior boys.

For more detailed information concerning Christ's Hospital, including the names of the Governors, and for the returns relating to the ages of the scholars, the profession, &c. of their parents, the course of Instruction, and the distinctions gained at the Universities and elsewhere, see Vol. III., pp. 11 to 70.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

[For Assistant Commissioner's Report see vol. vii. p. 277, and for Evidence of late Head Master, vol. iv. p. 358.]

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—School established by Corporation of London, under the authority of an Act of Parliament procured by them in year 1834, and endowed with an annual payment of 900*l.*, in lieu of a sum of 19*l.* 10*s.* (increased from 1827 to about 420*l.*), which had been paid originally towards the education and clothing of four boys under the will of John Carpenter in 1442. Statutes kept at Guildhall, and at the school, accessible to the public.

School Property.—Buildings erected at expense of the Corporation on site of Honey Lane Market. Estate from which income is derived much improved in value by falling in of leases, and understood to be now of the annual value of upwards of 3,000*l.*, but school income fixed at 900*l.*, which amount is by the Act of Parliament made payable "*towards the maintenance and repair of the school.*" It is carried to the general account of the school, and is applied, with the capitation fees, in payment of the expenses of maintenance, including salaries of masters and other officers, books, stationery, printing, rates, taxes, and other charges, which amount in the whole to upwards of 7,000*l.* per annum. By the Act, the repairs of the school might be paid out of the 900*l.*, but the Corporation take this charge upon themselves.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Foundation.—For the extension of religious and useful education in the City of London (Act 1834). For the religious and virtuous education of boys and for instructing them in the higher branches of literature and other useful learning (Act 1834 and Rules 1836). Sons of freemen and of householders in the City to have a preference. All applications for admission to be recommended by at least one member of Common Council (Rules 1836).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Bible to be taught and prayers read every morning and evening (Act). Boys to be taught to read well with due modulation and appropriate emphasis, to be taught English grammar and composition; the Latin, Greek, and French languages; writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping; elements of mathematics and natural philosophy; geography and natural history; ancient and modern history; elements of choral singing. Lectures to be given on chemistry and other branches of experimental philosophy. Bible to be taught and prayers read, as above. At the wish of parents, German and Hebrew to be taught, and, at extra charges, Spanish, Italian, and drawing. Boys who have distinguished themselves in elementary course to be instructed, without extra charge, in English and French literature, in poetry, and antiquities of Greece and Rome; in higher mathematics, pure and applied; and in logic and ethics. All senior pupils to be practised in recitation (Rules 1836, &c.)

Government and Masters.—Act of 1834, embodied in Rules made by Court of Common Council 1836, modified from time to time as required.

Mayor, aldermen, and common council to make statutes, appoint and dismiss masters, and appoint committee to manage school. First and second masters to be selected after examination and approval by three professors of King's College, London, and three professors of London University (Act). Full powers of management to be vested in a committee appointed by the mayor, aldermen, and common council, consisting of 12 aldermen and one common councillor from each ward; one fourth of the number, after serving for four years, to retire each year; to make orders, regulations, and byelaws; to report from time to time to common council, and present annual statement of accounts; to appoint and dismiss all masters, except first and second, and officers. Head master to submit plan of education to committee; to have general control subject to them; may suspend or expel boys, and report to committee. Masters and officers hold offices subject to annual election; may be suspended or removed for breach of rules, incapacity, negligence, immorality, &c. Salaries and duties prescribed by committee. No master

to take private pupils without consent of committee, nor to have any other employment interfering with school duties (Rules and Regulations, 1836, &c.)

Several other matters, as school times, fees, &c., prescribed by these rules.

State of School in Middle Term of 1865.

General Character.—Classical (but the great majority of the boys do not learn Greek).

Masters.—Head master and second master, selected by common council from candidates examined and approved as directed by the Act; 20 others appointed by a committee, after qualifications ascertained by a sub-committee, consulting with head master. Salaries, from endowment and fees:—

	£
Head Master	830, and allowance of 150*l.* for house.
Second „	400
Composition „	300
1st Assistant „	275
2nd „ „	275
3rd „ „	230
4th „ „	220
„ „ as singing master	30
5th „ „	200
6th „ as lecturer on chemistry and natural philosophy.	143
Principal master of junior department	315
1st assistant master	150
2nd „ „	125
3rd „ „	120
Writing „	175
1st assistant „	90
2nd „ „ including services as detention master.	90
French Master	150
Assistant „	100
German „	60
Assistant „	25
Drawing „	213
Assistant „	50

Head master pays 150*l.*, half stipend of composition master; chemical lecturer pays for assistance and apparatus; drawing master pays 25*l.* half stipend of an assistant. Two assistant masters take boarders, without limitation or control.

Day Scholars.—641 (average number 629), ages vary from 7 to 19 *, from distances up to 30 miles; pay 9*l.* per annum (or 3*l.* a term), which includes everything, except books, drawing materials, and mathematical instruments. "Carpenter Scholars" free (*see table*). Drawing, extra two guineas. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None recognized.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be seven years of age, able to read fluently, and know the first four rules of arithmetic; admitted by competition. A higher standard for boys over 12.

School classified by classics and mathematics; but an English school for younger boys. In upper classes, boys who show particular aptitude for any subjects allowed to devote special attention to them, diminishing other work in proportion. Drawing voluntary, out of school hours. Religious instruction in Scripture to all, in Christian evidences to upper classes. Jews excused. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy and reading Bible.

Promotion by term marks and examination; in two head classes by examination only. A very good classic or mathematician obtains promotion, unless very deficient in other subjects.

---

* The following return relating to the ages of the scholars was furnished by the head master in May 1867.

Number of scholars	under 10 years of age	38
„	between 10 and 12 years	155
„	„ 12 and 14 „	223
„	„ 14 and 16 „	177
„	above 16 years of age	46
	Total	639

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Examination yearly, in classics and mathematics, by Oxford and Cambridge graduates, in other subjects by examiners specially qualified; all appointed by committee, in consultation with head master. 27 scholarships, besides many medals, and valuable prizes given. (See *infra.*) Class prizes given by term marks, or examination.

Punishments: impositions, written after school hours under a detention master; caning in public by order of head master; expulsion, suspension, and removal by him. A bad report for two successive terms, endorsed by head master, necessitates a boy's removal.

No playground. Rowing, football, and cricket clubs encouraged by head master. The latter contain about 170 boys, who meet in Victoria Park, Battersea Park, &c.

A library for upper classes.

School open 39 weeks in the year. Three terms; three weeks holidays at Christmas, five weeks in summer, and eleven days at Easter. Boys in school, 29 hours in the week; 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., with half-hour interval for luncheon, except on Wednesday and Saturday, which are half-holidays.

TABLE of PARTICULARS respecting SCHOLARSHIPS and EXHIBITIONS attached to the CITY of LONDON SCHOOL.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.	Date of Foundation.	Value.	Qualifications of Candidates.		Where tenable.	How long tenable.	Conditions of Tenure.
			Age.	Time in School.			
Tenable at Universities &c.							
		£ s. d. per annum				years.	
1 Tegg	1838	22 0 0	not prescribed.	not prescribed.	Oxford, Cambridge, or London.	4	Good conduct, diligence in studies, and conformity to college rules, &c., certified half yearly by college tutor.
1 Times	1842	30 0 0	Do.	Do.	Oxford or Cambridge.	4	
4 Beaufoy	1844	50 0 0	Do.	Do.	Cambridge	4	
	1845	50 0 0	Do.	Do.	Do.	4	
	1848	50 0 0	Do.	Do.	Do.	4	
	1850	50 0 0	Do.	Do.	Do.	4	
1 David Salomons	1845	50 0 0	Do.	Do.	Oxford, Cambridge, or London.	4	
1 Travers	1846	50 0 0	Do.	Do.	Universiy of London.	4	
1 Lambert Jones	1852	21 16 4	Do.	3 years	Oxford, Cambridge, or London.	4	
1 St. Thomas's Medical.	1853	30 0 0	Do.	not prescribed.	Medical College, St. Thomas's Hospital.	3	
1 Goldsmiths'	1855	50 0 0	Do.	3 years	Oxford or Cambridge.	4	
2 Grocers'	1857	50 0 0	Do.	Do.	Do. Do.	4	
		50 0 0	Do.	Do.	Do. Do.	4	
1 Masterman	1858	30 0 0	Do.	not prescribed.	Such university as the scholar may select.	4	
1 Lionel Rothschild	1858	60 0 0	Do.	3 years	Some English or foreign university.	4	
Tenable at the School.							
8 Carpenter	1836 1841	Free education and books, equal to 11*l.* per annum, 25*l.* a year for maintenance, &c., and premium of 50*l.*	between 11 and 15.	3 years	At the school, and afterwards at the university of Oxford, Cambridge, or London	till leaving school. 4 years	Regular attendance, diligence, and progress in studies, certified half yearly by head master, &c.
1 David Salomon's Foundation.	1858	31 10 0	between 11 and 16	3 years	At the school.	till leaving school.	
2 William Tite	1858	25 0 0	not above 16	3 years	Do.	Do.	
		20 0 0					
1 Jews' Commemoration.	1859	40 0 0	not above 16	3 years	At the school, or at University College, London.	3 years	

The following Prizes and Medals are attached to the School for the benefit of its pupils.

Prizes awarded annually.

For General Proficiency and Good Conduct, a gold medal of the value of 10 guineas, the gift of Dr. Conquest, F.L.S.

For Classical Proficiency, a silver medal (called the Sir James Shaw's medal), with books, of the value of five guineas together.

For Mathematical Proficiency, a silver medal (called the Beaufoy medal), with books, of the value of five guineas together.

For proficiency in Euclid and the Elements of Algebra and Trigonometry, a silver medal and a (called the Edkin's memorial prize), limited to the fourth and fifth classes.

For proficiency in Arithmetic, and Good Conduct, a silver medal, for pupils below the two head classes; and

For proficiency in the study of Chemical Science, a silver medal; both the gift of Warren Stormes Hale, Esq., Alderman, Chairman of Committee, and originator of the school.

For the best Writer in the school, a silver medal, the gift of Thomas Lott, Esq., Deputy, F.S.A.

For proficiency in French, a silver medal; and

For proficiency in German, a silver medal; both given in the name of the late Sir George Carroll, Alderman.

For proficiency in Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping, a gold pen, the gift of George Virtue, Esq., Deputy.

For proficiency in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, prizes of the aggregate value of ten guineas.

For proficiency in Drawing, several prizes.

For proficiency in the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and the Evidences of the Truth of Christianity, a Polyglot copy of the Holy Scriptures, the gift of Benjamin Scott, Esq., Chamberlain of London.

For such subjects as may be determined by the head master, prizes of the total value of ten guineas, the gift of Thomes Quested Finnis, Esq., Alderman.

For the best Latin Composition in Prose or Verse, a prize instituted by Richard Nathaniel Phillips, Esq., LL.B., F.S.A.

For encouraging the study of the English Language, the cultivation of an acquaintance with the best specimens of English Literature, and the attainment of purity of style in Speaking and Writing the language, prizes of the value of 15 guineas, the gift of Herbert Lloyd, Esq., Deputy.

For the encouragement of the study of the Works of Shakespeare, several valuable prizes are also given annually, under an endowment established by the late Henry Beaufoy, Esq., F.R.S.

Table A.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

Age.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Age.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
19	Boys highest in school - 1	Commission agent.	7	Boys lowest in school - 1	Merchant
			9	„ „ 2	Cooper.
18	„ „ 2	Clothier.	9	„ „ 3	Merchant's clerk.
19	„ „ 3	Colonial merchant.	9	„ „ 4	Accountant to a Public Company.
16	„ „ 4	Draper.			
16	„ „ 5	Draper.	10	„ „ 5	Stationer.
19	„ „ 6	Timber merchant.	9	„ „ 6	Bookseller.
			8	„ „ 7	Printer.
15	„ „ 7	Gentleman.	8	„ „ 8	Stationer.
15	„ „ 8	Gentleman.	9	„ „ 9	Tailor.
18	„ „ 9	Tallow chandler.	10	„ „ 10	Wholesale tobacconist.
18	„ „ 10	Merchant's clerk.			

City of London School.—Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Three Terms commencing Sept. 6, 1864, to June 1, 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Three Terms commencing Sept. 6, 1864, to June 1, 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Three Terms commencing Sept. 6, 1864, to June 1, 1865.
					Y.							Y.							Y.					
Religious Knowledge.	641*	12	none	22†	17⅓	See Time Table of Sixth Class, and List of Subjects annexed.					24	15⅓	See Time Tables and Lists of Subjects annexed.					44	9	See Time Tables and Lists of Subjects annexed.				
Greek - -	84	3	„	23	17½						26	15⅓						35	15					
Latin - -	380	8	„	23	17½						26	15⅓						72	12½					
French - -	413	9	„	23	17½						26	15⅓						30	13					
German -	119	5	„	26	–						22	14						22	13					
Arithmetic -	641	12	„	40	14¾						60	15⅓						44	9					
Book-keeping	219	5	„	26	15⅓						35	15						57	13½					
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	184	5	„	23	17⅓						26	15⅓						60	14½					
Physics - -	641	4	„	49	16⅓						75	14⅔						261	11					
Chemistry -	641	4	„	49	16⅓						75	14¾						261	11					
History - -	641	12	„	23	17½						26	15¼						44	9					
Geography -	328	5	„	67	13						80	13						44	9					
English Grammar.	261	4	„	80	13						79	11¾						44	9					
‡English Literature.																								
§English Composition.																								
Reading -																								
Writing - -	641	12	„	26	15⅓						35	15						44	9					
Music (Vocal)	80	2	„	37	–						43	–						43	–					
Drawing -	105	3	„	13	16						31	14½						59	12⅓					

* The entire number of pupils in the school. † One of the boys in the head class is a Jew. ‡ Examination prizes on these subjects are given in the nine highest classes.
§ Fluent reading is required for admission. ‖ Two quarters per annum.

WEEKLY TIME TABLES of the several CLASSES.

Sixth Class.

No. of Boys, 23. Average age, 17½ years.

Monday,	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9–11 Classics and Divinity. 11–12 Mathematics.	9–11 Classics. 11–12 Mathemat.	9–10½ Classics. 10½–12 French.	9–11 Classics. 11–12 Mathemat.	9–11 Classics. 11–12 Mathemat.	9–10½ French. 10½–12 Mathem.
12½–1½ Mathematics 1½–2½ Classics. 2½–3½ Nat. Science (Lecture).	12½–1½ Mathemat. 1½–3 Classics.	—	12½–1½ Mathemat. 1½–3 Classics.	12½–1½ Mathemat. 1½–3 Classics.	—

Subjects, and Names of Authors and Text Books.

Classical.—Homer, Odyssey, Book XI.; Æschylus, Agamemnon, line 1148 to end (Paley); Sophocles, Ajax; Thucydides, Book II., chapters XXXIV. to LXV. inclusive; Aristophanes, Plutus (Holden); Demosthenes' Philippics, I., II., III.; Terence, Andria; Cicero, pro Archia Poeta; Lucretius, Book I.; Virgil, Georgics, Book III., line 349 to end, and Book IV.; Juvenal, Satires I., VII., XV.; Grecian History down to the commencement of the Peloponnesian War (Smith); number of exercises given up per week, 5.

Mathematical.—Euclid (Todhunter); Algebra (Colenso, part I. and Todhunter); Trigonometry, plane (Beasley and Todhunter); Trigonometry, spherical (Todhunter); Conic Sections, geometrical (Goodwin and Drew); Conic Sections, analytical (Todhunter); Newton, Sections I., II., III. (Goodwin); Statics, elementary (Goodwin); Statics, analytical (Todhunter); Dynamics, elementary (Goodwin); Hydrostatics, elementary (Goodwin); Optics, elementary (Goodwin); Astronomy, elementary (Goodwin); Differential Calculus (Todhunter); Integral Calculus (Todhunter); Theory of Equations (Todhunter).

French.—Half hours of Translation (Mariette); Boileau's Lutrin; Barriere's Litterature Française.

Fifth Class.

No. of Boys, 26. Average age, 15⅓ years.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9–11 Mathematics. 11–12 Writing.	9–11 Mathemat. 11–12 Horace. (Epodes.)	9–10½ French. 10½–12 Grk. Test. and Latin Gram. or Lat. verses and Greek History.	9–11 Mathemat. 11–12 Writing.	9–11 Mathemat. 11–12 Lucian.	9–10½ Mathem. 10½–12 French
12½–1½ Virgil. 1½–2½ Greek Prose. 2½–3½ Chemistry. (Lecture.)	12½–1½ Virgil. 1½–3 Alcestis.	—	12½–1½ Lucian and Lat. Prose. 1½–3 Horace, De Arte Poetica	12½–1½ Bradley's Lat-Exrcs. 1½–3 Alcestis.	—

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Books read :—

Classical.—Horace, Odes, Book IV., 5 to end; Epodes, I.—X., inclusive; Greek Testament, St. Luke's Gospel, ch. X.—XV.; History of Greece, ch. XV.—XXVII. Euripides, Alcestis, line 280 to end; Horace, Ars Poetica, the whole. Xenophon's Memorabilia, ch. I.—III.; Lucian's Dialogues, c. I. —IX.; Cicero de Amicitia, ch. I.—X.; Virgil, Book X.; Æneid, 1 to 500.

Mathematical.—Todhunter's Euclid; Colenso's Algebra; Beasley's Trigonometry.

French.—Chardenal's French Exercises for advanced pupils; Stièvenard's Lectures Françaises, Fables de La Fontaine.

Fourth Class.

No. of Boys, 35. Average age, 15 years.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9–10 Writing.	9–10½ Lat. Exrcs.	9–10 English compositn.	9–10 Writing.	9–10¾ Lat. Exrcs.	9–10 Writing.
10–12 Script. Hist. Greek Gram.	10½–12 French.	10–11 Eng. Hist.	10–12 Grk. Gram. and Reader.	10¾–12 French.	10–11 Lat. Gram.
		11–12 Grk. Readr.			11–12 Rom. Hist.
12½–1½ Virgil.	12½–1½ Sallust.		12½–1½ Virgil.	12½–1½ Sallust.	
1½–3 Mathematics.	1½–2½ Mathemat.	—	1½–3 Mathemat.	1½–3 Mathemat.	—
	2½–3½ Chemistry				

Text Books used :—

Virgil (any edition); Sallust, Jugurtha; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, part I.; Jacob's Elementary Greek Grammar; Frost's Analecta Græca Minora; Liddell's History of Rome; Markham's History of England; Euclid; and Colenso's Algebra.

French.—Delille's French Grammar; Stièvenard's Lectures Françaises.

New subjects commenced :—Greek; Sallust; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.

(Fourth Class. Lowest Greek Class.)

Number of Greek lessons per week, 3; average duration of each lesson, 1⅓ hours.

Number of Greek exercises per week, 2; total number of hours given to Greek, 4.

Between Michaelmas 1864 and 1st June 1865 the whole of the Greek Grammar, not including Syntax, has been learnt; 17 pages of easy Greek sentences; 15 tables of Æsop, and 9 odes of Anacreon (all from Frost's Analecta Græca Minora) have been translated and parsed.

(Fourth Class. First Class in English Composition.)

Number of lessons per week, 1; average duration of each lesson, 1 hour.

Number of exercises per week, 1; total number of hours given to English Composition, 1.

Between Michaelmas 1864 and 1st June 1865, 21 themes have been written by the boys at home, and corrected by the master, the best ones being read aloud in class. There have been given as subjects, among others, "Nil ego contulerim jucundo sanus amico"; "The Story of Joan of Arc;" "Describe an English Country Village"; "Vesuvius," &c.

Latin Class.

No. of boys, 40. Average age, 14¾ years.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9–11 Euclid. 11–12 Scripture.	9–10½ French. 10½–12 Arith. or Algebra.	9–10 Writing. 10–12 Cæsar or Virgil.	9–11 Euclid. 11–12 Algebra or Arithmetic.	9–10¾ French. 10¾–12 Algebra or Arith.	9–11 Cæsar or Virgil. 11–12 Scripture.
12½–1½ Writing. 1½–3 Latin Author, or Exercises and Grammar	12½–1½ Writing. 1½–2½ Algebra. 2½–3½ Chemistry	—	12–2 Arithmetic or Algebra. 2–3 Eng. Dictation, &c.	12½–1½ Writing. 1½–3 Lat. Author or Exercises and Gram.	—

Instruction in English combined more or less with every lesson in Latin.

Subjects commenced in this class :—Algebra ; Virgil.

Books used :—Potts' Euclid ; Arithmetic, Colenso and Barnard Smith ; Algebra, Colenso, pt. 1 ; Eton Cæsar ; Valpy's Virgil ; Robson's Latin Exercises ; Key's Latin Grammar.

French.—Delille's French Grammar ; Stièvenard's Lectures Françaises.

Third Class.

No. of Boys, 60. Average age, 14½.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9–12 Latin Composition and French.	9–11 Euclid, Bk. I. 11–12 Writing & Bookkpng.	9–11 Arithmetic. 11–12 Divinity.	9–12 Lat. composition and French.	9–11 Euclid. 11–12 Wrtng., &c.	9–10 Divinity. 10–11 Arithmetic 11–12 Wrtng., &c.
12½–3 Ovid and Lat. Grammar.	12½–2½ Cæsar and Lat. Gram. 2½–3½ Chemistry	—	12½–1½ Writing. 1½–3 Ovid and Lat. Gram.	12½–3 Cæsar and Lat. Gram.	—

Subjects commenced in this class :—Euclid ; Cæsar ; Ovid.

Text books used :—Potts' Euclid ; Arithmetic, Colenso and Barnard Smith ; Eton Cæsar ; Arnold's Eclogæ Ovidianæ, part I. ; Key's Latin Grammar ; Robson's Latin Exercises.

French.—Delille's French Grammar ; Stièvenard's Lectures Françaises.

Second Class.

No. of Boys, 57. Average age, 13½ years.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9–12 Arithmetic and French (in two divisions).	9–10 Writing or Bookkpng. 10–12 Latin construing or exercise.	9–10 Lat. Gram. 10–11 Writing or Bookkpng. 11–12 Bible lessn.	9–12 Arith. and French (in two divs.)	9–10 Writing or Bookkpng. 10–12 Latin construing or exercise.	9–10 Lat. Gram. 10–11 Writing or Bookkpng. 11–12 Bible less.
12½–3 Latin repetition, and preparation of construing & exercises.	12½–3 Arithmetic	—	12½–2½ Lat. repetition and prepartn. of construing and exercises. 2½–3½ Chemistry	12½–3 Arithmetic	—

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Subjects begun in first class continued in second; Latin; Arithmetic Gospel History.

Books used:—Robson's Latin Exercises and Reading Lessons; Key's Latin Grammar; Arithmetic, Barnard Smith and Colenso; Barnes' Notes on the Gospels.

French.—Delille's French Grammar; Stièvenard's Lectures Françaises.

First Class.

No. of Boys, 63. Average age, 13¾ years.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9–12 Lat. and Eng. compositn. or Scripture.	9–12 French and Latin.	9–12 Physcl. Geography and Writing.	9–12 Latin.	9–12 French and Latin.	9–12 Scripture, Maps, and Geography.
12½–2 Arithmetic.	12½–2 Arithmetic	—	12½–2½ Arithmet.	12½–2 Arithmetic	—
2–3 Writing.	2–3 Writing.		2½–3½ Chemistry	2–3 Writing.	

Subjects begun in grammar class continued in first; Latin; arithmetic; gospel history.

Subjects commenced in this class:—Physical geography.

Books used:—Robson's Latin Exercises and Reading Lessons; Colenso's Arithmetic; Barnard Smith's Arithmetical Examples; Reid's Physical Geography; Barnes' Notes on the Gospels.

French.—Delille's French Grammar; Stièvenard's Lectures Françaises.

Grammar Class.

No. of boys, 72. Average age, 12½ years.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9–10 Latin.	9–10 Arithmetic.	9–10 Latin.	9–10 Latin.	9–10 Arithmetic.	9–10 Arithmetic
10–11 Writing.	10–11 Writing.	10–11 } Latin Repetitions	10–11 Writing.	10–11 Writing.	10–11 } Repetitn. do. and
11–12 Latin.	11–12 Arithmetic.	11–12 } & French. (2 Divisions alternately).	11–12 Latin.	11–12 Arithmetic.	11–12 } French. (2 Divisions alternately).
12½–1½ English Recitations.*	12½–1½ Bible lesson.	—	12½–1½ English composition, derivation, &c.	12½–1½ Bible lesson.	—
1½–3 Arithmetic.	1½–3 Latin.		1½–2½ Arithmetic.	1½–3 Latin.	
			2½–3½ Chemistry.		

* An occasional lesson on Scripture Geography or Mapping is substituted for English recitations.

Subject commenced in this class, Latin.

Text Books used:—Robson's Constructive Latin Exercises; Arithmetic, Colenso's and Barnard Smith's; Barnes's Notes on the Gospels.

French.—Delille's French Grammar; Stièvenard's Lectures Françaises.

Junior Department.—First Division.

No. of boys, 80. Average age, 13 years.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
–10 Writing.)–12 (1.) Correct gram. exercise of previous eveng. (2.) Hear lesson of Eng. grammar.	9–10 Bible. 10–12 (1.) Correct geography exercise. (2.) Hear lesson of geography. (3.) Point out the same on maps.	9–10 From 30 to 50 senior pupils go to French lesson. Theothers are exercised in mental arithm. 10–12 (1.) Correct arithmetic exercises. (2.) Hear lesson of Eng. grammar.	9–10 Writing. 10–12 (1.) Correct grammar exercises. (2.) Hear lesson of Eng. grammar.	9–10 Bible. 10–12 (1.) Correct geography exercises. (2.) Hear lesson of geography. (3.) Point out the same on maps.	9–10 From 30 to 35 senior pupils go to French lesson. The others have writing lesson. 10–12 (1.) Correct arithmetic exercise. (2.) Hear lesson of Eng. grammar.
2½–1½ History. 1½–3 Arithmetic.	12½–1½ History. 1½–3 Arithmetic.	—	12½–1½ History & dictation. 1½–3 Dictation continued and corrected.	12½–1½ Arithm. 1½–2½ Arithm. 2½–3½ Chmstry.	—

N.B.—The boys gain and lose places in class in writing as well as in all other subjects. The writing of the exercises at home is rewarded or punished by promotion or degradation in class.

The master occasionally visits and examines the three Lower Divisions.

Books used in the junior department:—Bible; Barnes's Notes on Gospels; History of England, by the Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge; Lennie's English Grammar; Colenso's Arithmetic; Geography, Macdougal's, City of London School; Phillips's Introductory Atlas.

French.—Delille's French Grammar.

Junior Department.—Second Division.

No. of boys, 79. Average age, 11¾ years.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9–10 History. 10–11 New Testmt. 11–12 Writing.	9–10 New Test. 10–11 Grammar. 11–12 Writing.	9–11 Geography. 11–12 Writing.	9–10 History. 10–11 Dictation. 11–12 Writing.	9–10 New Test. 10–11 Grammar. 11–12 Writing.	9–11 Geography. 11–12 Writing.
2½–1½ History. 1½–3 Arithmetic.	12½–1½ Grammar. 1½–3 Arithmetic.	—	12½–1½ Dictation. 1½–3 Arithmetic.	12½–1½ Grammar. 1½–2½ Arithm. 2½–3½ Chemistry	—

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Junior Department.—Third Division.

No. of boys, 58. Average age, 10 years.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9–10 Scriptures.	9–10 Scriptures.	9–10 Scriptures.	9–10 Scriptures.	9–10 Scriptures.	9–10 Scriptures.
10–11 Writing.	10–11 Writing.	10–11 Writing.	10–11 Writing.	10–11 Writing.	10–11 Writing.
11–12 History.	11–12 Eng. gram.	11–12 Geography.	11–12 History.	11–12 Eng. gram.	11–12 Geography
12½–1½ English exercises.	12½–1½ English exercises.		12½–1½ English exercises.	12½–1½ English exercises.	
1½–3 Arithmetic.	1½–3 Arithmetic.	—	1½–3 Arithmetic.	1½–2½ Arithm.	—
				2½–3½ Chemistry	

Junior Department.—Fourth Division.

No. of boys, 44. Average age, 9 years.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9–10 Writing.	9–10 Writing.	9–10 Writing.	9–10 Writing.	9–10 Writing.	9–10 Writing.
10–11 Eng. gram.	10–11 Poetry.	10–11 Geography.	10–11 En. Gram.	10–11 Poetry.	10–11 Geography
11–12 Scriptures.	11–12 Scripture.	11–12 Tables and history questiong.	11–12 Scriptures.	11–12 Scriptures.	11–12 Tables and History questions
12½–1½ History, reading.	12½–1½ Arithm.		12½–1½ History. reading.	12½–2½ Simple dictation.	
1½–3 Arithmetic.	1½–3 History, reading, and questioning.	—	1½–3 Arithmetic.	2½–3½ Chemistry	—

Class for Choral Singing.

Average number attending, 80 boys.
Time of lessons:—Boys belonging to junior school (43), Wednesday, 12–1.
Boys belonging to senior school (37), Saturday, 12–1.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Two senior wranglers, Two first Smith's prizes. One second wrangler. Two third wranglers. Two fourth wranglers. Two sixth wranglers. One sixteenth wrangler. One twenty-second wrangler. One twenty-sixth wrangler. One thirtieth wrangler. One thirty-fifth wrangler. Besides many senior and junior optimes. Two senior classics. Three chancellor's medalists. Two first-class classics. Besides lower honours. Eight fellowships in Cambridge. Four Trinity minor scholarships. Thirty-five other scholarships at Cambridge. Three open scholarships at Oxford. One mathematical first-class at moderations. University of London, M.A., gold medal, one; LLD. gold medal, two. Open scholarships, seventeen. Degrees with honours, nine; besides a

great number of first-classes in the matriculation first B.A. and second B.A. examinations.

(*b*) Honours obtained at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services, believed to be about a dozen, but not accurately registered.

(*c*) List of Honours in Science gained by Pupils of the City of London School at the Examinations of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington and elsewhere:—

Bowrey, John, first silver medal, and second certificate in the Class of Chemistry, University College, London, 1864–65..

Brown, J. T. 1861, gold medal in Experimental Physics (South Kensington). 1862, first-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry, and first-class prize in Organic Chemistry. 1864, honours and first prize in Chemistry at Matriculation in University of London.

Clarke, Joseph George. 1862, first-class prize in Acoustics, Light and Heat (S.K.); first-class in Magnetism and Electricity. 1863, gold medal in Experimental Physics. 1863, Natural Science scholarship at Magdalen College, Oxford.

Clowes, Frank. 1864, first-class prize in Magnetism and Electricity (S.K.); second-class prize in Acoustics, Light and Heat; second-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry.

Cook, H. J. 1859, certificate of honour in Chemistry at University College, London.

Craik, James. 1864, first-class prize in Chemistry and third-class in Physics, at the School of Mines. 1864, first-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry, and second-class prize in Acoustics, Light and Heat; second-class prize in Magnetism and Electricity (S. K.)

Divers, Edward. 1859, first-place in first examination for the degree of M.D., at Queen's College, Galway. 1859, University scholarship.

Deering, W. H. 1864, first-class in Chemistry at School of Mines. 1864, second-class in Inorganic Chemistry; first-class prize in Organic Chemistry, S. K.

Ellis, Reuben. 1864, second-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry.

Gurney, Henry P. 1862, second-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry. 1863, second-class prize in Magnetism and Electricity. 1863, first-class prize in Acoustics, Light and Heat. 1864, first-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry; second-class prize in Acoustics, Light and Heat; second-class prize in Physical Geography (S. K.)

Henman, W. 1864, first-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry.

Lambert, Carlton, J. 1862, first-class prize in Acoustics, Light and Heat. 1862, first-class prize in Magnetism and Electricity. 1863, silver medal in Experimental Physics.

Manly, Thomas. 1864, second-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry.

Maybury, Augustus C. 1862, second-class in Acoustics, Light and Heat; second-class in Magnetism and Electricity. 1863, first-class prize in Experimental Physics, and first in second-class in Chemistry at School of Mines. 1863, silver medal in Experimental Physics; first-class in Magnetism and Electricity; first-class prize in Acoustics, Light and Heat; first-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry (S. K.); St. Thomas's Medical Scholar and Exhibition for Physical Science. 1864, honours in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in preliminary examination in science for degree of M.B., University of London.

Medland, W. 1864, first-class in Chemistry at School of Mines. 1864, second-class in Inorganic Chemistry; second-class in Organic Chemistry (S. K.)

Purkiss, Henry John. 1860, first-class prize in Chemistry (S. K.)

Reynolds, A. 1862, degree of B. Sc. in University of London, with honours in Geology and Palæontology.

Ridge, John James. 1863, first-class prize in Acoustics, Light and Heat; first-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry; second-class prize in Magnetism and

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Electricity (S. K.) 1864, bronze medal in Acoustics, Light and Heat. 1864, honours in Chemistry at Matriculation Examination, University of London.

Rushbrooke, Wm. George. 1864, second-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry (S. K.)

Scrymgour, Edward P. 1861, bronze medal in Experimental Physics. 1862, first-class prize in Magnetism and Electricity; second-class prize in Acoustics, Light and Heat. 1863, bronze medal in Experimetal Physnics; first-class prize in Organic Chemistry; second-class prize in Acoustics, Light and Heat. 1863, Physical Science Scholarship (S. K.) 1863, first-class in Physics and first-class in Chemistry at the School of Mines.

Soane, William. 1864, second-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry (S. K.)

Thorp, William. 1863, first-class prize in Acoustics, Light and Heat; first-class prize in Magnetism and Electricity; first-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry. 1864, first-class prize in Acoustics, Light and Heat; first-class prize in Magnetism and Electricity; first-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry; first-class prize in Organic Chemistry; first-class prize in Physical Geography. 1864, Science Scholarship. 1864, first-class in Chemistry in the School of Mines.

Unwin, William Cawthorn. 1860, first division in first examination for degree of B. Sc. London.

Vardy, Albert Richard. 1860, second-class prize for Chemistry (S. K.)

Wood, Augustus A. 1860, second-class in Chemistry at School of Mines. 1864, second-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry; second-class prize in Organic Chemistry.

Summary, 1860 *to* 1864.

Three scholarships,
Two gold medals,
Three silver medals,
Three bronze medals,
A large number of first, second, and third-class prizes.
} Science and Art Department.

Two bachelors of science, University of London.
Two silver medals, University College.
Science scholarship, Queen's College, Galway.
Science scholarship, Magdalen College, Oxford.

LIST OF MASTERS, &c. (1868.)

Chairman of Committee of Management:
Warren Stormes Hale, Esq., Alderman.

Secretary:
T. Brewer, Esq.

Head Master (appointed after Middle Term, 1865):
Rev. Edwin Abbott Abbott, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Second Master:
Mr. Francis Cuthbertson, M.A., late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Assistant Masters:
Rev. Joseph Harris, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge.
Rev. Albert Richard Vardy, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
Rev. Charles Braddy, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.
Mr. Charles Nathaniel Woodroffe.
Mr. Thomas Hall, B.A., London.
Mr. Thomas Sharpe.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Principal Master, Mr. Thomas St. Clair Macdougal.
Assistant Masters, Mr. John Thomas Ablett.
Mr. Edwin Gray.
Mr. William Jesse Richardson.
Writing Master, Mr. Henry Manly.
Assistant Writing Masters, Mr. Robert Paul.
Mr. James William Jaffray.
French Master, M. Léonce Stièvenard.
Assistant French Masters, M. Jules Achille Leriche.
M. Adolphe Ragon, jun.
German Master, Dr. Otto Froembling.
Assistant German Master, Mr. Leopold Goldschild.
Drawing Master, Mr. John Robert Dicksee.
Assistant Drawing Master, Mr. Robert Edward Forster.
Singing Master, Mr. Charles Nathaniel Woodroffe.
Lecturer on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Mr. Thomas Hall, B.A., F.C.S.
Assistant Teacher in Natural Philosophy, Mr. Henry Durham.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE MERCERS' SCHOOL, COLLEGE HILL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on May 15, 1865.

It has a twofold origin; viz.:—(a.) in 1542; (b.) in 1672.

(a.) King Henry VIII. by letters patent dated April 21st, in the 33rd year of his reign, granted to the Mercers' Company, in consideration of the sum of 969*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, certain premises in the city of London which had belonged to the dissolved house or hospital of St. Thomas of Acon; and by an indenture of the same date (1542) made between the King of the one part and the Mercers' Company of the other part, reciting the above grant, the company amongst other things covenanted with the King, his heirs and successors, that they would find and keep a free grammar school within the city of London perpetually, and would find a sufficient master to teach 25 children and scholars in the same school freely for ever.

(b.) Thomas Rich, who was born in Lambeth, and educated at the Mercers' school, endowed the school as follows:—By his will, proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Essex, August 21, 1672, he gave to the master and wardens of the Mercers' Company (after the decease of his wife) certain tenements and hereditaments in St. Mary Axe, upon condition that they should yearly, out of the rents and profits thereof, pay and allow two exhibitions of 6*l.* a piece unto two poor scholars that have been or shall be taught in the Mercers' school, and from thence sent to the University. By the same will he gave certain lands and tenements in West Ham to the Mercers' Company, upon trust that they should (after making certain specific payments amounting to 4*l.*, subject to all necessary charge for repairs), pay one moiety of the net produce to the schoolmaster for the time being of the Mercers' school, for his better maintenance and encouragement in the management thereof, and education of the scholars there committed to his charge; and should apply the other moiety to the educating of so many poor men's children born in the parish of Lambeth who were not able to maintain them, in learning Latin, writing, cyphering, or reading, as the same would yearly amount to, at such rates as should be agreed upon for their teaching.

II. The Mercers' Company, in accordance with the charge made upon the hospital estates sold to them by Henry VIII., maintain a school at College Hill, Upper Thames Street, E.C., and, in accordance with Rich's bequest, pay a moiety of the proceeds of the West Ham property to the master of that school. (The other moiety is paid to the master of a National school in Lambeth.) The company educates 70 boys, instead of 25,

in the school on College Hill, but it does not send any scholars from the school to the University, in accordance with Rich's bequest.

The company, it seems, has never admitted its legal obligation to support this school, and now declines to make any returns, on the ground that the school is not an endowed school at all, but a proprietary school. I confess I am quite unable to see how this theory can be maintained. Even supposing that the charge made by Henry VIII. on the hospital estates sold to the company did not constitute this an endowed school (an hypothesis which is at least questionable), yet there is here a distinct and twofold endowment of the school by Thomas Rich, partly by way of assistance to poor scholars, and partly by way of augmentation of the master's salary; and to the present day the head master of the Mercers' school receives his share of this endowment, amounting, as it seems, to rather more than 25*l.* per annum.

Owing to this refusal on the part of the company to answer the questions officially put to them I had the greatest difficulty in obtaining any definite information. There are no returns at the Charity Commission, the company having refused to make any on the same grounds as those on which they refused them to this Commission. The master, acting under a very proper sense of loyalty to his employers, declined to answer any question relating to the income, government, or administration of the school; and he also declined to give me the last report of the examiners who are appointed by the company to examine the school annually in March. This, however, I subsequently obtained from the Company's clerk.

III. The number of scholars on the books is now always 70. At the date of my visit 61 were present; the remaining nine alleging sickness as the cause of absence. The registers of the school show that, on an average, eight per cent. of the scholars are always absent on account of sickness. The cause of this appears to be the following:—Formerly the attendance was very irregular, boys being frequently absent without sufficient cause. Accordingly the company made a rule, "That no scholar absent "himself on any pretence whatever (sickness only excepted); "and any scholar absenting himself three several days, except "on account of sickness, to be no longer of the school." The effect of this rule is that there is no longer any absence from other causes than sickness; but that the average absence from this cause amounts to eight per cent. of the scholars.

There is an admission examination, but it is not graduated by age. It consists solely in "writing from dictation an easy verse of Scripture." Boys of 12 or even 14 years of age are often admitted into the lowest form, totally uninstructed.

It appears that 11¼ is about the average age of boys at entrance; and 3½ years the average duration of their stay in school. They seldom stay at school beyond 14½ years.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The education, which is in the usual subjects of a classical school, is *entirely gratuitous*, the scholars paying nothing.

The school is conducted by a head and second master, graduates and clergymen, a writing master, and a French master. These are all annually elected for one year by the company. The head master has 350*l.* per annum as salary, about 25*l.* as share of Rich's endowment, and an official residence. The second master has 300*l.* as salary. The writing master has 150*l.* as salary. The French master 140*l.*

IV. The teaching is, apparently, fair on the whole, except in French, in which subject it is moderate. Judged by the results of a brief examination, the highest class appears to reach an average standard in Latin scholarship, and to make as much progress as could be expected from the circumstances of the school. No doubt, if some of those circumstances were changed, much better results might be obtained; but the masters are not responsible for the management of the school.

V. The schoolroom is well furnished and suitable to its purpose; but there is no classroom. The playground is small, but at least as good as that possessed by most schools in the city. On the whole, the buildings and premises are very fair for a school in the city. The master's house is not commodious for boarders.

VI. It may be questioned whether, in a city like London, a small school of this kind is not a needless waste of power. It seems probable that twice as much good might be done with half the money expended on this school by the Mercers' Company, if the school were larger and differently managed. It certainly seems an extraordinary policy to bring in daily, from the country and elsewhere, boys whose parents could, almost all of them, perfectly afford to pay a reasonable sum for their education, and to shut them up in a small school on the river side. In such a school there is never likely to be much energy or vigour on the part of either teachers or scholars.

But besides these fundamental defects in the size and position of the school, the school is badly administered in detail. It is a great mistake to give entirely gratuitous instruction in such a school as this. The effect is seen in the comparatively small value attached by parents to the education, shown by the irregular attendance and by the early age at which boys are withdrawn. It is also a great mistake to admit boys without a graduated examination, or on such a trifling minimum examination as that required by the rules. The result is seen in the neglect of preparatory education by parents, who are certain of eventually finding a free schooling for their boys, and in the serious injury to the general progress of the school caused by the admixture of older but neglected boys with their juniors.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 241, A.D. 1820.)

N.B.—*No returns have been furnished by the Mercers Company, who state that "the school was founded by them, and always has been, and is, solely supported out of their own property, and is in every sense a private school."*

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent, 21 April 1542, King Henry VIII. granted to the Mercers Company, in consideration of 96*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, certain premises in the City of London, formerly belonging to the hospital of St. Thomas Acon, on which the hall, chapel, and other buildings of the company have been erected. By indenture of same date the Company covenanted to maintain a grammar school. Further endowment by will of Thomas Rich, in 1672, who bequeathed property in St. Mary Axe, charged with the payment of two exhibitions of 6*l.* a piece to poor scholars sent from this school to the university. He also bequeathed to the company a house and premises at West Ham, to pay half the net proceeds (after deducting certain charges) to the Master of Mercers' Chapel School.

School Property.—The house in St. Mary Axe, let at 30*l.* per annum. The exhibitions not having been applied for before 1817, the rents were funded and accumulated until the dividends amounted to 90*l.*; now two exhibitions of 70*l.* a year each. The share of the proceeds of the West Ham property, amounting to about 25*l.* per annum, paid to the master.

School premises built by the company, and the school supported at their expense. 94*0l.* per annum is expended in salaries of masters.

Objects of Trust.—To find and keep a free grammar school within the City of London perpetually, and to find a sufficient master to teach 25 children and scholars in the same school freely for ever (indenture 1542).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (ind. 1542).

Government and Masters.—School managed by the Mercers Company. Head master required to be a clergyman of the Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical and commercial.

Masters.—Four; head master, M.A. and clergyman. (For salaries, &c. See Report.)

Day Scholars.—70, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age; chiefly sons of clergymen, professional men, &c.; from all distances within easy access by rail (one from St. Albans), receive whole instruction gratis. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to write correctly from dictation an easy verse of the Bible.

School classified separately for each subject. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Religious instruction to all in principles of Church of England. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy; a psalm, and the second lesson read.

Promotion by half-year's marks and examination. Prizes decided in same way.

Examination in March by examiners appointed by the company; in July by masters.

Punishments: caning on the hand, impositions, and detention. Graver offences always reported to head master. Detention on Saturday half holiday and expulsion only by head master.

Monitors, the sixth form; and in school head boy of each form.

Playground, 40 yards by 10 yards, close to school, about one third under cover. A library open weekly for exchange of books. Books for reference may always be had on application to master.

School open 37 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week. About half the lessons prepared out of school.

No class rooms, but one large school, in which all the boys are taught.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are given as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in school -	1	Medical man.	Boys lowest in school -	1	Widow.
,, ,,	2	Clergyman.	,, ,,	2	Widow.
,, ,,	3	Clerk of the Mercers' Company.	,, ,,	3	Clerk.
,, ,,	4	Banker's clerk.	,, ,,	4	Captain in merchant service.
,, ,,	5	Clerk.	,, ,,	5	Tea dealer.
,, ,,	6	Clergyman.	,, ,,	6	Cashier in bank.
,, 7	7	Clerk in Government office, General Post Office.	,, ,,	7	Managing publisher.
,, ,,	8	Clerk in Government office, General Post Office.	,, ,,	8	Cashier in bank.
,, ,,	9	Wharfinger.	,, ,,	9	Banker's clerk.
,, ,,	10	Clerk in War Office.	,, ,,	10	Widow.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1861.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1861.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1861.
				Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	70	6	10	$15\frac{3}{3}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Collects, Paley's Evidences of Christianity, Part I., chs. 1-7.	9	$14\frac{1}{4}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Collects, Bushby's Introduction to the Holy Scriptures, chs. 1-4.	14	$10\frac{5}{6}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Collects, Church Catechism with Scripture proofs, to the end of the Commandments.
Greek - -	31	3	10	$15\frac{2}{3}$	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Euripides, Alcestis; St. Luke's Gospel (chs. XIV.–XVI., inclusive); Arnold's Greek Prose Composition, Part I., Ex. 1-48.	9	$14\frac{1}{4}$	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Analecta Græca Minora, Æsop's Fables, pp. 1-9; Lucian's Dialogues of the Dead, pp. 38-45; St. Luke's Gospel, chs. XIV.–XVI. (inclusive); Arnold's Greek Prose Composition, Part I., Ex. 1-31.							
Latin - -	70	6	10	$15\frac{2}{3}$	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Horace, Odes, Books 2, 3; 2 (memoriter); Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, Part I., whole.	9	$14\frac{1}{4}$	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Horace, Odes, Book I., Odes 1-20 (memoriter); Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, Part I., Ex. 1-60.	14	$10\frac{5}{6}$	9	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	7	Valpy's Latin Delectus, pp. 1-10; Henry's 1st Latin Book, Ex. 1-11; Latin Grammar (St. Paul's), Accidences to the end of the Verbs.
French -	70	6	10	$15\frac{2}{3}$	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	2	2	Delille's Répertoire des Prosateurs Français, pp. 134-149, 242-247, and 477-490; Mariette's Half Hours of French Translation, pp. 1-36; Wattez's English Phraseology, Ex. 130-170; Wattez's French Idioms, Ex. 1-50; Recitation, L'abbé de coure-diner.	10	$14\frac{2}{3}$	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	2	2	Stièvenard's Lectures Françaises, 11, 14-21, 25, 28-31; Wattez's French Idioms, Ex. 1-25; Le Tellier's French Grammar by Wattez; Exercises on 1st Part of Grammar up to Syntax; Recitation, Le Poulet.	12	$10\frac{11}{12}$	4	$\frac{1}{3}$	2	3	Delille's Beginner's Own French Book, Ex. 1-50; Le Tellier's French Grammar by Wattez, Auxiliary Verbs and four Regular Conjugations.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
				Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Arithmetic -	70	6	8	$15\frac{2}{3}$	1	2	—	2	Colenso's Arithmetic -	12	$14\frac{3}{4}$	3	1	—	3	Colenso's Arithmetic -	8	$10\frac{1}{3}$	6	$\frac{5}{6}$	—	5	Colenso's Elementary Arithmetic, Part I., Four Rules, Simple and Compound, and Reduction.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	44	4	8	$15\frac{2}{3}$	6	1	—	6	Euclid, Books VI. and XI., examined at different times in all the usual books; Algebra, Hall's Algebra to the end of Progressions.	12	$14\frac{3}{4}$	5	1	—	5	Euclid, Books III. and IV. Examined at different times in Books I. and II.; Algebra, Hall's Algebra up to Simple Equations.							
History -	70	6	10	$15\frac{2}{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	Tytler's General History, Modern Part, chs. 13, 15, 59, 60, 75, and 76. On the constitution of Great Britain and her colonies.	9	$14\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	Tytler's General History, Modern Part, chs. 13, 15, 59, 60, 75, and 76. On the Constitution of Great Britain and her Colonies.	14	$10\frac{5}{6}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	History of England, Gleig's School Series, Part I., chs. 1–12.
Geography -	70	6	10	$15\frac{2}{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	Cornwell's Geography, Asia (generally) and Hindostan (in detail).	9	$14\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	Cornwell's Geography, Asia (generally) and Hindostan (in detail).							
English Dictation.	70	6	10	$15\frac{2}{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	- - - -	9	$14\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	- - - -	14	$10\frac{5}{6}$	4	1	—	4	
Reading -	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	14	$10\frac{5}{6}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	Constable's Third Reading Book.
Writing -	70	3	19	$15\frac{1}{12}$	2	1	—	2	Farnell's New Copy-book Series.	24	14	2	1	—	2	Farnell's New Copy-book Series.	27	$11\frac{7}{12}$	4	1	—	4	Farnell's New Copy-book Series.
Drawing -	70	3	19	$15\frac{1}{12}$	1	2	—	2	Geometrical Drawing; Free Hand Drawing from the flat; Free Hand Drawing from Models.	24	14	2	1	—	2	Free Hand Drawing from the flat.	27	$11\frac{7}{12}$	3	1	—	3	Free Hand Drawing from the flat.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the school (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

J. C. Whitley, elected scholar of Queen's College, Cambridge, in May 1856.

R. I. Porter, elected scholar of Corpus Christ College, Cambridge, in May 1856.

J. Hyde, elected to a mathematical scholarship of 40*l.* at Queen's College, Cambridge, in May 1862.

C. C. Smith, passed competitive examination for Civil Service in China, appointed Registrar General and Justice of the Peace at Hong Kong in 1865.

J. T. Bridgeman, obtained medal at examination of College of Surgeons.

T. J. Pearson, first out of 25 candidates in competitive examination for Civil Service in India.

W. J. White, third out of 33 candidates in competitive examination for Customs Civil Service in 1864.

Clerk to the Mercers Company:
H. E. Barnes, Mercers' Hall.

Head Master:
Rev. Foster Stable Barry, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NEALE'S MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL. Fetter Lane.

Mr. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on September 7 and December 13, 1867.

It was founded by J. Neale, who in 1705 bequeathed the residue of his personal property to his executors, to be applied for erecting charity schools, and to such other charitable uses as they should think fit.

The Court of Chancery directed 500*l.* in the hands of the surviving executor to be laid out in the purchase of annuities for 99 years, to be vested in trustees, in trust to apply the yearly payments for raising a salary for an able master, skilful in such parts of mathematics as were requisite to instruct youth in the art of navigation to fit them for sea service either in men-of-war or in merchantmen; and that the boys to be taught should be chosen out of the charity schools of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, St. Bride, St. Andrew, Holborn, and Farringdon Ward Within, or some other adjacent charity school.

II. The school seems to have been established in 1715, in Dorset Street, for 20 poor boys to be taught navigation therein. In 1844 it was transferred to its present situation in Fetter Lane, under the following circumstances: The parish of St. Dunstan's required an infant school. Some of the trustees of Neale's charity lent the parish 1,000*l.* at 4 per cent. to build a schoolhouse, on a bond that they would pay the interest (40*l.*) There was an understanding, however, that the upper floor of the building should be devoted to the use of Neale's school, and that the charity should pay the 40*l.* to the parish in the shape of rent for the use of that room. The school is accordingly held in an upper room at a house No. 2, Fetter Lane.

The property of the charity is said now to consist of 4,900*l.* in the reduced three per cents, standing in the names of four trustees. The interest amounts to 147*l.* per annum; and the foregoing is an account of the expenditure for the year 1864.

Annuity to late master, (who resigned, being insane,) 25*l.*; salary of present master, 40*l.*; French master, 12*l.*; rent of room, 40*l.*; examiner, 5*l.* 5*s.*; other expenses, 10*l.* Total expenditure, 132*l.* 5*s.* So that, according to this statement, there would be a balance for that year of 14*l.* 15*s.* The accounts are very irregularly kept; sometimes not being made up for eighteen months. But, as far as I could gather from them, there was a gross balance in the treasurer's hand at last audit of 130*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, a sum nearly equal to the whole annual income of the school.

"Navigation," which the foundation requires to be taught, has not, I am told, been taught in the school for many years.

III. The subjects now taught in the school are Latin, English, and commercial, French, arithmetic, mathematics, and drawing. In September 1865 no boys were learning Latin; but in December of the same year the first two classes (15 boys) professed the declensions of nouns, and part of the declensions of adjectives, in the Latin grammar. All the boys were learning French, two boys algebra, and one Euclid.

There were 28 boys on the books, of whom 21 were present on the occasion of my visit in December. They were all the sons of neighbouring tradesmen; and none of them was 13 years old. The average age of the first class was only $11\frac{1}{3}$ years. The registration was extremely imperfect; it was necessary to gather all these particulars from the boys themselves.

The master is not a graduate, nor is trained nor certificated. His salary consists of 40*l.* from the endowment; and he receives also 4*l.* per annum as fee from each scholar. For this fee they are taught all the subjects of the curriculum.

The classification is triplex; viz., (*a*) for Latin and English; (*b*) for French; (*c*) for arithmetic and mathematics.

IV. The school was examined according to its threefold classification. The Latin taught is, as might be expected from the age and circumstances of the boys, a mere trifle at present. The first two classes professed the declensions of nouns and part of the declensions of adjectives, having been taught this orally with the black board. They did not remember anything whatever of it.

The first class contained three boys of the average age of $11\frac{1}{3}$ years, and having been in school, on an average, scarcely two and a half years. They read English very badly. There was a great want of style, and no sign of good teaching, in their reading. It should be remarked, however, in regard to reading, that reading books were very scarce in the school, and those which they had were not of a good description, and inferior to the books now used in inspected elementary schools. This class had eight lines of dictation from paper XI., and had an average number of $3\frac{2}{3}$ errors each; only the first boy doing it correctly. Their writing was very moderate. The following table will give some account of their knowledge of history and geography. They were examined in what they had prepared since last vacation. In English grammar no analysis was done. The first two boys could parse a little; the rest knew absolutely nothing, guessing all the parts of speech with most ludicrous results.

The second class contained 12 boys, average age $10\frac{1}{2}$. Their reading was also very bad; proportionately worse than that of class I. Their writing was very bad. They had the same dictation as class I., with eight entire failures out of the 12; and the remaining four averaged $4\frac{1}{2}$ errors each. Much of their writing was wholly illegible. They had done the same history, geography, and English grammar as class I. (See Table *infra.*)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The third class consisted of six little boys, "infants" as regards their knowledge, and one of them actually an infant in age. I examined them as I should examine the first class of an elementary infant school. (See the Table *infra*.)

No.	Time in School.	Age.	English Class.	Reading.	Errors in Dictation.	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	Occupation of Parent.	French Class.	Results in French.	Arithmetic Class.	
	y. m.												
1	3 0	11	I.	F.	- -	F.	F.	F.	Clerk - -	I.	Very bad.	I.	Bad.
2	4 0	12	„	Bad	3	Very bad.	Bad	F.	Cheesemonger	„	Nil	„	Very bad.
3	0 3	11	„	F.M.	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Fishmonger -	Nil	- -	II.	Bad.
4	1 0	11	II.	F.M.	5	F.	Bad	Very bad.	Bookbinder -	II.	Nil	„	F.M.
5	2 6	11	„	„	4	Nil	Nil	Very bad.	Publican -	„	„	„	„
6	0 9	11	„	Bad	3	„	Very bad.	Bad	„	III.	„	„	Bad.
7	2 0	11	„	Very bad.	Nil	Very bad.	Nil	Very bad.	„	II.	„	„	„
8	0 8	9	„	Bad	„	Nil	Very bad.	Very bad.	Grocer -	III.	„	III.	
9	3 0	11	„	Bad	6	Very bad.	„	„	Publisher -	II.	„	„	
10	1 0	10	„	Very bad.	Nil	F.	F.	„	Butcher -	III.	„	„	
11	0 6	11	„	Bad	„	F.	F.	„	Glasscutter -	Nil		„	
12	0 3	12	„	„	„	F.	F.	Nil	Milliner -	„		„	
13	1 0	12	„	Very bad.	„	Nil	Nil	„	Tobacconist -	„		„	
14	1 0	9	„	„	„	„	„	„	Carpenter -	„		„	
15	0 3	9	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	
16	0 3	9	III.	F.	They could not write.							IV.	F.M.
17	0 3	8	„	Nil								„	Nil.
18	Absent.											„	„
19	0 3	6	„	Nil								„	„
20	0 3	9	„	„								„	„
21	0 3	9	„	Very bad.								„	Bad.

The French (which is taught by a visiting master) was evidently worthless. All three classes were taught from Ahn's First Book. Only the first boy knew anything of what was professed, and he very little. (See the preceding Table.)

Euclid was professed by the first boy, as far as the 7th proposition of the First Book. He knew nothing of the 4th or 6th propositions, or of the definitions. The two first boys professed the four first rules of algebra. The first boy could work examples in them fairly; the second knew nothing of this. The arithmetic was very unsound all through the school. The first class professed all arithmetic; the second, up to proportion and practice; the third, the compound rules; the fourth, the simple rules. The first two classes and the fourth were examined. (See the preceding Table.)

On the whole, the results of the examination were thoroughly unsatisfactory. It does not, however, follow that the master is careless or inefficient. With boys of this age and class, admitted without any preliminary examination, perhaps unpunctual in attendance, and having only one regular teacher, it is perfectly preposterous to expect proficiency in such a wide range of work as that professed in this school. Were the boys well trained from infancy, children of intelligent parents, regular in attendance, and taught by two or three well trained and highly qualified masters or mistresses, they might perhaps reach such a standard as is here proposed. Under existing circumstances it is quite impossible. So much is grasped at, that all is lost.

V. The school premises consist only of an upper room of a house in Fetter Lane, moderately supplied with apparatus and a watercloset.

VI. I have been thus minute in describing the condition of this school, because it is an example of the sort of *preparatory education* which is generally given to the sons of small tradesmen and clerks in this part of the city. This school is really nothing but a preparatory school, all the boys being removed before they are 13 years old, and most of them going to other schools; it is also in effect almost a private school, for the trustees take little concern in it, and the master can do much what he likes. Preparatory day schools for sons and daughters of London tradesmen, and others in a similar position, similar to that for children of professional men, described in Appendix XVIII. to my General Report, and taught by well trained mistresses, are greatly wanted. Few institutions would tend more to improve the condition of the London grammar schools, as they would render it possible to impose really strict admission examinations at these schools.

Meantime the funds of this charity are not so well applied, and the trustees have not as a body shown themselves so efficient or careful of the welfare of the school, that the Commissioners need feel any hesitation in making recommendations for their diversion to the purpose of a general scheme of secondary education for the city.

Digest of Information.

Foundation and Endowment.—Joseph Neale, by will 1705, bequeathed property for erecting charity schools, and other charitable uses. Mode of application settled by Court of Chancery. Further endowed by Elizabeth Holford in 1717.

Deeds deposited with Messrs. Hoare, in Fleet Street.

School Property.—Consists of dividends on 4,900*l.* 3 per cent. Reduced, or 147*l.* per annum.

School held in an upper room, for which rent is paid.

No house for master.

Objects of Trust.—For an able master, skilful in such part of mathematics as was requisite to instruct youth in the art of navigation, to fit them for sea

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

service, either in men of war or in merchantmen. Boys to be chosen out of charity schools in St. Dunstan in the West, St. Bride's, St. Andrew, Holborn, and Farringdon Ward within, or some other adjacent charity school (Original directions of Court of Chancery).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Part of mathematics requisite for the art of navigation.

Government and Masters.—Trustees, six gentlemen resident in London, who appoint one of their own body to be acting trustee for the year. Trustees appoint the head master, whose competency is certified by the head mathematical master of Christ's Hospital.

State of School in 1865.

General Character.—Semi-classical.

Masters.—Head master receives a salary of 40*l.* a year from endowment, besides a fee of 4*l.* a year from each scholar.

French master receives 20*l.* a year from endowment.

Day Scholars.—28, sons of neighbouring tradesmen, all under 13 years of age. Pay 4*l.* a year for all subjects.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission. School classified saparately for Latin, French, and mathematics.

No prayers used, the school being for all denominations.

Examinations by head mathematical master of Christ's Hospital; prizes awarded according to the result.

School time about 44 weeks. Study 26 hours in the week. No playground.

Several boys have left for the City of London and King's College Schools.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1868).

Trustees :

Peter Richard Hoare, Esq.,
Henry Gerard Hoare, Esq., } 37, Fleet Street.
Henry Hoare, jun., Esq.,
Thomas Hunt, Esq., 11, Manchester Square.
Charles Heberden, Esq., 14, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
Algernon A. de L. Strickland, Esq., 37, Fleet Street.

Head master :

Wm. Pooley.

St. Lawrence Jewry, and St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ii. 51, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, by will, 13th April 1693, devised two leasehold houses in Broad Street, subject to rents of 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, to the parson and churchwardens, or other parishioners of St. Lawrence, Jewry, for the teaching of boys. Benefits subsequently extended to the united parishes of St. Lawrence Jewry and St. Mary Magdelen.

School Property.—The two houses above mentioned have been sold, and proceeds invested; now represented by 11,115*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* consols, standing in the name of the Official Trustee of Charitable Funds. Annual income 333*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*, less income tax. All applied to purposes of foundation.

Objects of Trust.—For the teaching at some creditable Latin school or writing school, or either of them, or part at the one and part at the other, of six boys, children of the poorest inhabitants of St. Lawrence, Jewry, at the rate of 40*s.* per annum apiece for each boy, for not more than six years. The overplus to provide necessary books for the boys; and after the expiration of an under-lease, then outstanding, the number of boys to be increased (Mrs. Smith's will, 1693). 80*l.* a year to be set apart for providing four exhibitions for boys of St. Lawrence, Jewry, children of the poorest ratepayers, to King's College school, University College school, and other eminent schools, at discretion of the vestry. Heterodox schools to be expunged from the list; but exhibitions never to be held at fewer than two schools. 40*l.* per annum for two similar exhibitions for the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street. The residue for books, and rewards for exhibitioners and pupils, and for necessary expenses in the school. Further surplus, if any, for additional exhibitions in same proportion (Schemes.)

School might be discontinued, if necessary, to increase number of exhibitioners (Schemes 1835 and 1848).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, and writing, and arithmetic (will).

Government.—Schemes established by Court of Chancery 1835 and 1848.

The vestry of the united parishes, if they think fit to act, and if not, the parsons and churchwardens; they choose boys, and regulate all matters connected with the charity.

Present State of Charity.

"Mrs. Elizabeth Smith's school for the boys of the parish of St. Lawrence, Jewry, is no longer maintained as a separate school; but, under a scheme settled by the Court of Chancery in the years 1835 and 1848, boys of that parish and of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, with which it is united, are elected as exhibitioners, and the expense of their education (limited to 20*l.* a year each) is paid by the trustees of the charity, the parents having the choice of the following schools to send their sons to, viz., King's College school, University College school, and the City of London school. The present number of exhibitioners is 16." (Return made by trustees, Messrs. Robert Kynaston and Samuel Walkden, 15 June 1865).

List of Trustees, &c. (1867).

Robert Kynaston.
Samuel Walkden.
John Walkden.
William Windsor Baker.
John Kynaston.
Edward S. Marriott.
Jonathan Thorp (Treasurer).
George Oliver (Auditor).

Clerk to Trustees:
Septimus Davidson, 22, Basinghall Street.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE STATIONERS' SCHOOL. Bolt Court, Fleet Street.

[For Assistant Commissioner's Report, see vol. vii., p. 464, and for Evidence of Head Master, vol. v. p. 22.]

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—Established by scheme of Court of Chancery, 11th February 1858, which directed the application of rentcharges of 22*l.* per annum, and $\frac{20}{24}$ths of proceeds of trust property in Wood Street, to the founding and maintaining a school for the sons of liverymen and freemen of the company, in or near as practicable to the City of London.

School premises purchased and master's house adapted at cost of 6,210*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* (of which 460*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* raised by subscription), and school opened 8th April 1861.

School Property.—The above-mentioned rentcharges, $\frac{20}{24}$ths of rents of houses in Wood Street, the rent of leasehold house purchased by subscription, and 1,322*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* stock. This investment has been increased by recent donations, which are funded. (See balance sheet.)

The whole income from the property, including the remaining $\frac{4}{24}$ths of the property in Wood Street, now amounts to about 577*l.* a year, of which the school share is about 496*l.* gross, or 400*l.* net.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For maintaining a school, open to sons of liverymen and freemen of the Stationers' Company, free from contagious disease, and not convicted of any crime, not less than seven years of age. If not enough sons of liverymen and freemen, then open to other boys. One half of capitation fees to be paid to head master, and one half to company, for additional masters, prizes, &c. (Scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The principles of the Christian religion, reading, writing, and arithmetic, land surveying, book-keeping, geography, drawing and designing, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, and other subjects at the discretion of the company, to render the school of most general use, and to give boys a sound religious, moral, and liberal education.

Prayers from the Liturgy to be used, Scripture read and explained, and instruction given in the Liturgy and Church Catechism, (with conscience clause (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—The master, warden, and court of assistants of the Stationers' Company, governors, appoint and remove masters, nominate boys, and appoint annual examiners. A committee manage property, are to form a repairing fund.

Head master to be a member of Church of England; has control over studies and discipline, subject to visitation of governors; to report twice a year to governors; may suspend boys (governors expel); is removable by governors at a month's notice.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical.

Masters.—Not allowed to take boarders. Head master, M.A., L.L.B., has house, receives annual stipend of 200*l.* from endowment, with a moiety of the fees. English assistant master's stipend, 75*l.*; French master's, 20*l.*; drawing master's, 20*l.*; German master's, 10*l.*, since increased to 15*l.*, 50 per cent.

Day Scholars.—65, since increased to 150, chiefly under 15 years of age, sons of professional men, merchants, shopkeepers, &c.; from distances up to 25 miles; pay 30*s.* per quarter, including stationery and drawing materials. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission required to be able to read and write.

School classified by Latin chiefly. School course modified to suit subsequent career of boys about to leave. Religious instruction to all in Scripture and Liturgy, and Catechism of Church of England. Prayers from Liturgy before and after school.

Promotions: by examination, by proficiency in Latin, French, and arithmetic.

Examination yearly by a Cambridge classic and examiner in Latin of London University. Prizes given for examination and half-year's place.

Punishments: caning, impositions, detention, and suspension; the first in public, by head master only. Expulsion only with sanction of the Court. Præpositors may order boys to stand out from desk, expel them from playground, and report boys to master on duty.

A small playground adjoining school, and a covered shed for playing. A master always present.

School open 43 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week. All lessons prepared out of school. One hour's interval daily.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET, 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	282	10	1
Rentcharges	20	16	5
$\frac{22}{24}$ths rents of Nos. 11, 12, 13 Wood St.	401	2	2
Leasehold rent	35	0	6
Dividends	24	9	4
Donations	406	0	0
Half capitation fees	25	10	0
	£1,195	8	6

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Head master (salary)	195	0	0
Do (payments to Assistant masters, &c.)	176	1	3
Prizes, printing, and examiner	20	6	8
Cleaning	5	0	0
Clerk	10	0	0
Consols bought	406	0	0
Paid for works at school	100	0	0
Ground rents	17	0	0
Repairs, rates, insurance, &c.	68	15	2
Balance in hand	197	5	5
	£1,195	8	6

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in school	1	Bank clerk.	Boys lowest in school	1	Bookseller.
,, ,,	2	Physician.	,, ,,	2	Bank clerk.
,, ,,	3	Wine merchant.	,, ,,	3	Bookbinder.
,, ,,	4	Do.	,, ,,	4	Surgeon.
,, ,,	5	Law stationer.	,, ,,	5	Bookseller.
,, ,,	6	Bookseller.	,, ,,	6	Bookseller.
,, ,,	7	Printer.	,, ,,	7	Solicitor.
,, ,,	8	Printer.	,, ,,	8	Clerk in Peninsular Company.
,, ,,	9	Law stationer.	,, ,,	9	Librarian in British Museum.
,, ,,	10	Clerk in Court of Chancery.	,, ,,	10	Clerk in General Post Office.

STATIONERS' SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.	Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.			
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	All	They are classed into two Divisions.																				
Greek - -	3	None.																				
Latin - -	All	Average from 25 to 30.																				
French - -	"	From 11 or 12 to 17.																				
German -	10	(Greek, French, German, and Drawing, each twice a week; Latin, Arithmetic, and Writing, 4 times a week. History, Physical Science, Natural Hist., Euclid, Geog., Eng. Gram. and Comp. once a week.																				
Arithmetic -	All	All lessons are prepared at home. No fixed time for each lesson. The time varies from 2 hrs. (the length of a lesson in French or Latin) to half an hour, the length of a lesson in Writing.																				
Book-keeping	5	Exercises are given, to be prepared at home, in Latin, Greek, French, German, and occasionally English Grammar and Composition.																				
Mensuration and Surveying.	none	Varies from 2 to 5 or 6 hours.																				
Euclid and Algebra, Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	All	LATIN. 1st Div.—Odes of Horace, Bk. 1.; Virgil, Æneid, Bk. 1. 2nd Div.—Cæsar, Bks. 3 and 4. Both divisions doing Ellis's Exercises. GREEK. Grammar, Greek Testament; Arnold's First Greek Book. GERMAN. Schmidt's Taubchen (nearly all); Niebulir's Heroen-Geschiften (40 pages). FRENCH. Cassell's French Reader (about 40 pages); St. Ouen's Histoire de France (about 60 pages); Grammar and Exercises.	Average from 25 to 30.	From 9 to 12.	Latin, French, English Grammar, History, Geography, and Drawing, twice a week. Arithmetic and Writing every day. Arithmetic the leading subject, and absorbs all time not taken up with other Subjects.	All lessons prepared at home. Average length of lesson from one to two hours. Arithmetic.	Varies from 3 to 6 hours. Arithmetic more.	LATIN. Cæsar, Helvetic War; about 60 Exercises of Arnold's First Latin Book. FRENCH. About 60 Exercises in Ahn's First French Book by Hall, with the course of "French Reading" at the end. TEXT BOOKS USED. Cæsar, Isbister's Edition; Arnold's, Henry's First Latin Bk.; Smith's Inductive Exercises; Hall's Ahn's First French Course; Arithmetic, Isbister's; History, Crossley's; English Grammar, Isbister's; Drawing, Carpenter's; Geography, Scottish School Book Association.	Average from 5 to 8.	7 to 9.					This is a very Elementary Class, some of them barely able to read and write. The more advanced do a little Geogrpy., English Gram., and the Outlines of English History, with Arithmetic. As soon as they are able they are put upon the Latin Declensions.
Physics - -	"																					

Stationers' School.—Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Natural History.	All									In English—History, Geography, English Grammar, and Composition. Natural Science, Natural History, and a short course of Mechanics. Text Books. History, Collier's Eng. History; Geography, Hugo Reid's; Eng. Grammar, Isbister's; Euclid, Isbister's; Arithm., Isbister's; Phy. Science, Reynolds and Crossley's Class Bks. of Science; Algebra, Bridges.																
Chemistry	,,																							
History	,,																							
Geography	,,																							
English Grammar.	,,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	Ditto.					
*English Literature.	,,																							
English Composition.	,,																							
Reading	,,																							
Writing	,,																							
Music	,,																							
Drawing	,,																							

* Little more than the names of authors and principal works. Once a fortnight the boys are required to bring a biographical sketch of some leading author, and a short account of his chief works.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

The school has not been in existence ten years.

Two boys have passed the A.A. examination (Oxford Local Examination); one has passed the preliminary examinations by the Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians, and two have gained certificates at the College of Preceptors.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Master of Stationers Company:
Edmund Hodgson, Esq., 115, Chancery Lane.

Wardens:
Henry Adlard, Esq., 42, Hatton Garden.
Henry Good, Esq., 60, Moorgate Street.

Assistants:
Sir William Magnay, Bart., 23, Kensington Gate, Hyde Park (Lord Mayor of London in 1843–44).
Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart. and Alderman, 35, Portman Square (Lord Mayor of London in 1854–55).
Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, 66, London Wall (Alderman of London).
Charles Baldwin, Esq., Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park.
John Dickinson, Esq., F.R.S., 39, Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.
Thomas Brown, Esq., 39, Ludgate Street.
Samuel Bentley, Esq., Croydon.
Frederic Greenhill, Esq., Whetstone, Middlesex.
Henry Foss, Esq., 42, Devonshire Street, Portland Place.
Charles Adlard, Esq., 155, Hemingford Road, Barnsbury.
Richard Bentley, Esq., F.R.G.S., 8, New Burlington Street.
John Simpson, Esq., 266, Regent Street.
James Smith, Esq., Hamper Mills, Watford.
James Daikers, Esq., Penge, Surrey.
Charles Whittingham, Esq, 14, Richmond Villas, Barnsbury.
Thomas Jones, Esq., Kensworth, Hertfordshire.
Thomas R. Harrison, Esq., 45, St. Martin's Lane.
Henry G. Brown, Esq., Shooter's Hill Road, Blackheath.
William Tyler, Esq., 17, Queenhithe.
George Virtue, Esq, Walton-on-Thames.
Alfred Adlard, Esq., Wardrobe Place, Doctors' Commons.
William Young, Esq., Kent Villa, Acton.
Charles F. Whiting, Esq., Beaufort Buildings, Strand.
William Henry Varden, Esq., 51, North End, Croydon.
Richard Hodgson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Chingford, Essex.
Francis Rivington, Esq., 63, Harley Street.

Head Master:
Alexander Kennedy Isbister, M.A., LL.B., Layman.

Other Foundation Masters:
Mr. R. M. Conley, M.A., Classical and Mathematical Master.
Mr. Frederick Howard, C.M., English and Commercial Master.
Mr. Wm. Finckh, German Master.
Mons. Benjamin Desmarest, 1st French Master.
Mons. C. F. Ragon, 2nd French Master.
Mr. George Carpenter, 1st Drawing Master.
Mr. F. Howard, 2nd Drawing Master.

HACKNEY.

ORCHARD STREET BOYS AND INFANT SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ii. 97, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—School established by William Pearson and others, in 1807, who purchased a site, and in 1811 conveyed to 12 trustees the schoolroom and master's house and other premises for endowment, in aid of annual subscriptions and other funds, all to be conveyed to the British and Foreign Bible Society, if the number of boys should fall short of 30, and continue so for two years. Deeds at the Theological Seminary, Well Street, Hackney.

School Property.—Now consists of three houses, a sum of 1,850*l.* stock, and six gas shares, producing in all (besides annual subscriptions and children's payments) 140*l.* per annum gross, 115*l.* net,* all applied to school, besides master's house and schoolrooms.

Objects of Trust.—For the gratuitous education of 60 boys, or more if funds permit, orphans or children of respectable and indigent parents; particular attention being paid to moral and religious principles and conduct (Deed 1811). Weekly payments by scholars subsequently sanctioned by the founders.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, English grammar, and arithmetic, and religious principles in accordance with the doctrinal articles of the Church of England in their Calvinistic sense, and with the Assembly's Catechism (Deed 1811).

Government and Masters.—A new scheme is being settled by the Charity Commissioners.

Present trustees, a committee of 12 members of the Protestant dissenting chapel in Well Street, or selected from the committee of the Village Itinerant Society (Deed 1811). Survivors appoint to vacancies, appoint and dismiss master, direct the studies, and exercise general control over management of school.

Master holds appointment during pleasure of trustees. Present master and mistress from Homerton Training College.

State of Boys School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical.

Masters.—Head master has a house, and receives annual stipend of 60*l.*, besides one half of boys' weekly payments. Appoints and partly pays assistants.

Day Scholars.—141, nearly all under 14 years of age, from the immediate neighbourhood; pay 2*d.* and 6*d.* a week for instruction. Do not attend on Sunday.

* BALANCE SHEET from June 1866 to June 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
To received of the English Joint Stock Bank Company, two instalments, being ⅔ of a balance of 58*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* in their hands	35	0	1
To subscriptions and donations	13	15	0
To one year's rent of houses	58	0	0
To dividends on stock	55	10	0
Do. on gas shares	26	5	0
To received payments from boys' school	66	3	6
Do. from infant school	18	11	8
	£273	5	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
By payments on account of boys' school	123	13	4
Do. Do. of infant school	61	14	11
By insurance of school premises and houses	2	5	0
By rates and taxes on do.	7	5	9
By sundry repairs, printing, &c.	11	15	7½
By Commission	3	11	6
By balance in hand	62	19	1½
	£273	5	3

Examined with vouchers, and found correct, showing a balance in hand of 62*l.* 19*s.* 1½*d.*
There is also due from the English Joint Stock Bank the sum of 23*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission. All applicants admitted if there is room.

School classified separately for each subject. Boys able to read, write, and cipher go on to other subjects at desire of parents; 14 learn French, 50 drawing. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed with extempore prayer.

Promotion at master's discretion. Examination half-yearly; examiners appointed by committee. Book prizes given.

Punishments: extra work, dismissal, and, very rarely, corporal, by head master only.

Playground close to school, for boys' and infant schools together, contains 1638 square feet. A library open to all who can read.

School open 47 weeks in the year. Boys in school 25 hours in the week. All lessons learnt out of school.

Infant School.

Infant school for boys and girls under a trained mistress and assistant, contains 120 scholars. The mistress receives stipend of 40*l.* and half the pence. A new infant school is about to be built, and the present schoolroom will serve as a classroom for the boys, who require more accommodation.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in school - 1	Joiner.	Boys lowest in school - 1	Shoemaker.
" " 2	Postman.	" " 2	Labourer.
" " 3	Omnibus conductor.	" " 3	Cabman.
" " 4	Labourer.	" " 4	Plumber.
" " 5	Baker.	" " 5	Laundress.
" " 6	Jeweller	" " 6	Haircutter.
" " 7	Printer.	" " 7	Shoemaker.
" " 8	Clerk.	" " 8	Joiner.
" " 9	Clicker.	" " 9	Bricklayer.
" " 10	Cabinetmaker.	" " 10	Bookbinder.

All residing in Hackney, in the immediate neighbourhood of the school.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Number learning each Subject.	Subject.	Number learning each Subject.
Religious Knowledge	121	Natural History	Occasionally.
Greek.	—	Chemistry.	—
Latin.	—	History	80
French	14	Geography	80
German.	—	English Grammar	80
Other Foreign Languages.	—	English Literature.	—
Arithmetic	110	English Composition.	80
Book-keeping	None at present.	Reading	121
Mensuration and Surveying.	Taught, if required	Writing	121
Mathematics, pure or applied, besides preceding.	—	Music	—
Physics	From Reading Books.	Drawing	50
		Other Subjects.	—

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

None returned.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

J. G. Stapleton, Esq., Lee Park.
Rev. Samuel Ransom, King Edward Road, Hackney.
Rev. W. Woodhouse, West Hill, Wandsworth.
Rev. H. T. Seaborne, Australia.
Rev. C. R. Howell, Wells.
Rev. J. E. Richards, Hammersmith, Middlesex.
Mr. H. W. Dobell, Eltham, Kent.
Mr. E. Smith, 36, Camomile Street.

Secretary to trustees:

Rev. J. E. Richards.

Head master

William Pratt.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HAMMERSMITH.

THE GODOLPHIN SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on June 19th, 1865.

The charity was founded by C. Godolphin in 1703 for the education of poor children, the relief of decayed gentlemen, the placing out of poor children to trades, or such other pious and charitable uses as the nephew of the founders and his heirs should direct. The funds of the charity having accumulated, schemes of the Court of Chancery in 1852 and 1859 directed that a school should be founded in which 30 boys, to be nominated by the founder's heirs, should be educated gratuitously.

II. The school was for several years after the passing of the scheme conducted in temporary buildings, but in 1861 it was established in the present buildings and on its present basis. It is both a boarding and a day school, and attended chiefly by the sons of professional men and persons of independent income. According to the scheme 30 boys are educated gratuitously, and the fees for other day scholars are now 10*l.* per annum. For this sum they are taught classics, mathematics, French, the usual English subjects, and book-keeping. This last subject, however, appears to be learnt only by the foundationers. German, music, and drawing are extras. At the date of my visit there were 30 foundationers and 150 non-foundationers on the books, of whom 40 were boarders either in the master's house or in the boarding house kept by two assistant masters jointly.

III. The school is divided into six forms chiefly by classics, but the system of bifurcation is attempted, all boys who have passed the second form being at liberty to enter a form called "the Remove," which has an upper and a lower division, and is parallel with the third, fourth, and fifth forms. Boys newly admitted may pass at once into the Remove if they are 14 years of age, otherwise they must go through the first or second forms according to their ability. The distinctive feature of the Remove is that in it Greek is dropped, and more mathematics and French are done. The objects of this "bifurcation" in classical schools are well known, and I need not describe them here. I have spoken on this subject at page 279 of my general report. The Remove does not appear to be very popular or very successful. It is a kind of refuge for boys, who from idleness, neglect of early education, or other causes of mental incapacity, do not succeed in their classical studies, and fall behind the average in their work. It contains in short that residuum which is always to be found in a classical school.

The head master is a graduate (M.A.) of Cambridge. The French master is an Englishman, graduate (B.-ès-L.) of the University of France. There are four other regular assistant

masters, besides visiting masters for German, drawing, and drill. The staff is sufficiently large and efficient.

The education aimed at is decidedly classical, all subjects being regarded as of inferior importance to Latin and Greek. This is not the place in which to discuss the desirability of such a curriculum in such a school as this. (See General Report, pages 292–6.) The school, however, is a fair specimen of classical schools for the middle class. It is taught with conscientious care, and the methods used for governing, reviewing, and conducting the ordinary routine are judicious and effective. The head master remarks: "Unfortunately there are no scholarships or exhibitions in connexion with the school to tempt forward boys who are intended for college to come to and remain at the school. One of our head boys has, at my recommendation, recently left us for Uppingham, where, during the two years before he goes to Oxford, he will have more competition, and a chance eventually of a scholarship or exhibition. We must, for the present, be content to aim at preparing for ordinary pass degrees, and a preparation for practical life in professions or commerce."

IV. The school was examined about the time of my visit by an examiner from Cambridge, appointed for that purpose by the trustees, who occupied five days in a written and oral examination. His report was very favourable on the whole.

V. The buildings and premises are remarkably good. The only defect in them seemed to be the want of a second school-room. The boys are too numerous to be taught in one room, and the forms are placed rather too close together. The play-ground and external accommodation are excellent, and the master's boarding house is very well conducted.

VI. There can be no doubt that this school is suited to the wants of those inhabitants of Hammersmith who, being professional men or persons of independent means, require a local education for their sons, and wish it to be classical. The school, however, is not well suited to the requirements of the tradesmen and commercial community generally of Hammersmith. The curriculum is too classical for them, and the fee (10*l.*) rather higher than the majority of them are willing to pay. And I gather that a certain amount of disappointment prevails in Hammersmith among this class of the inhabitants at the character which the school has assumed, combined as it is with a recent raising of the fees to day boys.

There is a considerable want of lower secondary education of a semi-classical or commercial kind in this part of London. The provision for public education of the labourers' children in this quarter, both from endowment and government grants, is abundant and increasing. But the education of the tradesmen's children is almost entirely in the hands of private adventurers.

See also Evidence of Head Master, vol. v. p. 109.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—By the Hon. Charles Godolphin and Elizabeth his wife, who, by deed dated 21st December 1703, gave certain property for the education of poor children, amongst other objects. School established by order of Court of Chancery, 25th April 1852.

Deeds in custody of trustees.

School Property.—Therent of two houses in St. James' Street, Westminster, producing 500*l.* a year gross, 425*l.* net., all applied to school; besides master's house, school, and playground. 5,000*l.* borrowed for buildings. 325*l.* per annum applied in reduction of debt. Payments will cease in 1891. Deficit supplied by order of Charity Commissioners, raising capitation fees from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per annum.

One scholarship, of 15*l.* a year, tenable for three years, at the school for boys, not being at the time members of the school, and under 14 years of age at competition; founded by Lord Ebury.

Site and buildings good. Head master's house suitable for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For education of poor children, relief of decayed gentlemen, redemption of slaves, placing out poor children to trades, and other charitable purposes (Deed). To educate gratuitously 30 boys nominated by founder's heirs; and at a future time, as funds should allow, to maintain "Godolphin scholars" elected from the 30, who should assist in teaching the younger boys. The continuance of payment of pensions amounting to 70*l.* per annum, during lives of pensioners, is also directed. Surplus income to be applied in raising masters' salaries, founding a library, and forming a repairing fund (Scheme 1859).

Subjects of Instruction by Foundation.—The principles of the Christian religion, according to doctrines of Church of England, the Greek, Latin, and French languages, the principles of natural philosophy, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, reading and writing, and such other languages, arts and sciences, as to the trustees may from time to time seem expedient (Scheme 1859.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by order of Court of Chancery, 25th April 1852; altered by a subsequent one, 10th November 1859.

Eleven trustees, besides the heirs of William Godolphin, residing within 12 miles of schoolhouse; new ones to be appointed by order of Court of Chancery; manage property and furnish accounts to Charity Commissioners; appoint masters, except head and second masters, who are appointed by founder's heirs, and cannot be dismissed without their consent; appoint a yearly examiner; and expel boys suspended by head master, foundation boys not without consent of founder's heirs or Bishop of London.

Visitors, the Deans of St. Paul's and Westminster.

Head master holds appointment independent of any future alterations; must be a graduate of an English university, and licensed by bishop. Second master must be a member of Church of England. Neither allowed to hold any benefice or appointment having cure of souls, nor, without consent of trustees, to hold any other office.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Head master, M.A. and clergyman, allowed to take as many boarders as trustees think proper. Income from endowment, 100*l.*; from fees, 400*l.*; besides profits of boarders. House provided, rate and tax free. Pays whole salary of one assistant master, and another in part. Income of second master, 60*l.* from endowment, and 200*l.* from fees. Other masters, 65*l.*, 60*l*, 56*l.*, and 35*l.* respectively, from endowment. German, drawing, and

music masters paid by pupils' fees. Two of the assistant masters jointly keep a boarding house.

Day Scholars.—140, from distances up to three miles. Some dine with assistant masters' boarders. Pay 10*l.* for general work. Those admitted before 1865 pay only 8*l.* 30 boys on the foundation, between ages of 8 and 19, appointed by founder's heirs, or in default by trustees, receive instruction free. All pay extra for German, 4*l.* 4*s.*; music, 8*l.* 8*s.*; drawing 2*l.*; drilling, 2*l.* Do not attend on Sunday. Foundationers attend church.

Boarders.—40 (since increased to 52); part in head master's house, part in one kept by two assistant masters.

In head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once; twice for a few senior boys. Terms: for board, 45*l.*; washing, 2*l.* 10*s.* School bills: highest, 84*l.*; average, 68*l.*; lowest, 44*l.** Cubical contents of bedroom, 760 feet per boy. Hours, 7a.m., 9 p.m. Discipline maintained partly by monitors.

In assistant masters' house. Three meals a day; four on Sunday. Meat once. Terms: for board, 35*l.*; washing, 2*l.* 10*s.* School bills: highest, 64*l.*; average, 44*l.*; lowest, 37*l.** Hours, 7 a.m., 9½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write a little.

School classified by Latin and Greek chiefly; separately for French. Above second form a boy may choose the modern department, learning more French, arithmetic, mathematics, &c., instead of Greek. Religious instruction to all. Church formularies not compulsory on Nonconformists. School opened and closed with prayers from liturgy and Bible reading.

Promotions, partly by marks, and partly by examination, for general work.

Examination at Midsummer by examiners appointed by trustees; and at Christmas by masters. Prizes given at each. Head master also examines whole school periodically.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning; the last by head master only, and usually in school. Monitors may set impositions and fag juniors.

Playgroond, 3½ acres a'fives' court, gymnasium, and covered shed, open to all. A cricket ground rented in summer. Only partial control out of school. Masters sometimes join in games. No definite bounds; but rules about boarders going out.

Few boys gone to universities at present. A few gone to Woolwich, &c.

School time, 39 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides about 1½ hours a day to prepare lessons, for boarders under supervision. Playtime 27 hours per week.

Summary of BALANCE SHEET for Year ending 30th December 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rents				438	5	7
Loan from bankers				400	0	0
Dividend on Lord Ebury's benefaction for exhibition				15	0	0
Capitation fees	943	11	6			
Less head and second masters' share	571	10	0			
				372	1	6
				£1,225	7	1

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Due	118	8	6
Salary to head and five other masters	376	0	0
Head master for sundries	181	10	6
Examiner's fee	5	5	0
Exhibitioner	15	0	0
Six months' interest on loan of 400*l.*	9	15	0
Two instalments of loans repaid	325	4	2
Tithe rentcharge and annuities	24	6	0
Insurance	25	0	0
Clerk's salary	20	0	0
Stamps	1	7	0
Balance in hand	123	10	11
	£1,225	7	1

* These two bills are for foundation boys, and so do not include capitation fees.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in school - 1	Government Office.	Boys lowest in school - 1	Clerk in Government office.
,, ,, 2	Owner of brick fields, contractor, &c.	,, ,, 2	Naval captain.
		,, ,, 3	Clergyman.
,, ,, 3	Widow, gentlewoman.	,, ,, 4	Gentleman.
		,, ,, 5	Merchant.
,, ,, 4	Surgeon.	,, ,, 6	Clerk in Horse Guards.
,, ,, 5	Solicitor.		
,, ,, 6	Government office.	,, ,, 7	Colonel.
,, ,, 7	Widow, gentlewoman.	,, ,, 8	Widow, gentlewoman.
,, ,, 8	Gentleman.	,, ,, 9	Writing clerk.
,, ,, 9	Widow, gentlewoman.	,, ,, 10	Gentleman.
,, ,, 10	Widow, gentlewoman.		

The day scholars live at distances varying from a quarter of a mile to two miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in school - 1	Widow, gentlewoman.	Boys lowest in school - 1	Photographer.
		,, ,, 2	Gentleman.
,, ,, 2	Clergyman.	,, ,, 3	Clergyman.
,, ,, 3	Gentleman.	,, ,, 4	Tradesman.
,, ,, 4	Civil engineer.	,, ,, 5	
,, ,, 5	Widow, gentlewoman.	,, ,, 6	City merchant.
		,, ,, 7	Officer's widow.
,, ,, 6	Widow, gentlewoman.	,, ,, 8	Widow, gentlewoman.
,, ,, 7	Gentleman.	,, ,, 9	City merchant.
,, ,, 8	Widow, gentlewoman.	,, ,, 10	
,, ,, 9	Clergyman.		
,, ,, 10	Clergyman.		

Hammersmith Grammar School.—Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject (6th Form).							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject (5th Form).							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject (1st Form).						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£ s.						hrs.															
Religious knowledge.	All	—	—	9	16½	3	—	—	3	- - -	15	15	The number of hours devoted to each subject is much the same as in the 6th Form.				- - -	37	11	3	—	—	3	Watts' Scripture History.
Greek -	78	—	—	—	—	6	—	3	10	Ajax of Sophocles; 2 Orations of Demosthenes; the Epistle to the Hebrews.	—	—					Homer, Odyssey, Book i.; Acts of the Apostles (Greek); a little Herodotus.							
Latin - -	All	—	—	—	—	7	—	4	12	Livy, Book 22; Virgil, 4th G.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Virgil, Æneid iv.; Cicero de Amicitia.	—	—	6	—	2	10	Valpy's Latin Delectus; Leary's Latin Exercises; K. Edw. VIth's Latin Grammar.
French -	136	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4															
German -	6	—	4 4																					
Arithmetic -	All	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	The whole subject.	—	—	—	—	—	—	The whole Subject.	—	—	4	—	—	6	Thrower's Arithmetic; the 4 Simple Rules; the 4 Compound Rules; Reduction.
Book-keeping	30																							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	108	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	Euclid, Books i.–iv., vi., xi.; Algebra, including Quadratic Equations; Fractions, &c.; Elements of Trigonometry.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Euclid, Books i.–iii.; Algebra to Equations.							

* Independently of sundry instruction to boarders.

Hammersmith Grammar School.—Table B.—School Instruction—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject (6th Form).							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject. (5th Form).							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject. (1st Form).						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1861.
			£ s.																					
History -	All	—	—	—	—			—	2	Dr. Smith's English and Grecian History.	—	—	The number of hours devoted to each subject is much the same as in the 6th Form.				Dr. Smith's English and Grecian History.	—	—	2	—	—	3	The C.K.S. History of England, from the beginning to Edw. I.
Geography -	All	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	- - -	—	—					- - -	—	—	2	—	—	3	Butler's Geography, Europe.
English Grammar.	Lower Forms.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	2	—	—	3	Darnell's English Grammar.
English Literature.	Upper Forms.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	N.B.—The number of hours here given includes 2 hours each evening for preparation.														
English Composition.	145	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	4	—	—	3	N.B.—The number of hours here given includes 1½ hours each evening for preparation.
Writing -	All but 6th Form.																							
Music - -	7	—	8 8																					
Drawing -	35	—	2 0																					
Other Subjects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	8	—	—	8	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the school (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

The School has not yet been established nine years, and has only gradually worked its way up to its present size and position. Not a dozen boys have left it for the universities altogether. No honours have been gained, excepting an exhibition at Queen's College, Oxford, by a boy who received some intermediate tuition, and a scholarship at London university. It has been found impossible hitherto to raise the standard of the Sixth Form above that of *ordinary* youths entering the universities. At present the school must rest content with sending a few boys for the ordinary degree at Oxford and Cambridge, and training a great many for the professions, and for mercantile life.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865).

Trustees:

The Right Hon. Lord Ebury, 107, Park Street, Grosvenor Square.
Viscount Enfield, M.P., 7, Charles Street, Berkeley Square.
Sir Thomas Phillips, Temple.
The Rev. John Gylby Lonsdale, National Society, Broad Sanctuary.
The Rev. Robt. George Baker, The Vicarage, Fulham.
Thomas Davis, Esq., 18, Westbourne Street, Hyde Park.
John Aldridge, Esq., 20, Princes Gate, Hyde Park.
Henry Godolphin Biggs, Esq., Stockton House, Wilts.
The heir or heirs of William Godolphin, if a male or males, and of full age.

Head master:

Rev. H. Twells, M.A.

Other foundation masters:

Rev. C. D. Crossman, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ISLINGTON.

LADY ALICE OWEN'S SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on June 2, 1865.

It was founded by Dame Alice Owen, who, in 1609, granted certain lands and tenements to the Brewers' Company of London for the maintenance and relief of 10 poor and old widows of the parishes of Islington and Clerkenwell. In the deed of grant no mention is made of a school; but in 1613, Dame Owen made certain rules and orders "for the good government of *a free* "*school*, and of the said almshouses which she had erected at "Islington." She directed that there should be 30 children in the school, 24 chosen from the parish of Islington and six from that of Clerkenwell; and that the master should be able to teach the grammar, fair writing, cyphering, and casting of accounts.

This property having greatly increased in value, a scheme, passed by the Master of the Rolls, dated March 30, 1830, directed two fifths of the whole net income of the endowment to be applied to the benefit of the school.

II. In accordance with the requirements of this scheme, the Brewers' Company maintain a school in Islington in which 120 boys, chiefly sons of shopkeepers, are taught the usual branches of an English education, and half of their number are instructed in French. On the occasion of my visit there were 115 boys present in the school.

III. The education given in this school is entirely gratuitous, no fee being charged either for admission or instruction. The boys are divided into six classes, according to their general proficiency in English subjects; and there is a separate classification of those who learn French. The school is rather understaffed, being supplied with only two regular teachers besides the visiting French and drawing masters. The registration appeared to be very imperfect; and there is no system of reporting progress to parents. The head master (who also holds the office of master of the almshouses) is a layman, not a graduate, nor trained, nor certificated. The second master is his son.

The boys are supposed, on admission, to be able to read and write, and to know the first four rules of arithmetic. I gather from my examination of the first (lowest) class, that this examination is not strictly enforced; and that the boys enter the school very moderately prepared.

IV. The results of instruction in this school are pretty fair compared with the amount of endowment expended on it, and the age of the scholars. The subjects in which the results appear to be least satisfactory are the elementary subjects, reading, writing, and arithmetic; but there might be some improvement in all the subjects taught.

The school requires, among other things, the stimulus of an independent and careful written as well as oral examination, and the protection of a strict and graduated admission examination.

The imposition of reasonable fees would also be a great improvement; causing the parents to take more interest than they now do in their sons' work, and applying a stimulus through them to the scholars. If part of the funds now spent in supplying gratuitous education at this school were employed in furnishing exhibitions to promising scholars, either towards the continuance of their general education at a school of the first grade, or towards providing them with the means of technical or professional education, such an application would be a direct benefit to the cause of secondary education in Islington, and would probably act beneficially on the progress of the scholars at this school.

V. The schoolroom and premises generally are fair for a London day school; but there is no playground.

Digest of Information.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, Rep. i. 190, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 22 November 1609, Lady Alice Owen granted certain lands, called the Ermitage Fields, in Islington and Clerkenwell, to the Brewers Company, for the support of 10 poor widows, without mentioning a school. In 1613 she made rules for the government of "a free school and certain almshouses," having, by will dated three months previously, bequeathed money for purchase of land producing 20*l.* per annum for master and 2*l.* per annum for repairs of school and almshouses. This was invested in purchase of a farm of 41 acres at Orsett in Essex, of yearly value of 22*l.*, and until 1830 this farm alone was regarded as liable to support the school. An annuity of 1*l.* was bequeathed to the schoolmaster by Elizabeth Lovejoy in 1694. Deeds kept at the Brewers' Hall.

School property.—The property at Islington having much increased in value, and being more than sufficient to maintain the almshouses, two-fifths of the whole net income from that property and from the farm at Orsett (being the proportion originally laid down by the foundress or thereabouts) was ordered to be applied to school, by scheme of Master of the Rolls, 30 March 1830. The gross income of the whole charity on the average of six years preceding 1866 was 1,937*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* The net share of the school would be 655*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; but an annual balance on account of both school and almshouses is invested for the benefit of both. Actually 620*l.* is spent in masters' salaries, and about 175*l.* in books, repairs, &c.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For the support of 10 poor widows; and for the instruction of poor men's children, 24 of Islington parish, and 6 of Clerkenwell. No other scholars to be taught except by special license from the governors, and the free scholars not to be neglected for others (Foundress' Orders).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, fair writing, cyphering, and casting of accounts (Foundress' Orders).

Government and Masters.—The Brewers Company as trustees make statutes, appoint master, and may dismiss him for neglect or disorderly life; admit scholars on foundation, and take part in annual examination. They appoint and dismiss all assistant masters.

By Foundress' Orders, head master must be a single man, of honest life, allowed by the ordinary of the diocese; to be examined as to learning and

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

religion, life, and dexterity of teaching; to take an oath to observe rules, and to give a sufficient bond to give up possession if dismissed, and not to leave without three months' notice.

May not hold clerical preferment.

State of School in second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Non-classical.

Masters.—Head master alone is on the foundation. He is not allowed to receive boarders. Income from endowment, 250*l.*, besides a house; second master's income, 150*l.*; third master's, 60*l.*; drawing master's, 80*l.*; French master's, 80*l.*

Day Scholars.—120, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, sons of tradesmen and clerks in public and other offices, from distances up to three miles; all on the foundation; receive whole education free. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and know the four simple rules of arithmetic.

School classified uniformly. No classics taught. A class of 60 selected (by merit) to learn French, and 20 drawing. Instruction in Church Catechism to all. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotions half-yearly according to merit.

Examinations half-yearly by head master; yearly by and in presence of trustees. Book and money prizes given according to boys' class at annual visitation.

Punishments: impositions and caning, the latter by head master only, and in school.

No playground. A library open to all.

School time 42 weeks per annum. Study 34 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

No account kept.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Religious knowledge; arithmetic; mensuration and surveying; mathematics (Euclid and algebra); physics; natural history and chemistry; history, geography, English grammar, &c., taught to	120	boys (all).
French	60	„
Drawing	20	„

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

None returned.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c.

Trustees:
The Brewers Company.

Clerk to trustees:
Charles Richard Vines, clerk to the Brewers Company.

Head master:
Mr. John Hoare.

STEPNEY.

ST. DUNSTAN'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on June 3, 1865. It was founded in 1540 by Nicholas Gibson, who devised all his real and personal property to his wife Avice in trust to convey all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments for the maintenance of a free school and almsmen and almswomen for ever. In 1552 Dame Avice surrendered to the lord of the manor of Stepney certain premises which had been devised to her by the will of her late husband N. Gibson to the use of herself for life, remainder to the use of the Coopers' Company for ever, upon trust (inter alia) to find and maintain a fit master for the school mentioned in the will of Nicholas Gibson, who was to be learned in grammatical science, to instruct the boys in the same, and to teach the young ones spelling and such instruction as was proper for them, until they were old enough to be taught grammar. The company were also to find a sufficient and learned person (*doctum in literis Latinis et grammaticis*) as usher of the said school. The salary for the master was to be 10*l.*, and for the usher 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and both were to have apartments in the building.

No scheme or other recent regulations have been made for the management of the school, which is governed by the Coopers' Company, in accordance, so far as altered circumstances permit, with the terms of the trust conveyed to them by the above-named surrender of Dame Avice.

The founder's intention was therefore to establish a school which should combine primary and secondary instruction for boys. The instrument of primary instruction was to be spelling and the other elements; and that of the secondary instruction was to be the Latin language and the science of grammar. I am not aware that there was any definition of the locality from which the boys were to be taken, or of the number that was to be instructed. An ancient order of the company fixes the number at 30. As a fact, the boys are always elected from the parish of Stepney.

II. The property of this charity, which at the time of the former inquiry into charities is stated by the Commissioners in their Report dated March 1819 to be worth only 594*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* per annum, has now risen in value so as to be worth 2,624*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* for the year ended December 31, 1865. The following is

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

extracted from the accounts of the charity furnished to the Charity Commission for that year.

Income.

	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1864	555	13	2
Income for 1865	2,624	16	9
Total sums in hand on account of the Charity in 1865	3,180	9	11
Total expenditure	2,638	3	3
Balance to be carried to 1866	542	6	8

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Masters in the school	740	10	0
Examiners in school	7	7	0
Books and stationery	75	7	6
Medals and rewards	32	2	5
Charwoman and coals	44	15	0
Almspeople	803	11	4
Repairs	99	17	8
Tradesmen	32	13	8
Miscellaneous	23	3	10
Otherwise expended	778	14	10
Total expenditure for 1865	2,638	3	3

It is very difficult to state what is precisely the amount expended in any year by the company in behalf of the school, inasmuch as the accounts for the school are, to some extent, mixed up with those for other parts of the charity. The trustees, however, put down the first five of the above items as "expended upon the school," amounting to a total of 900*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* And though no doubt there are other expenses (such as repairs), part of which were incurred in behalf of the school premises or staff, yet comparing this return with the answers given in the returns to the Schools Inquiry Commissioners, perhaps the annual cost of this school may be fairly stated at about 900*l.* or 1,000*l.* per annum. At the time of my visit there were 196 boys on the books of the school, there being four vacancies at that moment which would be filled up after the ensuing holidays, so as to make up the total number of 200, which is the number generally receiving education in this school. The scholars are all day boys, and pay a fee of 20*s.* per annum, quarterly, in advance. There are no other charges, and with this exception their education is free. Thus the cost of education may be stated in this school thus:—For 43 weeks in the year, 34 hours per week, instruction in the elements, religious knowledge, Latin, French, book-keeping, mathematics, physics, history, geography, English grammar and literature, and drawing:

	£	s.	d.
Public cost for each boy	5	0	0
Private do.	1	0	0
Total cost per head	6	0	0

The boys rarely stay in the school beyond their 14th year; only about one eighth of them are in any one given year above 14, and none ever above 16. Yet there is no rule for superannuation. Thus they belong evidently to the lower middle class, according to the definition given in my General Report (page 237). At the time of my visit there were about 300 boys in the parish of Stepney waiting for admission to the school, which shows the estimation in which the school is held, and the want of such institutions in this part of London.

III. The boys are divided into four classes, and taught by four masters, exclusive of the French master. There is also a drill sergeant. The boys take places in class by a method peculiar to the school, which seems to work well. The registration is adequate, and the attendance very fairly regular. There is nothing required of the boys on admission except to be able to read English fairly. Even this is not very strictly required, and boys frequently enter the school in an extremely backward condition of attainments. There ought either to be a preparatory school to this school, the scholars of which should have a prior claim to admission into this school, or else a stringent admission examination in the English elements; otherwise, the knowledge that they will ultimately obtain a place for their sons in this school tends to make parents careless of their preparatory training.

IV. The instruction given in the school appears to be sound, and suitable to the age and social position of the scholars. The results also are very fair, judged by an examination of the highest and lowest classes, and considered with reference to the attainments of the boys when admitted, and to their age on leaving school.

V. The buildings and premises are by no means satisfactory.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. i. 185, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Nicholas Gibson, who about 1538 built a school and almshouses, and by will, dated 23rd September 1540, left all his property at Ratcliff in trust for their maintenance. His widow, by deed dated 6 August 1552, surrendered same to Coopers Company upon same trusts; among others, to provide houses for a master and usher, and pay them 10*l.* and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum respectively, and also 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to each of fourteen occupants of almshouses. Various subsequent bequests. Estates cannot be certainly identified. Buildings burnt down in 1794, and rebuilt partly out of general funds of Company.

School Property. — Income of whole charity property in 1865 was 2,624*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*; expenditure on the school was 900*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.** There is also a school building, a play ground, and two masters' houses. Ground leases will fall in in 1875, but no material increase expected.

Buildings not good. Trustees are laying by a fund for improvement.

Objects of Trust.—For instructing boys in grammatical science, and teaching younger ones spelling and other instruction till they be old enough to be taught grammar. Also for maintenance of almspeople. (Deed, 1552.) Until 1848 there were but 30 boys, who were taught only reading, writing, and arithmetic.

---

* For balance sheet see Assistant Commissioner's Report. The expenditure on the school from June 1866 to June 1867 was as follows :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Schoolmasters	739	10	0
Books and stationery	70	9	0
Prizes	26	4	3
Examiners	7	7	0
Coals and chairwoman	42	8	0
	885	18	3

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammatical science, and for younger boys spelling and such instruction as was proper for them until they should be old enough to learn grammar. Usher as well as master to be "Doctus in literis Latinis et grammaticis." (Deed, 1552.)

Government and Masters.—The court of the Coopers Company manage property, and send annual balance sheet to Charity Commissioners. They appoint and dismiss master, appoint yearly examiners, admit boys, and exercise general control over school arrangements. Head master renders a quarterly statement of condition of school. Four masters. No special qualifications. No other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical.

Masters.—Income from endowment, of head-master, 300*l.*; of second master, 130*l.* and a house; of third master, 120*l.*; of fourth master, 100*l.* and a house. French master attends twice a week; salary, 84*l.*

Day Scholars.—200, chiefly under 14 years old, from parish of Stepney, admitted on recommendation of minister and churchwardens, pay 1*l.* for general work. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified uniformly by general proficiency. Religious instruction to all. School opened with prayers from Liturgy. All expected to be present.

Promotions by half-yearly marks, and by age of child.

Examination yearly by graduates of Oxford or Cambridge appointed by the court of the Company. Prizes given for arithmetic. Other prizes given by marks.

Punishments: impositions and caning, at discretion of masters.

Playground, 715 square yards, close to school. No control out of school. Drilling taught weekly.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 34 hours a week on an average. Lessons prepared chiefly out of school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in school - 1	Engineer's clerk.	Boys lowest in school - 1	Ordinary seaman.
" " 2	Customs officer.	" " 2	Foreman shipwright.
" " 3	Life assurance agent.	" " 3	Shirt maker (widow).
" 4	Foreman caulker.	" " 4	Carman.
" " 5	Beadle to Coopers' Company.	" " 5	Law stationer.
		" " 6	Lighterman.
" " 6	Merchant's clerk.	" " 7	Guager.
" " 7	Stationer.	" " 8	Tailor.
" " 8	Customs officer.	" " 9	Commercial traveller.
" " 9	Foreman, London Docks.	" " 10	Sorter, Post Office.
" " 10	Pilot.		

The Scholars live at distances varying from a quarter of a mile to 2$\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject. (In this Class there are Two Divisions.)							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year euded Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	200	8	19	Y. 14	2	H. ½	–	H. 2	Paley's Philosophy, ch. v. to ix.; Lewis' catecm., sec. x., xi.; Crossman's do., sec. i. to vi.; Paley's Philo. p. 29 to 38.	25 26	Y. 13½	2	H. ½	1	H. 1½	Lewis' catm., s. x-	27	Y. 10¼	4	H. .20	6	H. 1.20′	(Pinnock's Catecm.); Bible History; Ch. Catm., p. 3 to 11 and p. 40, 47.,
Latin - -	134	6	19	14	3	½	6	8	Ovid, bk. 1 to line 243 Cæsar, ch. vii. to xiii. Syntax, the whole; Delectus, as far as p. lv. (10 pages).	51	13½	4	38′	2	2½	Delectus, p. 1 to 5; Accidence, the whole; Syntax, 15 rules.							
French -	54	3	10	14	2	1	2	2	Delisle's Gram. p. 157 to p. 175., trans. p. 233 to 230; Gasc. His., as far as p. 8, & from p. 24 to 28.	25	13½	2	52′	2	1¾	De Lille's Beginner, p. 18 to 29, and p. 30, 31.							
Arithmetic -	200	8	4	14	5	1	—	4	Vulgar and Decimal Fract., Sq. Root, & Interest.	50	—	4	1	—	4	- - - -	28	10¼	5	1	—	5½	
Book-keeping	24	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	Double Entry; Forms of Receipts, &c.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	10	2	10	14	2	½	—	1	Euclid, bk. 1; Algebra, as far as Fractions.														
Physics -	10	1	10	14	4	¼	—	1	Mechanics (Elemen.), s. i. and ii.														

STEPNEY.—ST. DUNSTAN'S SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject. (In this Class there are Two Divisions.)							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Chemistry	1	—	1	Y. 14	2	H. ½	—	H. ½	Elementary, ch. i. to xvi.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H	
History	79	4	10	14	3	¼	—	¾	Tytler's, ch. xl. to xliii.; An. His., ch. xii. and xiii.	51	13½	2	20′	—	40′	Saxon Kings to Norman Conquest.							
Geography	200	8	9	14	2	¼	—	¼	Chambers, the whole	51	13½	2	20′	—	40′	Chambers, p. 38 to 44	24	—	3	20′	—	1	Guy's Geography, p. 27 to 38.
English Grammar.	200	8	9	14	1	¼	—	¼	Murray's do.	51	13½	2	20′	—	40′	Murray's Syntax	24	—	3	20′	—	1	Guy's, Murray's, simp.. as far as p. 31.
English Literature.	28	2	10	14	1	½	—	¼	Shakespeare, &c.														
English Composition.	28	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	From Historical Subjects.														
Reading	200	8	26	13	2	1	—	2		51	13½	5	½	—	2½		24	—	10	½	—	5	New Test. and Baker's Circle of Knowledge.
Writing	200	4	54	13	3	1¼	—	3¾		—	13	3	1¼	—	3¾		29	—	3	1¼	—	3.22′	
Drawing	53	3	26	13	1	2	—	2		57	13	1	2	—	2		24	—	3	20′	—	1	Circle of Knowledge, lesson 110 to 122.
Mapping	28	2	10	14	1	1	—	1															
Orthography	200	8	9	14	1	¼	—	¼	Butter's Derivations from Greek roots, p. cxxix. to p. cxlix.	51	13½	4	20′	—	1.20′	Derivatns. from Latin Verbs, p. 117 to 132.	24	—	6	20′	—	1	Butter's Spelling, p. 94 to 100.
Dictation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		51	13½	1	½	—	½								

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

None returned.

[LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:
The Coopers Company, Coopers' Hall, Basinghall Street, London.
(During rebuilding held at Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street.)

Clerk to trustees:
J. Boyer, Coopers' Hall, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Temporary office, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street.)

Head master:
Henry Chas. L. Hart.

Other foundation masters:
Henry Pinder, B.A., Lond.
William John Brett.
John Shefford.
Charles L. D'Alphonse.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ST. MARY'S, STRATFORD-LE-BOW.

SIR JOHN JOLLES' SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on June 16, 1865.

It was founded by Sir John Jolles, who in 1617 gave to the Drapers' Company five tenements in Mark Lane upon trust (inter alia) that the said Company should, out of the rents and profits of those tenements, pay 3*l.* to each of eight poor almspeople in his almhouses and 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum to the schoolmaster and his usher who should be appointed to teach in the school which he had built; upon consideration that the said schoolmaster and usher should teach 35 boys of the inhabitants of Stratford, Bow, and Bromley St. Leonard in grammar and the Latin tongue, and in writing and ciphering, freely and without paying anything for such teaching. The schoolmaster to be appointed by the master, wardens, and assistants of the Drapers' Company.

The value of this property having largely increased, a petition was about 1827 presented to the Court of Chancery by certain inhabitants of the parish of Stratford-le-Bow claiming on behalf of the parishioners the right of disposing of the surplus estates of this charity. The Court, however, refused to enter upon the question on petition. The Commissioners for inquiring concerning charities say in their Report dated June 30th, 1837: "It "would seem from the terms of the will, taking into consideration "that of the rents reserved at the time of the testator's death "there was left a surplus, though of small amount, undisposed "of, the Company are entitled to the surplus rents of the estates "to their own use."

II. In accordance with the terms of the above bequest the Drapers' Company maintain a school in the Old Ford Road near to Bow Church; and pay the master a salary of rather less than 55*l.* per annum. There is no usher; and nothing is now taught in the school except the ordinary subjects of a primary English education. At the date of my visit there were 71 boys on the books of the school, of whom 57 were present on the 16th of June. The boys are almost all of the labouring class or a parallel social grade, and the majority of them remain only a short time in the school. At the date of my visit there were—

2	boys	above	13	years	of age.
6	boys	between	12	and 13	years of age.
12	„	„	11	and 12	„
17	„	„	10	and 11	„
11	„	„	9	and 10	„
11	„	„	8	and 9	„
12	„	„	6	and 8	„

Again,

1	boy aged	12	years	had been 6	years in the school.
1	„	12	„	5	„
1	„	12	„	4	„
10	„	12 to 9	„	3	„
15	„	11 to 7	„	2	„
17	„	age unknown	„	1	„
26	„	„	„	less than a year	„

Thirty-five "free scholars" pay 3*d.* a week "for materials"; the rest pay from 4*d.* to 6*d.* according to age.

III. The master is not a graduate, nor trained, nor has a Government certificate. He has no assistance in working the school, which is under his sole charge. Under these circumstances it would be difficult even with the best arrangement of time, the most careful classification, and the use of the best methods, to conduct the school satisfactorily. But I regret to be obliged to say that there is an entire want in the school of all these necessaries. The school is badly classified, and unsystematically conducted. The teaching is very unmethodical, and, judged by its results even in the case of the oldest scholars, is very inefficient. The tone of the school is decidedly bad, as shown by the unpunctuality and rude behaviour of the scholars, and by the dirty and disordered condition of the materials. I have seldom been in a school in which the order was so bad.

IV. The boys were examined in reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography. English history is not taught. The *reading* was fair in the first class, pretty fair in the second, and bad in the third. Below this the boys did not appear to receive any regular instruction. The *writing* was very bad all through the school both in the copybooks and on slates. The spelling, as tested by *dictation*, was extremely bad. Only one boy in the school wrote correctly a very easy passage of about six lines, from the Third Irish Book. The first class had an average of about three and a half errors (in spelling, exclusive of mis-placed capitals and punctuation) in the passage. Of the second class, two boys were quite unable to write the passage at all, and the rest had an average of more than 11 errors in spelling. The average age of this class was 10 years. The *arithmetic* was very bad all through the school. The boys were both backward and imperfectly grounded. No boy was able to attempt the fifth or sixth standard of the Revised Code (see General Report, page 251), and the first class (eight boys) did very badly in the fourth standard. Only the first 35 boys in the school professed any knowledge of arithmetic. There was, of course, nothing like suitable teaching for the little boys (almost infants) who constituted the lower half of the school.

The results of the examination in grammar and geography were equally unsatisfactory. There can be no doubt that the school which has long ceased to fulfil the founder's intention as a

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

secondary school is thoroughly inefficient as a primary school, and I gather from what I saw of the education that it must do quite as much harm as good to the education of the locality.

V. The buildings consist of one schoolroom, one classroom, and a small courtyard. They are in fair repair; but the supply of books, apparatus, and other materials is deficient.

VI. The Drapers' Company does not appear to take any interest in the condition of this school. A new building, called the Drapers' College, has lately been erected by the company at Tottenham, in which 50 boys are boarded, lodged, clothed, and taught free of expense. This is an example of the injudicious application, not to say waste, of educational funds on the part of a city company. The money employed in clothing and teaching gratuitously at Tottenham boys whose parents can well afford to clothe them and to pay a reasonable sum for their schooling might have been bestowed much more advantageously to the public in restoring secondary education in the locality which Sir John Jolles intended to benefit.

There is a very great want of secondary day school education in this neighbourhood.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ii. 136, A.D. 1819. End. Gr. Ret. (1865), p. 140.)

N.B.—*No returns were received from this School.*

Foundation and Endowment.—By Sir John Jolles, who built school, and by will, 24 February 1617, gave to Drapers' Company five houses in Mark Lane, in trust to pay the sum of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly to a schoolmaster and usher. Documents with Drapers' Company.

School Property.—Master's salary raised to 54*l.* 12*s.* by an annual grant from the Company (End. Gr. Ret.) No usher appointed since 1711 (Ch. Com. Rep.)

Objects of Trust.—To teach freely 35 boys, children of inhabitants of Stratford-le-Bow and Bromley St. Leonard, and educate them in the fear of God and good manners (Jolles' Will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and the Latin tongue, reading and ciphering (Jolles' Will). No Latin taught since 1711.

Government and Masters.—Master and usher to be appointed and paid by master, wardens, and assistants of Drapers Company (Jolles' Will).

Present State of School.

The master states, that besides the foundationers there are 20 boys paying 1*l.* 10*s.* per annum, and that instruction is given in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the usual subjects of English instruction besides Latin and French. But see Assistant Commissioner's Report.

Clerk to Drapers' Company:
W. H. Sawyer, Drapers' Hall, 27, Throgmorton Street.

Head Master:
F. W. Chipperfield.

WESTMINSTER.

PALMER'S SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

This school was visited on Nov. 23, 1865.

It was founded by the Rev. J. Palmer, who in 1656 conveyed to trustees an almshouse, a messuage, and a garden with a chapel and schoolhouse, and in 1657 an estate in Berkshire, the rents to be applied to the maintenance of six poor old men, and six poor old women, and towards the education of 20 poor male children born within the parish of St. Margaret; and for the maintenance of one school for the catechising and instructing the said old men, old women, and children in religion and piety, and for teaching the children reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar, and also for repairs of the premises.

II. This charity is now called the "Black Coat Hospital." Its premises are in Palmer's Passage, Victoria Street; and the school is a hospital day school. There are 23 boys on the books of the school, of whom 20 are foundationers, and three non-foundationers. The foundationers are partially clothed, and receive their instruction gratis. The non-foundationers pay 2*l.* each per annum for the instruction.

The value of this property has greatly increased of late; so much so that the income is now considerably over 2,000*l.* a year. The trustees informed me that they had been for some time considering what should be done with the surplus income, but had been unable to come to a decision. They wish to extend the benefits of the charity both eleemosynary and educational; but the present buildings are not suitable, or capable of enlargement; and they have been warned off several sites by projected railway companies. The trustees desire to add to the number of the almsfolk, and to increase the school. They wish to board, clothe, and entirely maintain 30 foundationers, and to keep up the present number of day scholars as well. They would thus have both a boarding and day school, and would elect the most deserving of the day scholars on to the foundation as boarders. Meantime they fund the surplus.

I need scarcely point out to the Commissioners how inadequate such a scheme is to the present resources of this charity. This part of Westminster is already full of little hospital boarding schools, the social and educational effects of which are at least questionable (see General Report, pages 335–340), and it will be a great pity if such large resources as these are sunk in the clothing and boarding of a few more boys. If it is necessary, or desirable, to confine the employment of these funds to elementary education, it would be far better to employ them in some such mode as that adopted by the governors of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh (see my Report on Secondary Education in Scotland, page 179).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

III. The school is conducted by a certificated master, who is also master of the almshouses. The office causes considerable interruption to his work as a teacher. His salary as teacher is 60*l.* per annum, besides an official residence.

The school is annually examined by one of the trustees, with whom the master had served previously to his appointment here as National schoolmaster. The reports are favourable.

A time-table has been made out; but the master finds that he cannot adhere closely to it, owing to his being frequently called away to the almsfolk. The registration is most inadequate. The daily attendance is kept, but not totalized. The master is therefore unable to say whether the attendance is regular or not. The discipline is good. The scholars are quiet and well behaved. The school is divided into three classes. On the occasion of my visit, there were 20 foundationers, and two non-foundationers present. Of these, nine were in the first class, seven in the second, and six in the third. The average age of the first class was a little over 12 years.

IV. The first class read well. The second and third moderately; their books being quite unsuitable for them. The handwriting in copybooks is good in all the classes. The boys are taught this subject carefully and on a good method. The spelling, as shown by dictation, is moderate in the first class. The arithmetic is moderate in the first class, the boys being pushed too far forward, and therefore unable to do what they profess, while the back work is unsound. The knowledge of grammar and geography is very moderate.

The education given in this School has no pretension to be considered a secondary education. As an elementary education, it is both expensive and inferior.

V. The buildings and premises are fairly adequate to their present purposes. The schoolroom is a small but comfortable room; but it is ill supplied with desks and apparatus. The desks are not parallel, and not well shaped. The room is barely large enough for the 23 boys, and gives very little room for classes drafted on the floor. Over the schoolroom is a so-called chapel, not consecrated; in which the master reads service, and which is also, apparently, used for the meetings of the commitee. To the north of this building are six houses for the almswomen and six for the almsmen. Each house has a small strip of garden attached to it. Those of the women were entirely neglected and uncultivated; those of the men were moderately cultivated. This neglect of their gardens is a very common thing in London almshouses, the almsfolk being often too idle to do anything. The houses are only separated from the road by a low iron railing over which it must be very easy to cross; and the master's house is on the remote side of the premises. I was not surprised to see a flourishing public house at the end of the passage.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. i. 181. A.D 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed of Rev. James Palmer, B.D., 2 March 1656, who conveyed to trustees an almshouse, school, and chapel, erected by himself, and a house and garden, containing six acres, in Tothill Fields, for maintenance of almspeople and a school. By deed, 5 November 1657, he conveyed a farm of 120 acres at Ashampstead for the same purpose. 12 almspeople to receive 4*l.* each per annum, and master to receive stipend of 12*l.* out of the rents; to be increased to 6*l.* and 20*l.* respectively, when the funds should have improved sufficiently. Nicolas Butler in 1669 devised five leasehold houses for the better maintenance of the poor people. Subsequent benefactions made, amounting to 1,250*l.* Deeds in a strong box at the chapel.

School Property.—The whole rents, up to the end of last century, did not exceed 70 guineas per annum; and funds did not always suffice, even for the maintenance of the almspeople. The school suspended at intervals, was revived in 1817. In the years 1816—1818 the almshouses, school, and chapel were rebuilt at a cost of 3,423*l.* Much of the property in Westminster recently sold to the Westminster Improvement Commissioners and Railway Companies. Present gross income* 2,349*l.*, of which about 170*l.* applied to school.

Site and buildings adapted to their present purpose.†

Objects of Trust.—For the maintenance of six poor old men and six poor old women, and for the education of 20 poor male children born within the parish of St. Margaret,‡ and for the maintenance of one school for catechising and instructing the said old men and women and children in religion and piety, and for educating the said poor children in learning (Deeds 1656). For boys born in wedlock, in the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, whose parents are inhabitant householders and continue to reside in one of such parishes (Trustees' Resolutions, 1818). Boys to be clothed as well as educated (Resolutions 1820). Present allowance to almspeople 30*s.* per month, besides special allowances.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, the rules of grammar, religion, and piety (Trustees' Rules).

---

* STATEMENT of INCOME and EXPENDITURE on average of 3 years, 1861—1863.

INCOME.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rents of property in St Margaret's parish	907	5	0
Rent of farm at Ashampstead	120	0	0
Dividends on stock (44,065*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*) arising from sales of property and accumulations of income	1321	19	4
	2349	4	4

EXPENDITURE.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
(1.) General.			
Repairs	182	9	0
Insurance	26	1	7
Rates and taxes	93	19	6
Coals, gas, and water supply	57	2	0
Management (including salaries)	98	0	10
Law expenses	17	6	5
(2.) Special.			
Stipends and allowances to almspeople	235	9	10
Medical attendance for do.	21	11	1
Master's salary	60	0	0
Other school expenses	97	2	11
	889	3	2

† A report, drawn up 28 December 1863, by the clerk and solicitor to the charity, instructed by the trustees, with a view to preparing a new scheme for extending the benefits of the charity in proportion to improved value of property, recommends alternative schemes; either increasing the number of boys and masters, and also of almspeople, and increasing their allowances; or confining the establishment to boys, and otherwise meeting the claims of almspeople. No new scheme yet matured. Consideration interrupted by changes in property owing to Railway Companies, &c. Funds meanwhile accumulating.

‡ This at the date of the deed included the whole of Westminster.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Government and Master.—Founder's directions (contained in a breviate of a lost deed of settlement, 2 March 1656) modified from time to time by resolutions of trustees.

Trustees are 10 town-dwellers of Westminster; vacancies supplied by survivors. They manage property, and audit accounts annually; appoint master, admit children, appoint examiner; and exercise general control over management of school.

Master required by the founder to teach and catechise the men, women, and children. May not hold any other preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Elementary.

Master.—Receives annual stipend of 60*l.* from endowment, and 6*l.* a year from fees, besides having house provided.

Day Scholars.—23, all under 14, half of them under 10 years of age; sons of artisans, policemen, &c., living within half a mile; 20, on the foundation, educated and clothed free. The rest pay 2*l.* a year. Attend parish church on Sunday morning, and school chapel in the afternoon; also attend school chapel twice in the week.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Rule that boys should be able to read on admission dispensed with, as it could not be enforced.

School classified by reading only. Instruction to all alike, in reading, writing, arithmetic, rules of grammar, reading Bible, and scripture knowledge, and singing. Church of England prayers before and after school.

Promotion at master's discretion.

Examination, yearly by one of the trustees at the request of his colleagues. Book prizes given.

Punishment: by caning in public.

No playground.

School open 47 weeks in the year. Boys in school 25 hours in the week, including 2½ hours singing in the chapel.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and the ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Porter.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Printer.
„ „ 2	Porter.	„ „ 2	Cabman.
„ „ 3	Carter.	„ „ 3	Carpenter.
„ „ 4	Leather dresser.	„ „ 4	Shirtmaker.
„ „ 5	Carter.	„ „ 5	Butcher.
„ „ 6	Scripture reader.	„ „ 6	Milliner.
„ „ 7	Baker's man.	„ „ 7	Policeman.
„ „ 8	Shirtmaker.	„ „ 8	Almswoman.
„ „ 9	Charwoman.	„ „ 9	Carter.
„ „ 10	Policeman.	„ „ 10	Laundress.

All residing within half a mile of the school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

James Lys Seager, Millbank Row.
George Streater Stempson, Abingdon Street.
Joseph Carter Wood, Victoria Street.
John Lettsom Elliot, Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square.
William Freeman, Millbank Street.
George Trollope, Parliament Street.
Rev. John Jennings, Smith Square.
James Alfred Hallett, Great George Street.
Thomas Brittain Vacher, Parliament Street.
Henry Stone Smith, Smith Square.

Clerk to Trustees:

Edwd. J. Stephenson, 7, Great Queen Street, S.W.

Head Master:

R. H. Bishop.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WESTMINSTER.

HILL'S SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on November 23rd, 1865.

It was founded by E. Hill, who, in 1674, gave certain premises in the Strand and elsewhere to trustees, in trust to build six houses for six poor old men, or six poor old men and their wives, and six houses for six poor old widows, and a "free school to "teach 20 poor town-born children born in Westminster, and a "chapel, and a house for the schoolmaster to dwell in much "after the manner of Mr. James Palmer." The children were to be taught free English, Latin, writing, and keeping accounts, but especially were to be well catechised and instructed in the principles of religion. The schoolmaster was to have 20*l.* per annum, and the governors 10*l.* to "entertain them and their "wives at two collations."

No boys were educated upon this foundation until the year 1817.

II. This school is, like that in Palmer's Passage, a day school connected with almshouses. The total income of the charity is now about 450*l.* per annum, and the expenditure for the year ending December 31st, 1864, exceeds this amount, so that an accumulated balance has been reduced. Part of this expenditure, however, appears to be exceptional. Of this income about 125*l.* is the sum annually expended on the school.

At the date of my visit there were 35 boys on the books of the school, who were taught the usual English elements, with arithmetic, English grammar, history, geography, and the rudiments of Latin, gratuitously, and were also clothed out of the charity.

The boys are the sons of artisans, or others in the condition of skilled labourers. They never stay in the school beyond the age of 14 years, and seldom beyond that of 13 years. The average length of their stay in the school is not more than three years.

I need scarcely point out what a waste of money it is to clothe and educate entirely gratuitously the sons of skilled labourers. These persons are in many respects the most well-to-do portion of the wage-getting classes. They frequently receive from 100*l.* to 150*l.* per annum in wages, paid weekly and punctually to the day, on which they never pay income tax; they have none of the liabilities, risks, or expenses of small shopkeepers; and they are seldom out of work, except when on strike, when they are liberally supported by their unions.

The argument generally put forward in defence of clothing, educating gratuitously, and similar modes of expending the funds of these charities, is that they have the effect of keeping children at school who would otherwise be removed earlier, and hus tend to raise the standard of education among this class of the com-

munity. It is evident that in the case of this school the argument has no force. The boys are removed as soon as they can begin to earn their bread, in spite of the offer of gratuitous education including Latin and clothes. This will always be the case where good wages can be earned by lads of 14. And if such wages cannot be earned, then parents will send them to school whether clothes are offered or not.

III. There were 32 boys present on the occasion of my visit. They were divided into three classes, the first containing 16 boys, the second 12, the third, four. The master was a B.A. of London University. His salary is 84*l.* a year, besides an official residence. There was no usher or paid monitor. There is no admission examination, and the boys often enter totally ignorant even of the English elements. I found some boys in the third (lowest) class who could hardly read words of two syllables.

IV. The *reading* is carefully taught throughout the school, and with good results on the whole. The *writing* is pretty well taught, wanting more systematic correction and instruction. The *spelling*, judged from dictation, is well taught. The first class (16 boys, a large proportion of the whole school,) took eight lines from paper XI., and wrote it with an average of less than $2\frac{1}{3}$ errors in spelling; seven out of the 16 being entirely free from error. The *arithmetic* was very fair. The first class took paper I., questions 3, 4, 5 (see General Report, Appendix I.), and answered them on the whole better than might have been expected from their age.

Three boys were learning *Latin*. They professed the accidence to the end of the fourth conjugation of regular verbs, with accompanying exercises. They were tried in paper XVII., but were quite unable to do any of it correctly, nor could they answer oral questions in the pronouns and declensions. The *Latin* instruction, in short, is, as might be expected under the circumstances, an unreality. The rest of the first class professed *English Grammar;* some of them could name the parts of speech correctly, but others could not even do this. None could parse, and of course there was no attempt at analysis.

The first rudiments of English instruction are well taught to these boys; but the higher work is of little value. If the master, instead of being obliged to divide his energies between Latin and English grammar, were permitted to teach English grammar only to the first class, it is probable that better results would be secured. It is, however, very creditable to him, as a graduate, that he teaches the English rudiments and arithmetic so carefully, instead of neglecting these for the sake of cramming two or three head boys in Latin.

V. The buildings consist of a schoolhouse, master's house, and 12 almshouses. They are situated in Rochester Row. The schoolroom is small, and its situation is rather noisy. There is no playground.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

VI. This charity, in combination with that of Palmer, called the Black Coat Hospital (see Report), would, if judiciously employed, afford an admirable secondary day school education for this part of Westminster. Such a day school might be divided into two departments; a non-classical representing Palmer's charity, and a semi-classical representing Hill's charity.

This part of the town is greatly in want of the public means of such education. The resources exist in abundance, if only they were utilised.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. i. 182, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed of Emery Hill, 8 March 1674, who gave to trustees some houses in the Strand, Buckingham Street, &c. in trust to build 12 almshouses and a free school, a chapel and master's house. The schoolmaster to have 20*l.* a year, and the governors to have 10*l.* a year to entertain them and their wives at two collations. The rents to remain unaltered, but fines to be taken on renewing leases. 3,000*l.* stock (known as the "Chadwick Fund") subsequently given to augment the allowances to almspeople. Deeds in a strong box in the almshouse board room.

School Property.—House property let on leases for 40 and 21 years, at rental amounting to 121*l.* Trustees also hold 12,705*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* consols, arising from fines for renewal, besides 3,000*l.* new 3 per cents on account of the Chadwick fund. Total gross income, including the Chadwick fund, 592*l.* per annum, of which 125*l.* applied to school. *

No school established before 1817, provision for the almspeople being always considered the first object, and funds not sufficing for both purposes before that time.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—To build six houses for six poor old men, or for six poor old men and their wives, and six houses for six poor old widows; and a free school to teach 20 poor town born children born in Westminster, and a chapel over the said school, and a territt at one end of the chapel to hang a

---

* ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS for year 1864.

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand on 1st Jany.	217	18	4
Dividends on 8,300*l.* stock	249	0	0
do. on 4,405*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* (3 half years)	192	15	3
Rents of houses (net)	117	14	10
	777	8	5

EXPENDITURE.

(1.) General	£	s.	d.
Clothing for boys and almspeople	32	9	11
Repairs and gasfitting	248	18	8
Insurance	17	8	7
Rent of almshouses	1	0	9
Coal, gas, and water supply	54	17	8
Management (including salaries)	46	12	3
Entertainment and presents to boys and almspeople	20	7	10
Sundries	9	4	7
Balance in hand on 31 December	118	2	0
(2.) Special.			
Allowances to almspeople	138	5	0
Medical attendance for do.	12	0	0
Schoolmaster's salary	70	0	0
Books, Stationery &c.	8	1	2
	£777	8	5

Account of "Chadwick Fund," which is entirely appropriated to the benefit of the almspeople, kept separately.

bell in to ring the poor people to prayers, and a house for the schoolmaster to dwell in, much after the manner of Mr. James Palmer. *

Subjects of Instruction perscribed.—Both English and Latin, and writing and keeping accounts, and children especially to be well catechised and instructed in the principles of religion.

Government and Master.—Trustees, 10 residents in Westminster, survivors appointing to vacancies; manage property, and audit accounts annually; appoint master, admit boys, and exercise general control over management of school.

Master to be an honest, able, careful man; to instruct and teach boys, and to read prayers in the chapel twice every day to the poor people and boys, and in every holy day to read them a church homily.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical.

Master.—Is B.A., has a house, and receives annual stipend of 84*l.* from endowment.

Day Scholars.—35, all under 14 years of age, 15 under 10; mostly sons of mechanics, from within half a mile, educated and clothed free. Attend church twice on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission.

Boys taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and those who can read scripture knowledge. Four learn rudiments of Latin. Often come without knowing their letters, and generally leave by the age of 13. Promoted principally by ability to read.

Examination yearly by a clergyman appointed by the treasurer. Book prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, and caning in public.

No playground.

School open 45 weeks in the year. Boys in school 26 hours in the week. A few lessons learnt out of school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION OF PARENT.

N.B.—The ten highest and the ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Journeyman tailor.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Soldier (deceased).
„ „ 2	Shoemaker (deceased).	„ „ 2	Carman.
		„ „ 3	Baker.
„ „ 3	Policeman.	„ „ 4	Coalheaver.
„ „ 4	Machine minder.	„ „ 5	Compositor.
„ „ 5	Surgeon.	„ „ 6	Labourer.
„ „ 6	Fire-escape man.	„ „ 7	Drayman.
„ „ 7	Labourer.	„ „ 8	Bandsman (deceased).
„ „ 8	Warehouseman.		
„ „ 9	Deceased.	„ „ 9	Policeman.
„ „ 10	Carpenter (deceased).	„ „ 10	Plumber (deceased).

All residing within half a mile of the school.

* See account of Palmer's school and almshouses, page 85.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

William Freeman, Esq., Millbank Street, Westminster.
Henry Stone Smith, Esq., Smith Square, Westminster.
Joseph Carter Wood, Esq., Victoria Street, Westminster.
Robert Stafford, Esq., Millbank Row, Westminster.
John Letsom Elliott, Esq., Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square.
Taverner John Miller, Esq., M.P., Millbank Street, Westminster.
Henry Arthur Hunt, Esq., Parliament Street, Westminster.
John Russell Freeman, Esq., Millbank Street, Westminster.
George Trollope, Esq., Parliament Street, Westminster.
John Gough Nichols, Esq., Parliament Street, Westminster.

Clerk to Trustees:

Edw. J. Stephenson, 7, Great Queen Street, S.W.

Head Master:

S. Elliott, B.A.

WESTMINSTER.

ST. CLEMENT DANES, HOLBORN ESTATE CHARITY: COMMERCIAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AND MIDDLE CLASS GIRLS' SCHOOL.

[For Assistant Commissioner's Report see Vol. vii. p. 454.]

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—An estate in High Holborn was conveyed by William Breton in 1552, in consideration of 160*l.*, to 12 feoffees of the parish of St. Clement Danes, in trust to pay the proceeds to the churchwardens, to be distributed in alms among 12 poor people of the parish.

By order of Court of Chancery, 29 February 1844, the property, then worth 3,957*l.* 10*s.* per annum, besides income arising from 21,113*l.* bank 3 per cent. annuities, was ordered to be applied as follows, viz., 300*l.* per annum for support of parochial charity school, besides 800*l.* for enlarging premises, if necessary; 1,500*l.* for site and building of infant schools, and 400*l.* per annum for support; a sum to be approved by a Master in Chancery for site and building of commercial school, and 600*l.* per annum for its support; a sum similarly approved in building new almshouses; and 1,200*l.* per annum for pensions to almspeople; 200*l.* per annum for apprenticing poor children, and 700*l.* per annum for certain hospitals and other charitable objects. The surplus income to be funded for repairs and other purposes.

By order of Master of the Rolls, 30 March 1860, managers empowered to found a middle class girls' school, and apply 200*l.* per annum to its support.

Statutes at Report Office, Court of Chancery, and at managers' office.

School property.—600*l.* per annum, or about 450*l.* net, after payment for repairs, rates, taxes, &c., from funds of above-named charity, (the income of which is between 3,900*l.* and 4,000*l.* a year,) besides one third of capitation fees, the other two thirds being divided among masters according to scheme.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For educating sons or wards of parishioners or inhabitants, of good character, free from infectious disease, and between 7 and 10 years of age, in such course of instruction as is most suitable for their advancement, in grammar and other useful learning and good manners. Managers may admit children up to age of 14 if otherwise qualified (Scheme). When the number of boys is below 110, sons of non-parishioners admissible on payment of double fees (Order of Court of Chancery modifying Scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, writing, arithmetic, geography, mathematics, and such other branches of knowledge and education as in the judgment of the master and managers shall be proper or necessary (Scheme).

Government and Masters—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 1844. 10 or 12 trustees, inhabitants and parishioners, possessed of real property to the value of 30*l.* per annum, or rated at not less than 50*l.* per annum, manage trust estate. The charity administered by 24 managers, who may be trustees, ratepayers, resident in the parish; new ones appointed by Court of Chancery, when number reduced to 12; may delegate duties to committees of three or

---

SCHOOL ACCOUNT for year 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
From general charities	600	0	0
From capitation fees	305	15	0
Deficit	43	2	4
	948	17	4

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Rates, taxes, and insurance	58	15	9
Salaries (including capitation fees)	631	18	9
Porter, firing, cleaning, &c.	76	15	7
Books, stationery, &c. (including prizes)	70	4	9
Treat at breaking up	10	12	9
Bills for repairs and furniture	95	4	9
Fee to examiners	5	5	0
	948	17	4

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

four, whose acts must be confirmed by them; audit trustees' accounts twice a year; appoint and may remove masters; place and displace boys; appoint hours of attendance, discipline and internal regulation of school, and holidays; and, with the head master, the course of instruction; and appoint examiners. Masters examined and certified by head master of Christ's Hospital, appointed by managers, and removable for misbehaviour, immorality, neglect, or incapacity; must be members of Church of England; may not take any fee from boys, nor take private pupils. Head master must occupy school house.

School was opened on 4th August 1862.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical and commercial.

Masters.—Head master, M.A. and clergyman, receives annual stipend of 200*l.* from endowment, and 100*l.* a year from fees, besides a house; assistant master 80*l.*, and 50*l.* from fees; second assistant 60*l.*, and 50*l.* from fees. A drawing and a French master attend twice a week; stipends 30*l.* and 15*l.*, and 20*l.* each from fees.

Day Scholars.—94, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, none over 16, sons of tradesmen, &c.; nearly all residing in parish; pay 3*l.* per annum for general instruction. Singing extra, 7*s.* 6*d.* a year. Do not attend on Sunday. [The number of scholars has since increased to 110 in 1867, of whom 35 are non-parishioners, paying double fees.]

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission required to be able to read a little, and write their own name.

School classified by Latin and arithmetic. Modified in case of boys entering at a late age, who may be excused from learning Latin and some other subjects of school course. Religious instruction to all; bible read and expounded daily; prayers from liturgy before and after school. A Sunday lesson prepared for Monday morning.

Promotion by half-year's marks and examination.

Examinations every term by head master, and yearly by university men appointed by managers. Several prizes given.

Punishments; caning in public, and loss of place in class. All cases for severe punishment referred to head master.

No playground, but a yard, 15 yards by 15. No school on Saturday.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 29 hours in the week. All lessons prepared out of school.

MIDDLE CLASS GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Foundation and Endowment.—See preceding page.

School opened 4th August 1862, on authority of a scheme established by Master of the Rolls, 30 March 1860, which empowered the managers to provide a girls' school, and expend upon it an annual sum of not more than 200*l.*, out of which together with capitation fees they were to pay salaries of a mistress and assistants, and other necessary expenses. 100*l.* per annum actually expended.

Objects of Trust.—For the advancement of girls in useful and appropriate learning and good manners. Girls must be children or wards of resident parishioners, of good character, free from infectious disease, and between 7 and 14 years of age. Girls similarly qualified admissible to French and German classes alone. Fees to be applied for repairs, insurance, and rates; then for books, paper, &c., coals and candles; then for prizes, and, if more than sufficient for these purposes, in forming a library (Scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Religion, according to the teaching of the Church of England, grammar, writing, arithmetic, general history, and geography, needlework (including the making their own clothes), singing, elementary and geometrical drawing, and other branches of knowledge and

education, according to the judgment of the mistress and managers, and French and German at extra charges (Scheme).

Government.—Same as of boys' school (see page 35). Managers appoint mistress at salary of not more than 120*l.*, and assistants, when required; place and displace girls, and regulate the course of instruction, hours of attendance, discipline, and internal management of school.

Mistress to be a well-educated gentlewoman, a member of Church of England, appointed by managers; removable for misbehaviour, immorality, neglect, or incapacity; must reside in the house.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

Mistresses.—Head mistress receives salary of 100*l.*, besides a house. Two assistants at salaries of 25*l.* and 10*l.*

Day Scholars.— 57, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, daughters of tradespeople in the parish, pay 15*s.* per quarter for general instruction. French and German extra, 10*s.* 6*d.* each per quarter.

Instruction and Discipline.—Girls on admission required to be able to read monosyllables, and write their names.

French and German taught by masters. Religious instruction to all (except French and German classes). Prayers from liturgy before and after school.

Promotions by quarterly examination. School examined yearly by clergymen invited by mistress.

Punishments at discretion of mistress.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Girls in school 27½ hours in the week. Lessons all learnt out of school.

Table A.—Profession of Parents.

N.B.—The ten highest and the ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Law stationer.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Carpenter.
„ „ 2	Chemist.	„ „ 2	Ironmonger.
„ „ 3	Surgical instrument maker.	„ „ 3	Law stationer.
		„ „ 4	Gardener.
„ „ 4	Solicitor.	„ „ 5	Foreman.
„ „ 5	Messenger.	„ „ 6	Law clerk.
„ „ 6	Loan office keeper.	„ „ 7	Publican.
„ „ 7	Currier.	„ „ 8	Office keeper.
„ „ 8	Newsagent.	„ „ 9	Print seller.
„ „ 9	Chemist.	„ „ 10	Lodge keeper.
„ „ 10	Milliner.		

All within five minutes' walk of the school.

St. Clement Danes.—Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
						H.		H.					M.		H.					M.	H.	
Religious Knowledge.	88	5	25	12½	4	⅘	—	3	Bible; Prayer Book; Catechetical Manual.	18	11¾	5	36	—	3	Bible; Catechetical Manual.	16	8½	6	20	2	Bible; First Steps to Church Cat.
Latin - -	73	4	25	12½	6	¾	5	4½	Cæsar, Book II.; Ovid's Fasti, Book II.	18	11¾	5	30	2½	2½	Lat. Gr.; Lat. Delectus.						
French - -	56	3	25	12½	2	1	2	2	Ahn's books "Guillaume le Conquérant."	18	11¾	2	60	2	2	Ahn's First Book.						
Arithmetic -	88	5	25	12½	5	50 m.	—	¾4½	Barnard Smith, first half of book.	18	11¾	7	40	—	4½	Colenso: Fract., Practice, &c.	16	8½	12	30	6	Irish First Book, first four rules.
Book-keeping -	12	1	12	12½	3	35 m.	—	1¾	Swan's books.													
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	25	2	25	12½	3	¾	—	2¼	Todhunter's Alg. to Simple Equations; Euclid, Books I., II.													
History - -	88	5	25	12½	2	1	—	2	Dr. Smith's Student's Manual.	18	11¾	3	40	—	2	Dr. Smith's Smaller History.	16	8½	5	30	2½	Gleig's Hist. of England.
Geography -	88	5	25	12½	2½	½	—	2½	Allen and Cornwell: England, Scotland, and Ireland.	18	11¾	2½	30	—	1¼	Allen and Cornwell's Geog.: Europe.	16	8½	2½	15	⅜	Hutchinson's Geog.
English Grammar.	88	5	25	12½	2½	½	—	2½	Morell, Syntax - -	18	11¾	2½	30	2½	1¼	Allen and Cornwell: Etym., Part I.	16	8½	2½	15	⅜	Allen and Cornwell's Grammar.
English Composition.	88	5	25	12½	2	¼	—	1	Letter writing; Hopkins' Exercises.	18	11¾	1	30	—	½	Hopkin, Exer.; letter writing.	16	8½	5	45	3¾	Grammar; Exercises.
Reading - -	88	5	25	12½	4	⅘	—	3	Smith's Hist.; Bible -	18	11¾	8	40	—	5¼	Bible; history -	16	8½	11	30	5½	Bible; Eng. Hist.
Writing - -	88	5	25	12½	5	⅘	—	3¾	Swan's copybooks; dictation.	18	11¾	8	30	—	4	Swan's books; dictation.	16	8½	10	25	4¼	Copybooks.
Music - -	36	2	20	12½	1	1	—	1	- - - - -	6	11¾	1	60	—	1	Hullah's system -	5	8½	1	60	1	Hullah's system.
Drawing - -	56	3	25	12½	2	1	—	2	Model; flat - -	18	11¾	2	60	—	2	Model; flat.						
Other Subjects	88	5	25	12½	2½	20 m.	—	50m	Spelling, tables, &c. -	18	11¾	2½	20	—	50m	Spelling, tables, &c.	16	8½	—	—	—	Spelling, tables, &c.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the school (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

The school has only been opened three years.
Two boys passed the Cambridge Local Examination in December 1864.
Three boys passed the Oxford Local Examination in May 1865.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:
Richard Twining.
Thomas Godfrey Sambrooke.
Samuel Harvey Twining.
Henry Thomas Woods.
Charles Farlow.
Henry Mason.
Edward Griffin.
Rev. R. Henry Killick, M.A
Daniel Betts.
John Child.
Robert John Dobree.
William Hale.
George Rose Innes.
Joshua Jeffery.
Fred. Walter Stewart Lack.
William Lane.
James Mugford Macey.
John Neale.
Burton Edward Ravenscroft.
John Gent Taylor.
George Tyler.
Thomas Woods.

Clerk and Solicitor to Managers:
W. Raimondi, Houghton Street, Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C.

Head Master:
Rev. W. J. Farell, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WESTMINSTER.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

Archbishop Tenison's School.

Mr. Fearon's Report.

I. This school was visited on October 12, 1866.

It was founded by Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury, who in a minute of the vestry of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, dated March 27, 1684, is declared to be intending to erect a library for the use of students within the precinct of the city and liberty of Westminster; and who in 1697 signed an indenture between himself of the one part, and certain others of the other part, witnessing, that he had erected in the new churchyard belonging to the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, a library, and under it a spacious room for the maintenance of a free school in which there should be one schoolmaster being a person in priest's orders who should be curator of the library, and an usher; and that the archbishop assigned to certain trustees certain hereditaments upon trust that they should permit the churchwardens of the said parish to receive the rents and profits of them, and pay the schoolmaster 10*l.* a year as keeper of the library, keep the premises in repair, and perform certain other provisions, and to the said trustees certain other property to be invested in the purchase of real estate, from the rents and profits of which 20*l.* per annum should be paid to the schoolmaster and 30*l.* to the usher.

Annexed to the deed were certain ordinances, which directed that the schoolmaster should teach and instruct 10 boys, and the usher 20 boys, of the parish of St. Martin, gratis, such boys to be taught until they should be put forth to trades, or attain the age of 12 years; but that if any boy manifested an extraordinary genius for learning, to be approved of by the majority of the trustees, then such boy or boys should continue to be taught until fit to be sent to one of the universities. That other boys might be admitted as non-foundationers to the school, whose fees should be kept by the master for his own use.

Another indenture of 1698 endowed the mathematical master of the school with 10*l.* per annum for teaching and instructing boys of the said school in arithmetic and such other parts of the mathematics as were proper for fitting youths to be put out to trades and to qualify them for sea service.

II. The school is now conducted in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Parliament, 23 and 24 Vict., cap. 43. (confirming the scheme of the Charity Commissioners), which requires that it shall be a school for the benefit of the sons of inhabitants of the city of Westminster, belonging the commercial, middle, and lower classes, with a preference to St. Martin's parish; that the instruction shall be in religion according to the doctrines of the Church of England (with conscience clause), English grammar and composition, writing, history, geography, the Latin and French languages, arithmetic, algebra, book-

keeping, and such principles of the mathematic, mechanical, and physical sciences most applicable to the industrial arts as the trustees shall approve; that the boys shall pay capitation fees, one half to the master, and one half to the charity; that the trustees shall appoint and dismiss the master, and approve the appointment of assistants, nominate and expel boys, appoint an annual examiner, and exercise general control over the school; and that the Archbishop of Canterbury shall be visitor.

III. The number of boys on the books at the date of my visit was 62, of whom 60 were present. Of these 37 were learning Latin; viz., in the first Latin class 11 were reading Virgil and Cæsar, but no composition; six in the second class doing Jacob's Latin Reader; three in the third class learning the rudiments of Latin Grammar. Those who do not study Latin, and a few of those who do, learn book-keeping, which is said to be much valued. About 50 were learning French. The whole school learns English, with arithmetic, Euclid, algebra, geography, history, and grammar, according to age and attainments.

The master is a graduate of the university of . He receives only 35*l.* from the endowment, besides his share of the fees and his official residence; and out of this small income he pays an assistant master for the general work of the school, and a French and drawing master. The assistant has no degree, is untrained, and not certificated.

The discipline, order, and tone of the scholars seemed to be very fair; and the methods of instruction employed are satisfactory on the whole.

IV. The school is annually examined by an independent examiner appointed by the trustees. For the years 1865, 6 this duty has been performed by an examiner thoroughly competent in respect both of scholarship and practical experience. As his examinations appear to be very thoroughly conducted, and as his reports are remarkable for their breadth of treatment and plainess of speech, I considered it quite unnecessary to examine the school myself. I am sure that the Commissioners may thoroughly rely on the results exhibited in these reports; and I am glad to have an opportunity of bringing before them a specimen of reports which are free from the defects described in page 318 of my General Report. Such examples are rare.

The following is a copy of the Report for the year ending Midsummer 1866. "I found the school divided into four classes. The first contained 18 boys of the average of 14, four boys only being of a greater age than the average; the second contained 16 boys of the average age of $12\frac{1}{4}$; the third contained 24 boys of the average age of $11\frac{1}{4}$; the fourth contained 10 boys. Out of the whole school, consisting of 68 boys, only four had completed more than 14 years of age.

"The number of masters and the amount of time devoted to the different subjects appeared to be the same as at last year's examination.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

"I thought the general appearance and manner of the boys good, and the quiet and order preserved very creditable to both masters and boys.

"I examined the 1st class vivâ voce in divinity, Virgil, geography, and Euclid; and by written papers in French, arithmetic, algebra, and writing and spelling from dictation. I also set them a short essay to write, viz., a description of any game they knew best, each choosing his own. The divinity, Virgil, writing and spelling from dictation, and commercial arithmetic, were fairly done. The French was as good as I could expect. The geography was badly done. In algebra and Euclid only two or three boys did anything that could be counted. The essay was better done than I expected, and was certainly creditable to them.

"The 2nd class I examined vivâ voce in French, Latin, history, and geography, and by paper in arithmetic, and writing and spelling from dictation. The history was rather poorly done; the geography very badly done. Other subjects were fair.

"The 3rd class I examined vivâ voce in history, which was moderately well done; in writing and spelling from dictation (on slates), which was decidedly well done, and (by paper) in arithmetic, which was fair.

"To the 4th class I put only a few questions.

"On the whole, I am satisfied the school is in a good state, and that much pains is taken with the boys. The standard, as I said last year, is not high; but it is quite as high as it was then, and the general performance somewhat better. The subjects of the instruction are very well suited to the future prospects of the boys.

"It would be desirable, I think, to give the examination a more definite relation to the prizes given at the close of the half year. The aggregate of the marks thus obtained by each boy might be compounded with the results of the examination, an equal weight being given to the examination and the half year in the first class, and a gradually decreasing weight being assigned to the examination in the other classes. To facilitate this, I beg leave to enclose lists of the boys in the first and second classes, arranged in order of merit, the mathematics being kept separate from the other work. I have mentioned also the best boys in the third class.

"Four minor points I wish briefly to notice.

"1. It would be well to further increase the paper work of the boys during the half year. Few things can be of more use to these boys than a habit of writing out answers to questions and calculations, quickly, neatly, and clearly.

"2. Hardly any boy did the easiest question in decimal fractions, and few did very easy questions in vulgar fractions, rightly. Both these seem to me of far more value than a smattering of algebra, or several other things which might be mentioned.

"3. The portion of history selected, was from the early history of England. The third class, indeed, were learning about

Caractacus and the heptarchy, &c. The boys would take much more intelligent interest in the wars of the Commonwealth period, of Marlborough and Wellington. And the younger the boys are the later should be the period of history selected for them to read.

"4. I think both geography and history are taught too much by compendiums. There should be more teaching and talking, and less mere examination on a prepared page of a book. In geography especially a good map and a well-prepared teacher would advantageously supersede books almost entirely."

V. The buildings and premises of this school are not at all good. They are small and poorly lighted, and their situation is unsatisfactory.

VI. The defects of this school, which, however, are not serious, seem to be due to the want of an admission examination, and to the early age at which the boys leave school. With regard to the former, it would be scarcely fair to require the master to impose a strict admission examination, unless his guaranteed income were first raised to a fair minimum amount. At the same time it seems almost essential that, if boys are to leave school at the age of 14 or 15, and are to study French, Latin, and mathematics, besides the ordinary English branches, they should be required to have had a good preparation suitable to their age, before entering the school; otherwise it is hopeless to expect really satisfactory progress. With regard to the latter defect, it is unfortunately unavoidable, while so many employments are open to young lads, and while parents of this class are comparatively so indifferent to the value of a liberal education.

Digest of Information.

(7th Report of *present* Charity Commissioners, A.D. 1860.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Archbishop Tenison in 1685, who erected schoolroom and library, and by indenture, 9th December 1697, assigned to trustees two leasehold houses in St. Martin's Lane, in trust to pay the master 10*l.* a year as librarian, and to apply residue of rents for repairs and for renewing leases; and settled 1,000*l.* to be invested in realty, for payment of 20*l.* per annum to school master and 30*l.* to usher, to be made up if necessary out of rents of leaseholds. A further sum of 500*l.* settled in 1698 by Archbishop and Bishop of Ely, to be invested in realty, in trust to pay additional stipend of 10*l.* a year to master, and to apply residue of rents to general purposes of the charity. Site of school and library vested in vicar and churchwardens by Act, 1 Anne.

The sums of 1,000*l.* and 500*l.* never having been invested, and being reduced to 1,000*l.*, and one of the leasehold houses having been lost about the year 1759 for default of renewal, and the other taken for public improvements, and claim for compensation disallowed, the school and library were closed. Scheme of Charity Commissioners, confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1860, provides for sale of the library to the trustees of British Museum, some public

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

institution, or others; and for establishing and maintaining with the produce and with the remaining property of the charity an improved and more comprehensive school.

School Property.—Now consists of 2,536*l.* 6*s.* 3 per cent. consols standing in the name of the official trustee of charitable funds, and producing annual dividend of 76*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*;* or 58*l.* net all applied to school; besides school and master's house.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—To provide a master for the school of the parish, to teach 20 boys, and an usher to teach 30 boys, gratuitously; and to maintain a library for the use of the school, and for public use, especially for the vicar and lecturer of the parish, for schoolmaster and usher, for the parsons of St. James and St. Anne, Westminster, and for the King's chaplains in ordinary (Deed 1697).

To maintain a school for the benefit of the sons of inhabitants of the city of Westminster, belonging to the commercial, middle, and lower classes, with a preference to St. Martin's parish. Capitation fees, one half to be paid to master, and one half for general income of charity; may be remitted to not more than 30 boys, for merit or poverty (Scheme 1860).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Religious Instruction, according to doctrine and discipline of Church of England (with conscience clause), grammar and English composition, writing, history, geography, the Latin and French languages, arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, and such principles of the mathematical, mechanical, and physical sciences most applicable to the industrial arts, and such subjects as trustees shall require or approve for affording to the scholars a sound, religious, and useful education (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Charity Commissioners, confirmed by Act 23 and 24 Vict. cap. 43. Archbishop of Canterbury visitor. Vicar and churchwardens of St. Martin's *ex officio*, and nine other noblemen, gentlemen, and tradesmen, are trustees. They elect to vacancies in their own number, appoint and dismiss master, and approve appointment of assistants; nominate and expel boys; appoint annual examiner, and exercise general control over management of school.

Head master to be in holy orders, or a member of Church of England. May hold office of morning reader at St. Martin's.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical and commercial.

Masters.—Head master a clergyman, has a house, and receives about 45*l.* a year from endowment, besides fees of pupils; appoints and pays other masters, viz. one regular assistant, a French, and a drawing master.

Day Scholars.—98, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of tradesmen, &c.; from distances up to 3 miles; † pay 25*s.* a quarter. 15 on foundation, free (except 5*s.* a quarter for books, stationery, &c.); do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

---

* STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS for year 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Dividends on 2,536*l.* 6*s.* Consols in January	38	0	9
Do. in July	38	0	10
	76	1	7

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance overdrawn	7	0	1
Insurance	3	12	0
Rates and Taxes	14	8	9
Fee to Examiner	5	0	0
Payments to Master	46	0	9
	76	1	7

† School fee recently raised to 30*s.* a quarter.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No test for admission.

School classified by a group of subjects.

Boys who have no inclination for classics allowed to pursue other studies. Religious instruction to all, but not compulsory. School opened with prayers.

Promotion by half-yearly examination.

Examination yearly by an examiner specially appointed by trustees. Book prizes and free scholarships given.

Punishments ; corporal, writing pages, and detention during play hours ; the first in public, by head master only.

No play ground.

School open 44 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week. Three fourths of lessons prepared out of school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in school - - 1	Builder.	Boys lowest in school - - 1	Chemist.
,, ,, 2	Tobacconist.	,, ,, 2	Agent.
,, ,, 3	Fruit salesman.	,, ,, 3	Chemist.
,, ,, 4	Hairdresser.	,, ,, 4	Chemist.
,, ,, 5	Architect.	,, ,, 5	Butcher.
,, ,, 6	Mapseller, &c.	,, ,, 6	Beadle of Church.
,, ,, 7	Outfitter, &c.	,, ,, 7	Butcher.
,, ,, 8	Teacher of music, &c.	,, ,, 8	Chemist.
,, ,, 9	Painter.	,, ,, 9	Bookbinder.
,, ,, 10	Publican.	,, ,, 10	Undertaker.

All within two miles of the school.

St. Martin's-in-the-Fields Grammar School.—Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	80	5	16	11	3	H. ½	—	H. 1½	Old and New Testament generally, and Sinclair's Catechetical Questions.	16	10	3	H. ½	—	H. 1½	Old and New Testament and Sinclair's Questions on Catechism.	10	7	6	H. ½	H. 3	Simple Reading Book of Christian Knowledge Society.
Latin - -	70	3	10	12	4	¾	6	3	Cæsar, 1st book De Bello Gallico.	8	11	4	¾	6	3	Jacob's Latin Reader, books i. and ii.	10	7	6	½	3	Eton Latin Grammar to Nouns Adjective.
French -	60	4	16	11	2	½	2	1	Ahn's First Reading Book and Hamel's Exercises.	16	10	2	½	2	1	Ahn's First Course -						
Arithmetic -	80	5	16	11	4	1½	—	5	Barnard Smith generally.	16	10	6	1	—	6	Barnard Smith's Course up to Practice.	10	7	6	1	6	Simple rules.
Book-keeping	4	1	4	12	4	¾	—	3	National Society's books.													
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	12	—	12	12	2	1	—	2	Colenso.													
History - -	60	4	16	11	3	1	—	3	Daniel's Outlines generally.	16	10	4	1	—	4	Daniel's Outlines to the Norman Conquest.	10	7	4	¾	1½	Pinnock's First Steps.
Geography -	60	4	16	11	2	½	—	1	The Irish Society's publication.	16	10	2	½	—	1	British Isles - -						
English Grammar.	70	4	16	11	2	½	½	2	Lenny's - - -	16	10	4	½	—	2	Lenny's.						
English Composition.	48	3	16	11	3	1	2	3	Morrell's - -	16	10	4	½	—	2	Morrell's.						
Reading -	80	5	16	11	3	1	—	3	History of England -	16	10	4	[illegible]	—	3	History of England -	10	7	12	[illegible]	6	
Writing - -	80	5	16	11	2	¾	—	1½	- - - -	16	10	3	[illegible]	—	2½	- - - -	10	7	¼	[illegible]	1½	
Drawing -	32	2	16	11	2	1	—	2														

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

None returned.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Chairman, the Rev. W. G. Humphry, Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.
The Right Hon. Lord Overstone, 2, Carlton Gardens.
Hon. P. P. Bouverie, 1, Pall Mall East.
J. A. Rose, Esq., 11, Salisbury Street.
Mr. S. Barton, 2, Strand.
Mr. Selter, 36, Drury Lane.
Rev. R. G. Maul, 11, Hanover Street, Long Acre.
The two churchwardens for the time being of St. Martin's.
Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., 2, Pall Mall East.
Mr. Wm. S. Staunton, 9, Strand.
Mr. Jos. H. Garlant, 16, Suffolk Street.

Head Master:

Rev. Charles F. Milner.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WHITECHAPEL.

FOUNDATION COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

[For Assistant Commissioner's Report see Vol. vii. p. 460.]

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—By order of Court of Chancery, dated 29th May 1854, empowering trustees of certain charity estates to borrow money for building school, and to apply surplus, after defraying certain charges, in maintenance of school and salaries of masters.

School property.—Whole income of charity estates amounted at the date of the scheme (1854) to about 680*l.* per annum, but has since largely increased (see Balance Sheet appended). The amount actually applied to the school in 1866 was returned at 504*l.* Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For instruction of boys in parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel; or from other parishes, if the full number should not be kept up otherwise. Children of all religious tenets to be admitted.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Principles of Christian religion; reading, writing, and arithmetic; Latin, French, and German; and such other languages, and such arts and sciences, as may seem expedient to trustees.

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 21 May 1854, amended by order dated 10th Junce 1858.

Rector, churchwardens, and overseers of parish, and twelve other trustees, occupiers within of the parish,—to be supplied by Court of Chancery when reduced to six,—manage property, and submit accounts annually to Charity Commissioners, appoint and dismiss masters, and exercise general control over management of school.

No special qualifications for masters. May not hold other preferment without consent of trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical.

Masters.—Head master (LL.B.), second, third, and fourth, all appointed by trustees. Incomes from endowment, 100*l.*, 80*l.*, 60*l.*, 40*l.*,; from fees, 187*l.*, 112*l.*, 70*l.*, 60*l.* Master of lower school, two assistants, and a writing and drawing master, paid by trustees 100*l.*, 60*l.*, 40*l.*, and 40*l.* No houses.

Day-scholars.—230, between ages of 7 and 15, from distances up to nine miles. Pay 3*l.* for general work; or, if non-parishioners, 4*l.*; besides 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum for books and stationery in upper school, and 1*l.* in lower.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified uniformly by Latin, modern languages, and mathematics; religious instruction in Old Testament to all; New Testament after Jews dismissed, and in Church Catechism after Dissenters dismissed. School opened and closed with prayers from liturgy; Jews and Dissenters excused. No Sunday attendance.

Promotions, partly by half-year's work, and partly by examination.

Examination in English by head master at Christmas; in general work at Midsummer by examiner approved by trustees. Prizes of yearly value of 10*l.* given, besides a prize of 3*l.* for scriptural knowledge.

Punishments: impositions, detention (from 12 to 2 p.m.), and extra work. No playground.

Schooltime, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ hours in summer; 25 in winter.

Note.—The following statement of accounts, supplied subsequently to the issue of the Report of the Commissioners, shows that the annual income of the whole foundation from endowment now amounts to nearly 1,700*l.* gross.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for the year ending 31st December 1866.

Receipts.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance in hand	5	1	0
Rents of Estates	1,565	15	5
Dividends	85	4	4
Skydmore and Alston's gift	6	0	0
Insurance premiums repaid by tenants	36	7	0
Capitation fees	665	10	0
Scholars payments for use of books and materials, and deposits against damage to do.	348	12	6
Books sold	0	15	0
Received from deposit account	750	0	0
Interest on deposit	32	16	7
Sale of old materials	5	0	0
Dividends on stock given for prizes	4	13	0
	£3,505	15	8

Payments.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Specific objects under scheme, *i. e.* Divine Service, national school, almspeople, &c.	256	7	6
Parish of Pontefract, Mercers' Gift	62	8	0
Whitechapel Church and poor, 30*l.*; Gower's Walk School, 12*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.*	42	18	0
Treasurer of Chicksand Street Schools for building, &c.	300	0	0
Donations to Royal Mint Street, George Yard, and Whitechapel Church Schools	225	0	0
Masters' salaries	602	10	0
Masters' shares of capitation fee	387	10	0
Examiner	15	0	0
Housekeeper, messenger, and petty disbursements	114	2	6
Fees at middle class examinations	10	5	0
Books and stationery	160	7	4
Deposits returned to scholars on leaving	102	0	0
Repairs to school	42	10	3
Gas, coals, and waterworks	39	8	3
Rates, taxes, and insurance	57	7	4
Ground rent	154	17	4
Building	187	0	0
Trade and other bills	208	15	2
Advertisements	5	6	11
Clerk and receiver	104	0	5
Deposit account	350	0	0
	£3,427	14	0
Balance	78	1	8
	£3,505	15	8

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Rector, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel.
Thomas Craven, Leman Street, Whitechapel.
William Plumpton, Road Side, Whitechapel.
William Oakley, Road Side, Whitechapel.
Richard Grace, Leman Street, Whitechapel.
Natl. Jas. Powell, High Street, Whitechapel.
Robt. L. Lankester, High Street, Whitechapel,
John Jacobs, Leman Street, Whitechapel.
John Loane, Dock Street, Whitechapel.
Charles Fillingham, Road Side, Whitechapel.
Matthew King, Road Side, Whitechapel.

Clerk to Trustees:

H. S. Mitchell, 5, Great Prescott Street, Whitechapel, E.

Head Master:

Alfred Bingham, LL.B.

Other Foundation Masters:

Mr. Charles Judd, A.K.C., Second Master.
Mr. Charles Robinson, University of London, Third Master.
Mr. David Hutchinson, Master of Lower School.
Mr. Thos. Daflen, Assistant in Lower School.
Mr. J. A. Newcome, Assistant in Lower School.
Mr. Thos. Grays, Drawing Master

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

COUNTY OF SURREY,

Within Metropolitan Division.

CAMBERWELL.

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

[For Assistant Commissioner's Report see Vol. vii. p. 469.]

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor Rep. 1,216, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment. — By Edward Wilson, vicar, (under Letters Patent of James I. in 1615,) who built a school, and endowed it with seven acres of land.

School Property.—Seven acres of land in Camberwell lately let on building leases at a rental of 220*l.* per annum. No school buildings.

Objects of Trust.—Education and instruction of children and youths in grammar (Letters Patent). 12 scholars of the poor of the parish of Camberwell to be free; other scholars to be taken preferably from the parish of Camberwell, and to pay such fees as governors think fit. (Founder's statutes.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek. Children on admission to be able to read English. (Founder's statutes.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes framed by founder in pursuance of power given by Letters Patent. Trustees to let property on leases of not more than 12 years, and to take a year's fine.

Governors; Vicar and Churchwardens of Camberwell, Rectors of St. Olave, in Southwark, Lambeth, and Newington; Vicar of Carshalton; schoolmaster and patron of vicarage of St. Giles, Camberwell, ex-officio; heirs of certain other persons named in Letters Patent to be elected governors. Power given to governors, after death of founder, to make statutes.

Master must be a master of arts. (Founder's statutes.)

Present State of School.

In abeyance for more than 20 years.

DULWICH.

Alleyn's College of God's Gift.

[For Assistant Commissioner's Report see Vol. vii., p. 528.]

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. p. 895, A.D. 1834. Appendix to 3rd report of (present) Charity Commissioners, p. 59.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of James I., dated 21 June 1619, granting licence to Edward Alleyn of Dulwich, Esq., to found a college in Dulwich to endure for ever, and to consist of one master, one warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, six poor sisters, and 12 poor scholars; the college to be called the "College of God's Gift"; the master, warden, &c. to constitute a body corporate. On 13 September 1619, the said Edward Alleyn established the college. By deed, dated 24 April 1620, he conveyed estates to the above corporation; and on 29 September 1626 established statutes.

The real estate embraced the manor and nearly the whole of the hamlet of Dulwich, comprising upwards of 1,300 acres of land there, and also certain house property in the parishes of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and St. Luke, Old Street. The income was estimated by the founder at 800*l.*, and for some years after his death was less than that sum. In the year 1728 it had risen to 1,368*l.*; in 1855 it was 8,500*l.* Part of the estate has been sold to the Crystal Palace and railway companies, and the proceeds have been invested in the purchase of land and government stock.

It was subsequently endowed by the will of Sir Peter Francis Bourgeois dated 20 December 1810, with his collection of pictures, jewels, and ornaments, and with the sum of 2,000*l.* for the improvement of part of the college for their reception, and with the sum of 10,000*l.* to be invested, the proceeds to be devoted to the maintenance of the collection. Margaret Desenfans, by will dated 19 April 1813, gave 500*l.* to provide an entertainment for the president and academicians of the Royal Academy of Arts on their annual visit of inspection of the gallery, and certain plate, statutes, &c. The legacies of 10,000*l.* and 500*l.* above mentioned (the latter not having been paid in full) were, at the time of the dissolution of the late corporation, represented by 17,500*l.* consols.

College chapel used as place of public worship for inhabitants of Dulwich, as well as for the members of the college.

The incorporation thus founded was dissolved by Act of Parliament, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 84., A.D. 1857. The existing upper and lower schools form part of the charity as reconstructed by that Act.

School Property.—Houses in above-named parishes in London, 1,330 acres of land at Dulwich (the original estate), and 61 acres at Knight's Hill, adjoining, purchased by the governors in 1858. Total, 1,391 acres of land in Dulwich, much built upon; also (in 1866) upwards of 80,000*l.* of 3 per cent. stock, and 9,000*l.* on deposit, besides picture gallery endowment, viz., 17,500*l.* consols, and a leasehold house in London having a few years to run.

The net income of the charity is to be divided in the proportion of three fourths to the educational branch and one fourth to eleemosynary branch, subject to the temporary accumulation, for carrying out more effectually the purposes of the endowment. The surplus income of picture gallery endowment, after providing for due preservation of collection, to be expended in teaching drawing and designing to boys in the two schools. No power to add to collection (Act of 1857). The charity is at present charged with pensions under the Act of 1857, in favour of the members of the corporation thereby dissolved, amounting to nearly 4,400*l.*, which determine with the lives of the owners.

Buildings not well adapted to their purpose. The old college is being partly rebuilt and enlarged for the almspeople, and a new college erected for the schools and masters' residences.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Gross receipts of charity from rental (in 1866) 12,513*l.* (For other receipts see balance sheet appended.) Amount from endowment applied (in 1866) to educational purposes, as calculated from Balance Sheet (see p. 113), 3,464*l.*; viz., to upper school, 2,000*l.*; to lower school, 1,464*l.* As returned by trustees, 3,034*l.*; viz., to upper school, 1,460*l.*; to lower school 1,574*l.* No surplus (in 1866) from picture gallery endowment.

Objects of the original Trust.—Twelve poor scholars, three from each of the parishes of St. Saviour, Southwark, St. Luke, Middlesex, St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, and St. Giles, Camberwell, to be maintained, clothed, and educated gratuitously, from between six and eight years of age to 18. The third and fourth fellows to be schoolmaster and usher respectively for the poor scholars, and one of the chaunters on the foundation to instruct them in music. Sons of the inhabitants of Dulwich, not exceeding 68 in number, to be educated with the 12 poor scholars at 10*s.* per annum; children of strangers to pay whatever the master and warden should appoint. Not more nor less than four poor scholars to be sent to the University, and allowed sufficient for their maintenance there for eight years. Other four scholars to be apprenticed to good trades and receive an outfit. Former poor scholars to have a prior claim to fellowships or other offices in the college, if qualified. (Alleyn's statutes.) No chaunters ever appointed. By long usage, the first fellow acted as precentor, the second as schoolmaster, the third as usher, the fourth as organist; the second and third also read the prayers daily.

Upper School under Act of 1857.—For the reception and instruction of boys as foundation scholars and day boys. Not more than twenty-four foundation scholars to be boarded, clothed, and educated at the expense of the charity. All boys belonging to the above-mentioned four parishes, either from the upper or the lower school, between 12 and 15, to be eligible. Selection to be made by governors from the candidates reported by the master to be most deserving, regard being had to their performances at the annual examinations of the school, and their character and conduct. Not less than one third of whole number to be elected and appointed by examination from the foundation scholars of lower school. There are to be not more than eight exhibitions, not exceeding 100*l.* per annum each, nor tenable for more than five years; to be awarded by the annual examination, regard being had to general character and conduct; open to all boys in the upper school, provided they have been educated at least two years in the upper or lower school. No boy, not on foundation, to remain at school after age of 18 years.

Lower School under Act of 1857.—For the instruction and benefit of boys as foundation scholars and day boys. The number of foundation scholars to be fixed by the governors. Boys between 8 and 12, able to read and write, being poor orphans, or in default of such, then children of poor deserving parents resident in the four parishes to be eligible; an equal number to be taken from each parish. They are to be lodged, clothed, maintained, and educated at the expense of the charity. Children of the industrial or poorer classes resident in the said parishes are admissible as day boys or day boarders. Gratuities of not more than 40*l.* may be made to not more than six boys in the same year, also three scholarships not exceeding 40*l.* per annum, tenable for four years, may be awarded each year. No boy, whether on foundation or not, to remain at school after age of 16 years.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good and sound learning, writing, reading, grammar, music, and good manners; ciphering and Latin are also incidentally mentioned. (Alleyn.)

Upper School.—The principles of the Christian religion and the reading and study of the Holy Scriptures, English literature and composition, the Greek, Latin, and modern languages and literature, history, geography, writing, vocal music, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, book-keeping, drawing and designing, practical geometry and mensuration, and the principles of civil engineering; physics, mechanics, chemistry, and the natural sciences, especially with their application to the industrial and practical arts, and generally such subjects as the governors shall prescribe for a sound religious, moral, and useful education. (Act 1857.)

Lower School.—The principles of the Christian religion, and the reading and study of the Holy Scriptures, spelling, reading, writing, English grammar and composition, the Latin and modern languages, general history and geo-

graphy, vocal music, arithmetic, algebra, mathematics, and the elements of practical geometry and mensuration, elementary instruction in the laws of physics, mechanics, chemistry and the natural sciences, elementary freehand and mechanical drawing, and such other subjects as the governors shall consider conducive to the objects of the school. The instruction in these subjects to bear special reference to their application to the industrial arts. (Act 1857.)

Government and Masters.—Trustees, 19 governors: of whom eight are elective, two chosen by the vestries of each of the four parishes above-named; the other 11, one of whom must reside in Dulwich, appointed by Court of Chancery. The governors hold the property, and exercise a general control over the management of the charity. The Archbishop of Canterbury was appointed by the founder to be visitor, and the Act continues him in this office.

The head master of the upper school is called Master of the College, and has, subject to the governors, a general control over the educational branch of the charity, including superintendence of any boarding houses which may be set up for scholars of either school.

Head and second masters of upper school appointed and removable by governors; must be members of Church of England, and graduates of one of the universities of the United Kingdom. Master of lower school appointed and removable by governors; must be a member of the Church of England. Head and second masters of upper school may not receive and board any private pupils in their respective residences. Head master appoints assistant masters, professors, &c., subject to the approbation of the governors, and holding office during their pleasure. Head master supreme over instructions, hours of attendance, discipline, &c., subject to such general regulations as the governors may make. The master may suspend a boy from further attendance at school. Governors have power of expulsion. Retiring pensions may be allowed to masters, subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners. For removal of foundation masters, there is required a vote of not less than seven governors, being not less than two thirds of governors present at a meeting specially called, with a month's notice.

State of Upper School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Head master's income from endowment 636*l.*, from fees 456*l.* Second master's income from endowment 328*l.*, from fees 228*l.* Three assistant masters, receiving from endowment respectively, 250*l.*, 225*l.*, 135*l.* French master, 140*l.*, drawing master, 80*l.* The French and drawing masters also instruct the lower school, so that 84*l.* and 48*l.* represent the part of their respective salaries actually charged to upper school. One assistant master receives boarders.

Day Scholars.—104 parishioners, 2 non-parishioners; about one-third above 14 years of age. Fees: for parishioners 6*l.*, or above 14, 8*l.*; for non-parishioners 8*l.* or 10*l.* All pay 5*s.* for drilling. Mostly sons of professional and mercantile men. Attend college chapel on Sunday, unless exempted on the ground of distance or nonconformity of parents. Radius of school area 3½ miles. Some dine at boarding houses. Provision for day boarders to be made in new buildings.

Boarders.—One with an assistant master, 23 in the houses of two widow ladies. Four meals a day. Highest bill 45*l.*, lowest 33*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms must not be less than 450 feet for each boy; practically more is allowed.

Hours 7½ a.m., 8½ to 10½ p.m. A common sitting room for the boys in each house, and a second for the sixth form.

No foundation scholars at present.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Knowledge required on admission varies according to age. Of candidates between eight and nine, reading and writing only required; between 12 and 14, reading, writing from dictation, English grammar, geography of the world, Europe, and the British Isles; in Latin, accidence, the fundamental rules of syntax, and Delectus translation; in French, grammar and easy translation into English; arithmetic, including vulgar fractions and practice. There are intermediate standards for boys between 9 and 10 and 10 and 12, and a higher one including some Greek, for

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

boys between 14 and 15. There is also a competitive entrance examination for those who have passed in the above.

Classification separate for three groups of subjects (1) English, classics, and French; (2) mathematics and arithmetic; (3) music and drawing. Music and drawing are not learnt by the same boy during the same term. School work modified for a few boys in sixth form, as far as the limited staff and accommodation allow; also in the case of boys without taste for drawing and singing. Religious instruction given to all boys, but nonconformists not required to attend lessons on the catechism or distinctive doctrines of Church of England. School opened with prayers from Prayer Book. No lessons on Sunday. Head master responsible for preparing boys for confirmation, but may request chaplain to take his place.

Promotions by marks of half year and examination combined; independent in *each department*.

Examinations annually by examiners appointed by governors; each form is also examined at intervals of eight or nine weeks by head master. Prizes of books given in each form by marks of half-year and examination combined in a fixed proportion.

Punishments: detention, impositions, caning on the hand; the last publicly either before the class, by assistant masters, who report the case to head master, or before the school, by the head master only.

Playground 3½ acres, close to school; larger playgrounds will be attached to the new buildings. Masters join occasionally in the games, but are not necessarily present. Boarders must obtain permission to leave school precincts. Drilling taught as part of system. Library of college open to sixth form.

Sixth form, unless deprived by head master, have monitorial power.

School time 40 weeks per annum; study 31 hours per week in summer, 29½ in winter.

State of Lower School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical.

Masters.—Head master (in orders) receives 287*l.* from endowment, 44*l.* from fees. Two assistant masters receive from endowment 135*l.* and 120*l.* respectively. French and drawing masters, two-fifths of whose salary from the endowment, viz. 56*l.* and 32*l.* respectively, are charged to the lower school.

Day Scholars.—82, from distances up to four miles (some of whom are day-boarders), mostly children of small tradesmen and clerks, between 10 and 14, pay 1*l.* per annum for instruction, or, if above 14, 2*l.* Attend the college chapel on Sunday, unless excused by the master of the college.

Foundation Scholars.—11, 3 under 10, 6 between 10 and 14, 2 between 14 and 16, are boarded, clothed, and educated gratuitously. Three meals a day, meat once every day. Cubical content of bed-rooms 350 feet per boy. Hours, 7½ a.m. 9 p.m. Governors licence required for a boarding-house. Boarding-houses under the control of master of college.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

Classification separate for four groups of subjects: (1) Latin, French, and English; (2) arithmetic and mathematics; (3) drawing; (4) singing. Religious instruction as in upper school. School opened with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by work of half year and examinations combined.

Examinations annually by examiners appointed by the governors, and at least once a year by the master of the college.

Punishments: impositions, detention, caning; the last publicly, inflicted by the head master, or reported to him.

Playground at four minutes walk from the school. Playground on the new site (in use in 1866), seven or eight minutes from present school. Covered shed for wet weather. Boys not allowed to leave the school precincts without permission. Drilling taught.

Library open to the foundation scholars. Monitors assist in discipline, but have no authority to punish.

School time, 39 to 40 weeks per annum; study, 30 hours per week. Play, 24 hours per week.

BALANCE SHEET of DULWICH COLLEGE.

RECEIPTS in 1866.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rental, including arrears received in 1866, but not deducting Income Tax				12,513	7	0
Dividends on 3 per cent. stock 80,819*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*				2,437	10	9
Interest on monies deposited with London and Westminster Bank				461	12	0
Turnpike tolls				540	0	0
Miscellaneous receipts				84	3	0
				16,036	12	9
Pew rents				175	17	9
Capitation fees paid by scholars, upper school	913	5	0			
" " lower school	86	10	0			
				999	15	0
Eleemosynary branch (stock, 2,656*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*), dividends				79	13	11
Picture gallery, rent	11	16	0			
" dividends (stock 17,500*l.*)	525	0	0			
" sales of catalogues	11	18	6			
				548	14	6
				£ 17,840	13	11

N.B.—The stock is chiefly derived from sales of lands taken by railways, and part is being sold from time to time under the authority of the Court to pay for new buildings.

EXPENDITURE in 1866.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Drainage, repairs of roads, College buildings, &c.				2,036	0	1
Rates, taxes, tithe, gas and water				531	16	0
Income tax on rental and dividends (less amount due on pensions)				185	16	4
Pensions and allowances to members of old corporation				4,376	4	0
Receiver, surveyor, clerk, and auditors				974	0	8
Law costs				551	14	2
Printing, stationery, and advertisements				173	6	11
College porter				90	0	0
Miscellaneous expenses				307	11	5
				9,316	9	7
Chapel services: Chaplain and allowance for residence	430	0	0			
Readers and preachers at Sunday afternoon services	54	12	0			
Organist (who also teaches singing in schools)	100	0	0			
Other chapel expenses	182	17	8			
				767	9	8
Library				25	14	3
Upper school: Masters (including master of college) salaries, &c.	2,402	0	0			
Examiners, prizes, and printing papers	128	5	9			
Two exhibitioners at Universities	80	0	0			
Repairs of school, master's lodge, and miscellaneous	303	11	3			
				2,913	17	0
Lower school: Masters' salaries and share of fees	684	5	0			
Twelve foundation boys, board, clothing, &c.	648	13	7			
Gratuity to a boy at Christmas examination	20	0	0			
Examination expenses, prizes, &c.	35	15	3			
Repairs of school and miscellaneous	161	11	9			
				1,550	5	7
Eleemosynary branch: 9 alms people for one year	465	1	3			
12 ditto (additional, recently elected) for half-year	324	0	0			
Repairs of building and miscellaneous	124	15	4			
Income tax on dividends	1	6	7			
				915	3	2
Picture gallery: Salaries	161	12	0			
Repairs and other expenses	401	6	4			
Income tax on dividends	8	15	0			
				571	1	4
				16,060	12	7
Balance				1,780	1	4
				£ 17,840	13	11

N.B.—No account has been taken here of the expenses of the new buildings.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c., corrected for 1867.

Governors of the College:

Rev. William Rogers, M.A., The Rectory, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, London, N.E., Chairman.
Hugh Edward Adair, Esq., M.P., 2, Upper Hyde Park Street, W.
James Fergusson, Esq., 20, Langham Place, Regent Street, London, W.
Robert Fisher, Esq., 32, Finsbury Place North, London, E.C.
John P. Gassiot, Esq., F.R.S., Clapham Common, Surrey, S.
Metcalf Hopgood, Esq., Herne Hill, Dulwich, S.
Arthur Longley, Esq., High Street, Southwark, S.E., and Dulwich, S.
Col. James Horsbury Macdonald, Herne Hill, Dulwich, S.
John Nevins, Esq., 1, Great Guildford Street, Southwark, S.E.
Dr. John Percy, 1, Gloucester Crescent, Hyde Park, London, W.
James Pew, Esq., Diamond Row, Southampton Street, Camberwell, Surrey, S.
Charles Savile Roundell, Esq., 44, Piccadilly, W.
James Savage, Esq., 97, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.
William Henry Stone, Esq., M.P., Dulwich Hill, Surrey, S.
James Telfer, Esq., 70, Whitecross Street, London, E.C.
William Tite, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., 42, Lowndes Square, Knightsbridge, W.
James Waterlow, Esq., Huntington Lodge, Peckham Road, Surrey, S.E.
Robert Wrench, Esq., London Bridge, E.C.

Clerk to Governors:

R. J. Dennen, Dulwich College, S.

Head Master:

Rev. Alfred Carver, D.D.

Other Foundation Masters:

Rev. G. C. Bell, M.A., (Under Master of the Upper School).
Rev. W. F. Greenfield, M.A. (Master of the Lower School).

Other Masters:

Upper School.

Rev. G. Voigt, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. T. Gwatkin, M.A., Assistant Master.
G. B. Doughty, Assistant Master.
M. Darqué, French Master.
J. C. J. Sparkes, Drawing Master.

Lower School.

Rev. B. C. Huntly, B.A., Assistant Master.
E. Ewer, Assistant Master.
M. Darqué, French Master.
J. C. J. Sparkes, Drawing Master.

H. Baumer, College Organist, Foundation officer, to teach music also to the boys of both schools.

The appointment of a German master and also a writing master is now under consideration by the Governors.

For more detailed information concerning Dulwich College, and for the returns relating to ages of scholars, the profession, &c. of parents, the course of instruction, and distinctions gained, see Vol. III., pp. 111 to 174.

LAMBETH.

RICH'S SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 428, A.D. 1820.

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Rich, by will, proved 21 August 1672, gave house and ground to Mercers Company, in trust to apply one moiety of rents and profits (after certain specific charges) to the education of the poor of Lambeth.

School Property.—The house and ground have been sold to the Eastern Counties and Thames Junction Railway Company for 1,750*l.*, and the proceeds invested in the purchase of 1,951*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* 3 per cent. consols, one moiety of the interest of which, less 4*l.* annuities and property tax, now forms the endowment of Lambeth School, which in 1866 was 26*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

Objects of Trust.—Education of poor men's children born in Lambeth.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, writing, ciphering, reading.

Government and Masters.—Warden and commonalty of Mercers Company, as trustees, pay the income from endowment to the master of the parochial school in Lambeth.

Eight boys, selected by the master from various parts of the school, are taught free on account of the endowment.

Clerk to Trustees:
H. E. Barnes, Clerk to Mercers Company, Ironmonger Lane.

Head Master of Lambeth Parochial School:
T. E. Heller.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SOUTHWARK.

ST. OLAVE AND ST. JOHN FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

[(For Assistant Commissioner's Report, see Vol. vii. p. 623.)

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, Rep. i. 207, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 27 July 1571, incorporating governors of grammar school, already erected and endowed with 16 acres of land by inhabitants. Confirmed by letters patent of Charles II., 2 May 1674.

Endowment of houses in what is now Fleet Lane, by John Lamb, in 1572, and of houses in what is now Tooley Street, by Thomas Shelton, in 1612. Also three small rentcharges given. Deeds in strong room at school.

School property.—Average annual income, 4,604*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* gross, 3,078*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* net, of which 2,412*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* applied to this school, and 338*l.* 9*s.* to girls and ragged schools, under scheme of 1860.

Buildings fairly adapted to their purpose, but will require enlargement if new scheme under consideration be established.

Objects of Trust.—Bringing up, institution, and instruction of children and younglings of parishioners and inhabitants of St. Olave. (Lett. Pat. of Eliz.) Sustentation of schoolmaster and usher or ushers; maintenance of schoolhouse and possessions; defraying charge of governors; maintenance and education of two scholars, if elected, at University till B.A., having been brought up in the school, and inhabitants of parish; apprenticing scholars; relief of and maintenance of workhouse for poor of parish. (Lett. Pat. of Ch. II.)

By scheme, 1860, provision is made out of the endowment for four exhibitions not exceeding 80*l.* per annum each, and made tenable at various places of higher education. Candidates to be deemed properly qualified by examiners.

A revised scheme, printed at length in Vol. III. p. 81, promulgated in 1865, proposes that there be three schools, classical, commercial, and English. The fee for parishioners in the classical school to be six guineas (non-parishioners to be admissible at double fees); in the commercial school, two guineas; in the English school, no fee. It provides for an expenditure of not more than 400*l.* a year in exhibitions, and for scholarships not exceeding 6*l.* 6*s.* per annum from the commercial school to the classical school, and not exceeding 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum from the English school to the commercial school.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, accidence, and other low books and writing. (Lett. Pat. of Eliz.)

The Latin and English tongues, writing and casting accounts. (Lett. Pat. of Ch. II.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes amended by Court of Chancery in 1837, and again in 1860. New scheme submitted to Charity Commission in 1865.

By Lett. Pat. of Eliz. 16 inhabitants of the parish are appointed governors. By those of Charles II. it is further required that they be members of Church of England, a condition repeated in the scheme of 1860. By same scheme they must reside, carry on business, or be rated in the parish. They hold property, appoint and dismiss master, and are empowered to make statutes for regulation of school. Survivors elect to vacancies in the body of trustees.

By Lett. Pat. of Elizabeth, one master and one usher; by those of Charles II. a master, and one or more ushers. Governors require that all the masters shall be of the Church of England, and head master a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and in holy orders. Residences provided for head master and first assistant master of English school.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General character.—Upper school, semi-classical; lower school, non-classical.

Masters.—Head master, with general superintendence of upper and lower schools, receives 500*l.* from endowment and a house; five assistants in upper school receive respectively 225*l.*, 140*l.*, 130*l.*, 130*l.*, 100*l.* Head master of lower school receives 175*l.* from endowment and a house; three assistants receive respectively 120*l.*, 100*l.*, 75*l.* Also French, drawing, drilling, and bandmasters.

Day Scholars.—In second half-year of 1865 there were 190 in the upper, and 281 in the lower school. The total number has since risen (1867) to 507, mostly children of clerks, small tradesmen, and artizans; all resident within half a mile. Attend church and school on Sunday. No fees.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must know the elements of reading.

School opened and closed with prayers. Religious instruction daily.

Promotions by marks of half-year and examination combined; not entirely separate for different subjects.

Examinations monthly by head master; annually by examiners appointed by trustees. Prizes awarded by examination.

Punishments; impositions, extra duty, detention, and moderate corporal punishment; the latter, if slight, inflicted publicly, if more serious, privately; flogging by head master only.

No playground. A covered shed adjoins the school. Drilling taught as part of school system. The elder boys have access to a library.

School time 42 weeks per annum. Study 33 hours per week.

Two boys gone to the University in the last five years.

ABSTRACT OF BALANCE SHEET for year ending 31st Dec. 1864.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance of last account	2,386	19	3
Dividends on 7,623*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* consols, interest on 1,000*l.* lent on mortgage and redeemed Land Tax	260	5	10
Alienation fines	20	10	0
Rents and insurances	4,228	19	5
Property tax returned on corporation estates	149	0	0
Interest on deposit	42	3	6
Balance of Building Fund	107	8	1
	£7,195	6	1

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Educational salaries	1,889	3	10
Examination fees	31	10	0
Exhibitioner	80	0	0
St. John's girl school	100	0	0
St. Olave's „ „	100	0	0
Magdalen Street ragged school	20	0	0
Do. do. (donation)	20	0	0
Two annuities and donation	170	0	0
Various charitable gifts	31	4	6
Professional and staff services	394	14	0
Apprentice fees	75	0	0
Anniversary day	118	3	0
Stationery, &c., for schools	251	4	11
Rates, taxes, &c.	118	1	7
Building and repairs	160	16	6
Insurance	214	10	8
Sundry other payments	401	8	11
Cash to Lt.-Col. Beresford on account	500 0 0		
Masters' salaries do.	518 11 6		
Balance of account	2,000 16 8		
	3,019	8	2
	£7,195	6	1

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (corrected for 1867).

Trustees:
John Ledger, J.P., Abbey Wood, Kent.
John Humphrey, J.P., Hays Wharf.
Benjamin Edgington, Duke Street, London Bridge.
Wm. Wright Landell, J.P., Horsleydown.
Rev. J. Bowstead, Clerk, Rector of St. Olave's.
Jeremiah Giles Pilcher, J.P., Morgan's Lane, Tooley Street.
Leonard Shuter, Dock Head.
Benjamin Lucas Judkins, Tooley Street.
Robert Courage, Horsleydown.
Marcus Beresford, Lieut-Col., J.P., Horsleydown.
Timothy Richardson, Duke Street, London Bridge.
Hugh Colin Smith, Hays Wharf.
Wildman Cattley, Duke Street.
Wm. Grey Jackson, Dockhead.
Rev. T. H. Tarlton, Rector of St. John's.
Wm. Thomas Willson, Willson's Wharf, Southwark.

Clerk to Trustees:
R. Minshull Jones, 190, Tooley Street, S.E.

Head Master:
Rev. Andrew Johnson, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:
Rev. Charles Henry Hardingham, B.A.
James Lewis, Certificated.
James Bough, Cetificated.
Edward Kell, Certificated.
John Pendlebury, Certificated.
James M. Rutland, Certificated.
Thomas Layton.
George Pinker.
Morgan Evans.
Adolphe Ragon, French Master.
George Mounsey Atkinson, Drawing Master.

For more detailed information concerning St. Olave's Grammar School, see Vol. III., pp. 71–110.

SOUTHWARK.

St. Saviour's Grammar School.

Mr. Fearon's Report.

I. This school was visited on July 26, 1865. Its origin and foundation resemble those of the school of St. Olave and St. John, in Southwark, and the objects of the trust are very similar. It was established by the parishioners of St. Saviour's some time previous to the year 1562, in which year it received a charter from Queen Elizabeth, incorporating the governors as trustees of a school for the instruction of boys and youth, as well poor as rich, children of inhabitants of the parish. It was also endowed by John Bingham for the maintenance of two scholars at Oxford or Cambridge. The charter defines the instruction to be in grammatical learning.

II. The school is now administered under a scheme of the Court of Chancery approved in 1850, which, though it has some defects, works well on the whole. The scheme requires that "the governors of this charity shall be six in number, and "shall be fit and proper persons, inhabitants of the parish of "St. Saviour, in Southwark. That the elections to supply "vacancies of the said governors shall be vested in the surviving "or continuing governors, and 12 other discreet and more honest "inhabitants called in by them for that purpose. That as soon "as conveniently may be after every vacancy, a special meeting "of the governors shall be held to nominate the 12 inhabitants, "and to appoint a day, not earlier than 30 days, to proceed to such "election; and the clerk or one of the said governors shall give "20 days' previous notice in writing to each of the persons "nominated, stating his nomination as one of the 12 discreet and "honest inhabitants called in by the said governors for the "purpose of electing a governor to supply a vacancy pursuant "to this scheme; and 10 days previous notice in writing shall be "given to every governor, and to each of the said persons nomi-"nated, of the day and hour and place of meeting for such election. "That at the time and place aforesaid the treasurer for the time "being, or the elder governor in order of appointment then present, "shall be the chairman, and the said governors and persons nomi-"nated then present shall proceed to the said election, and the "majority of voices shall decide such election, and in case of an "equality of votes the chairman shall give the casting vote."

This part of the scheme is of questionable utility. For either the 12 "more honest" inhabitants elect the nominee of the governors (as is usually done), or, if they do not do so, they elect in opposition to the governors, and being generally illiterate men they may make a bad selection.

The scheme also requires that everything shall be done by the advice and with the co-operation of the Bishop of Winchester. This requirement is practically a nullity.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The scheme also requires an annual examination to be held in November by a M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge, and provides that each of the two examiners (if two be required) shall have any sum not exceeding five guineas for his attendance. The scheme appears, therefore, to contemplate an examination by the examiner in person attending at the school. But as modern secondary instruction cannot be judged by a mere oral examination, the practice has arisen of the examiner sending down papers to the school, which the master gives out to be worked by the boys, and, when finished, returns to the examiner.

By the 13th rule of the scheme the master may take eight boarders, and the assistant master six; but these boarders "shall "not be allowed to compete for the exhibitions to the universi- "ties." The object of this rule seems to be that no unfair advantage may be given by the master to his boarders. Whether it be advisable to have boarders at all in a school of this kind is a question. But at any rate this seems to be a vexatious and injudicious rule, as it limits the number of boarders, so that it cannot be really profitable to take them, and it prevents such boarders from being the elite of the school by excluding them from the exhibitions. The result is that the present master takes no boarders.

It appears, however, that it is only in minor points that the scheme is defective. Its great merit is that it opens the school to sons of non-parishioners, and allows the imposition of fees. These two regulations have saved the school from the fate of its sister and neighbour school in the parish of St. Olave's.

The subjects required by the scheme to be taught are religion, grammar, and classical learning; and, in addition, English literature and composition, history, geography, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, and such other branches of an useful and liberal education as the governors, with the advice of the Bishop of Winchester, shall think fit to require.

The subjects actually taught are; (*a*) religion, English grammar, composition and literature, Latin, Greek, French, German, arithmetic, writing, dictation, book-keeping, commercial correspondence, Euclid, practical geometry, algebra, mathematics, geography, history, elements of chemistry, without extra charge. (*b*) drawing, with extra charge of 10*s.* per quarter. Vocal music is not now taught, having been lately dropped by the wish of the Governors.

The fees for the regular instruction (*a*) are 6*l.* 18*s.* per annum. There is no distinction made in this respect between parishioners and non-parishioners, but such distinction appears to be permitted by Rule 17 of the Scheme; and it is a question whether it is not desirable that such a distinction should be made. There is also an entrance fee of 1*l.* There are no free scholars.

The following advantages are offered to boys preparing for the universities of Oxford or Cambridge (there is nothing to the university of London):—(*a*) Two exhibitions of the value of 50*l.* and one of 21*l.* per annum, tenable four years at Oxford or Cam-

bridge; open to all boys who have been four years in the school. (*b*) Four exhibitions of 50*l*. per annum, tenable four years at Oxford or Cambridge. An exhibitioner must be, if such can be found, born in the old borough of Southwark, i.e., in the parish of St. George, St. John, St. Olave, St. Saviour, St. Thomas, Christ Church, Blackfriars, or in the liberty of the Clink; those attending St. Saviour's Grammar School having a preference over all others. If no candidates born in the old borough apply, then the exhibition is open to all scholars attending St. Saviour's Grammar School.

III. The school is conducted by a head master, M.A. Oxford, and in holy orders; an assistant classical master, B.A. Cambridge (layman); and a commercial and writing master. These three are the foundation masters. There are also visiting masters for French and German.

At the date of my visit there were 103 boys in the school. They were all day scholars, sons chiefly of professional men and superior tradesmen; and they came from Croydon, Norwood, Richmond, Hounslow, Stratford, and any place in fact within about an hour by rail. The classification is triplex, being separate for classics, modern subjects, and mathematics. There is a minimum admission examination, which appears to be administered with tolerable strictness.

The order and discipline of the school are good; and the classes appear to be taught with care and ability.

IV. The average of the first class was barely 15 years; there being only three boys in it of the age of 16, and one who was only 13. They were reading Cæsar; and, besides some oral work, took Paper XIV., Questions 4, 5. They did this work, on the whole, creditably for their age, quite as well as it was done for me in any other school of the second grade. And though I think that these, like other favourable specimens of the results of classical teaching in second grade schools, make it extremely questionable whether classics ought to occupy such a place in the curriculum of such schools, yet there can be no doubt that these boys are well and carefully taught.

Owing to circumstances over which I had no control, my time for examination in this school was rendered somewhat short. I had only time briefly to examine 2 other classes; but I saw enough of the boys' and masters' work to show me that this is a favourable example of the schools of the second grade in this district.

V. The buildings and premises are pretty fair. The schoolroom is a fair room, well furnished, and supplied with necessary apparatus. The master's house is too small to accommodate such a number of boarders as would be really remunerative; but it is otherwise fairly commodious as an official residence. There is no playground. This, however, is a matter of comparatively small importance while the school is a day school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, Rep i. 210, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded by inhabitants under a charter of Queen Elizabeth, 4 June 1562, incorporating the governors. An ancient endowment by John Bingham for two exhibitions at Cambridge or Oxford.

School Property.—An annual payment of 30*l.* by parish, about 220*l.* from interest on stock, the remainder from rents of property principally in the borough. The rent of some houses in Kent Street about 30*l.* per annum, represents Bingham's endowment.

Average annual income from 410*l.* to 420*l.* per annum gross, about 365*l.* net, all applied to school.

Buildings good, but too small. [These were considerably extended and improved in the year 1866, at the expense of the governors, and now afford accommodation for about 50 additional scholars.]

By new scheme, three exhibitions, one of 21*l.*, the other two of 50*l.*, for four years at either University.

Objects of Trust.—Instruction of youth, as well poor as rich, inhabiting within parish of Southwark (Charter.)

Education of all boys of age of eight years and upwards, able to read English well, and write a legible hand, and qualified to begin Latin, residing within any part of St. Saviour (Scheme of 1850).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammatical learning (Charter). Religion, grammar, and classical learning; English literature and composition, history, geography, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, and such other subjects as governors, with advice of Bishop of Winchester, shall require (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Statutes were made by the original governors, which were revised in 1614. A new scheme approved by Court of Chancery in 1850.

Six governors, resident or paying rates in the parish, hold property, elect master and usher, appoint exhibitioners, and make general rules for government of school. Bishop of Winchester is visitor. Vacancies in board of governors filled up by survivors, assisted by 12 parishioners.

Master must be M.A., sound in Christian religion, according to laws of this land. Preference to a native of the parish, and old pupil of school. Usher must be B.A. at least; same preference as in case of head master. Head master may receive eight, usher six boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Head master appointed by governors receives 100*l.* from endowment, 200*l.* from fees; usher appointed by governors, 70*l.* from endowment, 130*l.* from fees; French, German, and writing masters appointed by governors, receive 50*l.* 20*l.* and 110*l.* respectively from fees. House provided for head master, who may take eight boarders.

Day Scholars.—109, of whom two thirds are under 14, mostly sons of professional men and upper class of tradesmen, from distances up to 16 miles, in many cases by rail. Pay 7*l.* to 8*l.* per annum for instruction, stationery, use of library, and drill. Drawing 2*l.* 2*s.* extra. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic required for admission.

Separate classification for classics, mathematics, English, French, and German. A few boys learn no Latin. Religious instruction in the Bible, Greek Testament, and Paley's Evidences. School opened and closed with prayers from Prayer Book.

Promotions by marks of half-year and examination, separate for each subject.

School examined twice a year; once by head master, once by examiners appointed by the governors, in classics, mathematics, English, and divinity. Prizes given in each class by examination annually; also for French and German by class marks.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning; the latter publicly for serious offences or repeated misconduct.

Playground very small, adjoining school, but Clapham Common, distant only a quarter of an hour by rail, used for cricket and football. Masters not necessarily present, but often join in games. Drilling is part of the school system.

Two boys have gone to Universities within last five years.

School time 42 weeks per annum; study 30 hours per week.

Monitors allowed to set impositions, right of appeal to head master being reserved, and every third offence of the same kind reported to him.

ABSTRACT OF BALANCE SHEET, 1865-6.

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance	243	14	0
Court of Chancery	218	6	8
Consols	5	18	0
Warden, St. Saviour's account	30	0	0
Carter's, Stapleton's, Browker's, and Appleby's gifts	42	19	9
Rents	114	7	2
Fees, &c.	748	9	3
Governors' subscriptions for new buildings	400	0	0
	£1,803	14	10

PAYMENTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries of masters	445	0	0
Fees paid to do.	321	17	6
Gratuity	10	10	0
Chemical lecturer and chemicals	20	9	6
Exhibitions	75	0	0
Examiner	7	7	0
Stationery, prizes, &c.	81	2	10
Coals, gas, cleaning, &c.	31	11	0
Usher, Lancaster school (2 years)	19	13	4
Pension	25	0	0
Clerk, &c.	20	15	0
Rates, taxes, and insurance	29	17	2
Small payments	19	0	10
Part of contract for alterations	375	0	0
Bills paid	62	11	8
Anniversary expenses	13	11	0
Balance	245	7	2
	£1,803	14	10

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School 1	Publisher - -	Mildmay Park - -	About 3 miles.
„ 2	Gentleman - -	Upper Norwood -	8 miles.
„ 3	Physician - -	New Street, Spring Gardens.	2 „
„ 4	Captain, Chief Constable.	North Walsham, Norfolk.	
„ 5	Engineer - -	Bankside, Southwark -	
„ 6	Military Store Staff -	Tower and Peckham -	4 „
„ 7	Accountant - -	Spencer House, Stockwell.	3½ „
„ 8	Surgeon - -	Trinity Square, Southwark.	
„ 9	Silk-buyer (Morley and Co.)	Stockwell - -	Do.
„ 10	Tea Merchant - -	Penge and City -	7 „
Boys lowest in School 1	Silk Manufacturer -	Newgate Street and Hounslow.	12 „
„ 2	Head Verger, Saint Paul's Cathedral.	Penge - -	7 „
„ 3	Preparatory School -	Richmond - -	10 „
„ 4	Wholesale Stationer -	City and Borough, and Upper Norwood.	8 „
„ 5	Fish Salesman -	City, and Trinity Square, Southwark.	
„ 6	Iron Bedstead Manufacturer.	Southwark, and Wallingham, Surrey.	16 „
„ 7	Surgeon - -	Upper Stamford Street, Waterloo Bridge.	1 „
„ 8	Solicitor - -	Field House, Kennington.	2 „
„ 9	Actuary - -	Ormond House, Kennington, and Merton, Surrey.	2 „
„ 10	Lighterman - -	Southwark.	

St. Saviour's.—Southwark.—Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Booke used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
				Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	120	4	24	15	2	1	1	2	St. Matthew's Gospel and part I. of Paley's Evidences.	35	14	1	1	–	–	The Text of Scripture. Pinnock's Analysis.	15	11	1	1	–	–	Text of Scripture. Pinnock's Analysis.
Greek	13	2	3	16	4	1	3	–	Greek Test., St. Luke's Gospel; Euripides Medea, 1-500; Arnold's 1st Greek Comp., 25 pages.	10	14	3	1	3	–	Collis's Pontes Classici; Greek Grammar.							
Latin	110	6	7	15	6	¾	5	–	Horace Sat., lib. , and Ars Poetica; Cicero pro Muræna; Crombie's Gymnasium, 100 pages.	10	14	6	¾	5	–	Virgil, lib. iii. Æneid; Cæsar; Ellis's Latin Exercises.	–	–	–	–	–	–	Edward VI.'s Latin Grammar.
French	103	4	20	15	2	1	2	–	Télémaque; Contanseau's Grammar.	26	13	2	¾	2	–	Contanseau's Gramr.; Hall's Fr. Reader.	29	–	–	–	–	–	Delille's French for Beginners.
German	35	3	5	16	1	1	2	2	Schiller's William Tell	14	14	1	¾	2	–	Thiarck's Grammar; Thiarck's German Extracts.	16	–	–	–	–	–	Thiarck's Introductory Grammar.
Arithmetic	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Miscellaneous quests. from Colenso, Barnard Smith, and original.														
Book-keeping	25	–	–	–	1	1	–	1															

St. Saviour's.—Southwark.—Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
				Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	23	3	9	15	5	1	–	–	Euclid, to Bk. VI. inclusive; Colenso's Algebra, Part I.; Colenso's Trigonometry.	6	14	3	1	–	–	Euclid, Book I.; Colenso's Algebra; Fractions.	8	13	2	1	–	–	Euclid, Bk. I., Prop. xv.; Elementary Algebra.
Physics - -	A Lecture is delivered to the School once a Week on one of these subjects.																						
Natural History.																							
Chemistry -																							
History - -	120	4	24	15	2	½	–	–	Smith's Students Manual.	32	13	2	½	–	–	Gleig's School Series -	25	10	2	¾	1	–	Gleig's School Series.
Geography -	120	4	24	15	2	½	–	–	Cornwell's Geography	32	13	2	½	–	–	Cornwell's Geography	25	10	2	½	2	–	Cornwell's Geography.
English Grammar.	120	4	24	15	1	¾	–	–	Morell's Gramr. and Analysis.	32	13	2	½	1	–	Morell's Gramr. and Analysis.	25	10	1	1	1	–	M'Leod's Grammar, (in Gleig's Series).
English Literature.	24	1	24	15	Occasional.																		
Writing - -	120	4	The boys write write in Four Divisions, but as this Lesson is not allowed to derange the Classifications in other subjects, each Division contains boys of various degrees of merit, age, and proficiency.																				
Drawing -	37	–	–	–	2																		
Mapping -	120	4	24	15	1	1	–	1	All boys have the same time allowed in school for Mapping. They also have to draw maps illustrating their Geography lessons at home.														

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

William Duthoit.—East India Civil Service, July 1857.

Arthur Sells.—Open postmastership at Merton College, Oxford, May 1856, East India Civil Service, 1858.

John H. Hall.—1st Class. 1st examination, London University.

William Keyte.—1st Class, mathematics and English literature, Oxford local examination, 1862.

Edward D. Holditch.—1st Class, mathematics, 2nd Class, English literature, Oxford local examination, 1863.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Chas. Jas. Bevan, Park Street, Southwark.
Jno. Wm. Monnery, High Street, Southwark.
Algernon Perkins, Park Street, Southwark.
Wm. Pott, Bridge Street, Southwark.
Herbert Sturmy (Treasurer), Wellington Street, Southwark.
Joseph Sutton, Bankside, Southwark.

Clerk to Trustees:

George H. Pitcher, Castle Street, Southwark.

Head Master:

Rev. E. Bodger, M.A. Oxon.

COUNTY OF KENT,

Within Metropolitan Division.

DEPTFORD.

DR. BRETON'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on August 1st, 1865.

It was founded by Dr. Robert Breton, who, in 1672, bequeathed to the parish of Deptford 200*l.*, secured by a mortgage which he directed his executors to assign to the churchwardens, the interest of which was to be paid to the then schoolmaster or his successors in the public school for teaching of 12 poor children grammar and writing. He left certain other legacies to the amount of 300*l.* to the parish for teaching 18 more children in the same way, so that the whole number of children taught should be 30.

The Commissioners for inquiring concerning charities, in their Report of March 4th, 1819, say that all these moneys came into the hands of the parish, but that a great part of them had been lost, and that it was even then impossible to determine in what manner it had been lost, or to suggest means of recovering it. At the time of that report all that remained of Dr. Breton's legacy of 500*l.* was a certain doubtful proportion of stock in South Sea annuities, the dividends on which then amounted to 18*l.* per annum, of which only 6*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* was paid to the master of Dr. Breton's school in a schoolroom which had been built by the parish and kept in repair by the parish funds.

II. I have had the utmost difficulty in obtaining any information respecting this school. The school still exists in Deptford, and receives a trifling annual sum as Dr. Breton's endowment; but both the master and the trustees have refused to make any returns to the Commissioners; and those trustees on whom I called for the purpose of obtaining information could give me very little. One of them told me that the property now consists of 261*l.* 7*s.* invested in the three per cents, the interest on which, amounting to 7*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, he annually pays to the master. He could give me no other reliable information about the school, and I was unable to obtain any from others on whom I called. The trustees, if, indeed, there are any, are evidently utterly indifferent to the condition of the school; and the only one who appeared to act at all in the trust, or to feel sure that he was a trustee, expressed his satisfaction that his tenure of that office would shortly cease.

From the master I gathered that Dr. Breton's school has been united with a school called the "Benevolent Institution." This

institution is supported by voluntary contributions and stock in the three per cents, and it educates 32 boys of the lower middle and labouring classes. To this school 12 boys are now sent on Dr. Breton's foundation; and the master also takes 10 private scholars. So that the school altogether contains—

12 scholars on Dr. Breton's foundation.
30 scholars of the Benevolent Institution.
10 private scholars.

Total - 52

These are all classified and taught promiscuously.

On the occasion of my visit, however, only 11 boys were present, all on Dr. Breton's foundation, one being absent. The other scholars had been purposely dismissed. The master said that he would on no account permit his private scholars to be examined; and that the managers of the Benevolent Institution held the same views with regard to their scholars.

III. The master has no degree, is untrained, and not certificated. He has no assistance in conducting the school. There is no registration worthy of the name. The names of Dr. Breton's and the Institution's boys are written in a small copy-book; but no record is kept of their work and daily progress and conduct. The names of the private scholars are not entered at all. I am consequently quite unable to verify statements respecting the numbers of the scholars, or to give any information respecting their age, time in school, &c., except what I gathered from themselves.

The instruction given is simply elementary; and the boys all belong to the lower middle or labouring class. The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and modern geography. No history, or other subject, is taught.

The school is said to be divided into three classes; but there was no time-table, or other means of judging whether the routine is skilfully and judiciously arranged. The 11 boys present were arranged in their classes. The following is a list of them :—

Number.	Age.	Time in School.		Occupation of Parent.	Class.
	Years.	Years.	Months.		
1	13	6	0	Carpenter - -	I.
2	13	3	5	Dead - - -	,,
3	12	1	4	Baker - - -	,,
4	12	3	8	Dead - -	II.
5	10	2	2	Trimmer - - -	,,
6	8	1	10	Boiler-maker -	,,
7	9	1	4	Carpenter - -	,,
8	12	0	1	Painter - -	,,
9	7	0	5	Blacksmith - -	III.
10	7	0	2	Engine-driver -	,,
11	10	0	2	Baker - - -	,,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

IV. The *reading* was very bad in the first two classes. The third class could tell monosyllables fairly. The *writing* was very bad, both in copy-books and on slates, showing great want of systematic instruction and careful supervision. The *dictation* was very bad. The two first classes had eight easy lines from a page which they had just read. The first boy made 6 mistakes in spelling; the second, 1; the third, 15; the fourth, 15. Thus the average number of mistakes of the first four boys was more than nine in eight easy lines which they had just seen and read aloud. The other boys in the second class were quite unable to write the passage, making from 8 to 17 mistakes each in spelling. The *arithmetic* was bad. No boy in the school could write down in figures the number 2,012 when dictated. They were entirely ignorant of notation. No boy in the school could pass the 5th Standard of the Revised Code (*see* General Report, page 251). The first class professed a little of the English accidence, and the geography of England and Wales. An oral examination showed that they were absolutely and entirely ignorant of every part of these subjects.

V. The building is a miserable affair. It has no offices, and no playground; and is very moderately furnished and supplied with apparatus.

VI. Judging by my examination of Dr. Breton's scholars, I am of opinion that this school is doing more harm than good to the education of the locality. The endowment, whatever it may be worth, could scarcely be less usefully applied.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, Rep. i. 99, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Dr. Robert Breton, 4 April 1672, who gave 200*l.* for teaching 12 poor children, and in certain events which happened 300*l.* more for teaching eighteen more poor children. Endowment augmented by John Loving with 23*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

School property. — Greater part of Dr. Breton's gifts lost. At present 7*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, annually paid by churchwarden.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching 12 poor children chosen by vicar and churchwardens. For teaching 12 more poor children. For teaching 6 more poor children, and so the whole number to be 30 (Founder's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and writing (Founder's Will).

Government and Masters.—Trustees, the churchwardens ex officio.

State of School in 1865.

See foregoing report.

LEWISHAM.

Colfe's Free Grammar School.

Mr. Fearon's Report.

I. These schools were visited on September 19, 1865.

They were founded by Rev. A. Colfe, who in 1656 devised certain estates to the Leathersellers Company, in trust, for various charitable uses, and among others for the foundation of two schools in the parish of Lewisham, one for primary and the other for classical instruction.

The primary school was to be for the free teaching of 31 poor men children of Lewisham, six to be chosen every year, and to be taught five years freely to read and write well, and to sing the ordinary tunes of the psalms, to be entered into casting accounts and learning the grammar, and also to be taught all the English accidence. For these purposes 20*l.* were to be paid yearly, besides 6*l.* for books and apprenticing.

For the grammar school the founder directed that 30*l.* should be paid annually to a learned scholar and exact grammarian, who before his appointment was to be examined and approved by three of the chief schoolmasters of three of the chief free schools in and about the city of London, besides others, and who should be a very able and sufficient scholar to teach the Latin and Greek tongues both in prose and verse, and also able to teach the Hebrew, and so to make every way fitting scholars to be sent to the University of Oxford or Cambridge, and this schoolmaster was to teach freely 31 youths or male children of the laity (besides the sons of the ministers incumbent) chosen out of all the parishes of the hundreds of Blackheath in certain proportions, in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. Also 11*l.* were to be paid annually to a writing master who was to teach these scholars writing on payment of 2*s.* each per annum. Every scholar was to pay an admission fee of 12*d.*, which was to be divided between the master and assistant master.

The boys who had been scholars in the primary school were to be elected before all other boys of Lewisham to the grammar school if they desired to continue their studies in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues.

The founder also directed the establishment of seven exhibitions of 10*l.* each per annum, tenable for seven years at Oxford or Cambridge, so that each year there should be elected to one such exhibition a boy from Lewisham or one of the other districts supplying scholars to the school.

II. The connexion between the primary and secondary school is no longer maintained. The former is now a small elementary school for the education of children of labourers, held in very moderate premises at some little distance from the grammar school, under an untrained and uncertificated teacher. The grammar school is administered by the Leathersellers Company under a

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

scheme of the Court of Chancery (1857). The company appears to manage the school liberally, and to have hitherto expended upon it a larger sum than that derived from the endowment. The property of the school is likely to increase in value.

III. The school is taught by two regular teachers, one of whom is a graduate (M.A.) of Cambridge, and by a visiting French master. At the date of my visit there were 61 boys on the books of the school, of whom 59 were present on that occasion. The registration of the school is remarkably complete and carefully kept; and the school is in all respects efficiently taught and conducted. The classification is fourfold. (*a*) for religious knowledge and English; (*b*) for mathematics; (*c*) for French; (*d*) for classics. Although the school is a classical school, yet mathematics, French, and English are well and carefully taught, and have their fair share of time, of marks, and of consideration in the curriculum. French is taught by a foreigner, who, however, speaks and understands English very well, and is in other respects well qualified for the office. The school is examined half-yearly by an examiner appointed by the governors, who gives both an oral and a written examination. He does not, however, attend at the school while the papers are being worked, but sends them to be returned to him through the post.

IV. Some of the classes were examined in classics, French, Euclid, algebra, and arithmetic; and the results were, on the whole, very satisfactory, considering the age of the boys and the length of time they had been in school. The knowledge of Latin in the first class seemed to be quite as good as in any other second grade school that I examined, and better than in some where more exclusive attention is given to classics. The translations of the first class from French into English were good; but they were unable to translate the passage in paper IX. into French. Their average age was only 13½ years.

V. The buildings and premises of the grammar school are very fair. The master's house is old, but affords fair accommodation for boarders. The schoolroom is well furnished and supplied with apparatus.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, Rep. i. 121, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment—By will of Abraham Colfe, 7 September 1656, who gave premises in Lewisham and elsewhere to Leathersellers Company amongst other things for the foundation of two schools, one for reading and writing, the other for classical instruction.

School property.—No particulars have been received from the company concerning the income derived from the charity estates. The net amount applicable to the school, according to the directions of the Scheme, is 209*l*. per annum. The charity is indebted to Leathersellers Company in the sum of 1,489*l*., who have not diminished master's salary or other charitable payments directed by will or scheme. The Scheme provides for one exhibition of 40*l*. for three years at Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or London, with preference to foundationers

who have been educated three years in school prior to examination. Portion of property may shortly become available for building purposes.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—(In the Grammar School.) For the teaching freely 31 male children of the laity, chosen in certain proportions, out of the parishes of all the Hundreds of Blackheath. Destitute orphans, children of parish pensioners, day labourers, handy craftsmen, mean tradesmen, painful husbandmen, or any other honest and godly poor persons in every parish to be preferred. Lord of manor of Lewisham to have one son of a tenant, and each of ministers incumbent of parishes of Hundreds of Blackheath, and also of Chiselhurst, one son taught freely. Boys who have been taught in the reading school to be preferred before any other boys of Lewisham (Founder's will). Foundationers, from parish of Greenwich ten; Deptford, eight; Lewisham, five; Lee, one; Charlton with Writtlemarsh and Kidbrook, one; Woolwich, three; Eltham and Mettingham, three; to be nominated by vestry of each parish, besides one son of each of incumbents of same parishes and Chiselhurst. Must be seven years of age or upwards, of good character, able to read and write, and not afflicted with infectious or offensive disease. No boy entitled to remain after 18 (Scheme A.D. 1857).

A separate English school for 31 boys elected by vestry of Lewisham.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—(In the Grammar School.) Latin, Greek, Hebrew, writing (Founder's will). Principles of Christian religion according (subject to a conscience clause) to doctrines of Church of England. Greek, Latin, and French languages and literature, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, and such other subjects as to Governors seem expedient (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, July 1857.

Wardens and society of mystery or art of Leathersellers of London nominate head master from not less than two nor more than three persons selected from candidates by head masters of Westminster, St. Paul's, and Merchant Taylors' schools.

Head master must be M.A. or B.C.L. of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or London. May not hold any benefice having cure of souls, or without consent of governors any other appointment. Removed for inefficiency, dishonesty, immorality, or intemperance, if upon requisition of two of court of assistants of Leathersellers Company, or upon report of visiting committee, a special court be called, and thereat a resolution for such removal be proposed and seconded and carried by two-thirds of members present; provided such resolution be entered on minutes signed by such members as vote for same, and confirmed by two-thirds of members present at subsequent court held after a calendar month's interval.

State of Grammar School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take 25 boarders. Total income from salary 100*l.*, besides house, fees, and profits of boarders. Assistants provided by head master at his own expense.

Day Scholars.—58, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to four miles; pay for German and geometrical drawing 3*l.* each; landscape drawing, 6*l.*; dancing, 6*l.* 6*s.*; drilling, 1*l.*; part singing, 2*l.* 2*s.* General work, foundationers under 10, 1*l.*, above 10, 2*l.*; non-foundationers under 10, 10*l.* 10*s.*; above 10 and under 14, 12*l.* 12*s.*; above 14, 14*l.* 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—13, all in head master's house. Terms for board and instruction under 10, 56 guineas; above 10 and under 14, 62 guineas; above 14, 68 guineas. Reduction in favour of brothers and special cases. School bills, highest 76*l.*; average, 69*l.*; lowest, 50*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms, 462 feet per boy. Hours 7½ A.M., 9 to 10 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read correctly and write legibly.

School variously classified according to subject. School course modified to suit subsequent career of boys about to leave. Religious instruction according

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

to doctrines of Church of England, but not compulsory upon boys whose friends object in writing. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions chiefly by quarter's work, partly by examination, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination once a year by an examiner chosen by governors; three times a year by masters. Prizes given annually by governors.

Punishments: impositions, detention of classes, and corporal punishment; last, publicly, and by head master only.

Playground small, but boys play almost daily on Blackheath. A master generally present. Bounds prescribed.

On average of last five years one boy per year has gone to Universities.

School time, about 40 weeks per annum. Study, 32 hours per week, besides time spent in writing exercises, and preparation of memoriter and grammar lessons. Two half holidays per week.

State of English School in 1865.

A separate elementary school for labourers' children. See p. 194.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

This list comprehends both day boys and foundation boys.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Orphan.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Clergyman.
" " - 2	Chemist.	" " - 2	In dockyards.
" " - 3	Tradesman.	" " - 3	Tailor.
" " - 4	Merchant in City.	" " - 4	Shipwright.
" " - 5	Nurseryman.	" " - 5	Chemist.
" " - 6	Professor of French.	" " - 6	Tradesman.
" " - 7	Mother independent.	" " - 7	Serjeant in police.
" " - 8	In public office.	" " - 8	Tradesman.
" " - 9	In Bank of England.	" " - 9	Merchant in City.
" " - 10	No occupation.	" " - 10	Builder.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Gentleman.
" " - 2	Surgeon.
" " - 3	Barrister.
" " - 4	Surgeon.
" " - 5	Merchant in City.
" " - 6	Do.
" " - 7	Gentleman and Farmer.
" " - 8	Do. do.
" " - 9	Merchant in City.
" " - 10	Colonel in army.
" " - 11	In Bank of England.

Lewisham (Colfe's).—Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.*			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. (Per Quarter).	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge	All	4	–	12	14½	4	½	1	3½	Paley's Evidences, Part II.; Catechism, Bible, New Test.	17	14	4	½	1	3¼	Nichol's Help to Bible; Catechism, Bible, N. Test.	18	10½	4	½	–	3½	Wheeler's Scrip. Hist. ab.; Catechism, Bible, New. Test.
Greek -	16	2	–	3	16	5	½	1	7	Homer's Il., Bk. III., Grk. Gram.; Xenophon, Anab., Bk. I.; Greek Test., Acts, 10 ch.	12	14½	4	½	1	6	Arnold's First Greek Book; Gram., Wettenhall's							
Latin - -	All	7	–	3	16	4	½	2	5	Horace's Odes, Bk. I.; Livy, Bk. 21, 45 sec., &c.	12	14½	5	½	2	6	Virgil Æn., Book II.; Sallust Bell. Cat. (last half); Crombie's Gym.; Arnold's Latin Comp.	9	10½	8	½	4	12	Latin Gram., Edw.VI.; Hiley's Exercises.
French - -	All	3	–	18	14	2	1	2	2	Ecrivains Français; Foster's Exercises; La Fontaine, &c.	17	13½	4	¾	2	3	Ecrivains Français; Elizabeth, &c.	30 in 2 Div.	11	4	¾	2	3	Delille's First French Book.
†German -	6	–	15*s.*	6	15	2	1	2	–	Schiller.														
Arithmetic -	All	4	–	8	15	1	2	–	2	Foster's Examples; Wharton's do.; Calder's Arithmetic, &c.	16	14	1	2	–	2	Same as First Class -	16	10	3	1½	–	5	Foster's Examples, and vivâ voce Explan.; Tables.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	24	2	–	8	15	2	2½	–	5	Colenso's Algebra to Progn.; Pott's Euclid, 4th and 6th Books.	16	14	2	2½	–	5	Colenso's Algebra, begining; Euclid, Bks. I. and II.							

* Total number of boys in School, 65.

† The German lessons are said in *extra* time chiefly.

Lewisham (Colfe's).—Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. (Per Quarter).	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		B.			Y.		H.		H.	
History - -	All	4	–	12	14½	2	⅘	–	3	Smith's Greece, 10 ch.	17	14	1	½	–	¾	Smith's Rome, Small Ed., First Half.	18	10½	1	⅘	–	2	Hist of Eng., S.P.C.K.; Written Questions in do.
Geography -	53	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	- - - -	17	14	1	¾	–	¾	Heale's Europe - -	18	10½	1	⅘	–	2	Gleig's School Series, Written Questions.
English Grammar.	36	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	- - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	- - - -	18	10½	1	⅘	–	⅘	Allen and Cornwell; Written Questions in do.
English Literature.	All	4	–	12	14½	2	⅘	–	2	Milton's Par. Lost, 350 lines, memoriter and etymological; Frnch., Study of Words.	17	14	2	⅘	–	2	Thomson's Spring; Trench, English, Past and Present.	18	10½	1	⅘	–	⅘	Hughes' Poetry.
English Composition.		1	–	12	14½	1	–	–	–	Themes, Essays, Translations.	–	–	–	1	–	–	Scripture Questions, Written Answers.							
*Reading -	All	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	The Bible - -	–	–	–	2	–	–	The Bible.							
Writing -	All	4	–	15	14½	1	⅘	–	1	- - - -	17	14	2	¾	–	1½	- - - -	18	10½	2	⅘	–	1½	
Drawing -	3	–	15s.	–	–	–	–	–	–	Geometrical and Plain														
Absentee List, Prayers, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	- - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1½	- - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1½	
									32							32							32	

The time stated in the above Table includes only that passed *in School*. Several of the Lessons and all Exercises are prepared and written out of School hours.

* The reading of Bible is included under Religious Knowledge.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

The new scheme has been in operation only *six years*; when the present head master was appointed, there were no scholars in the school at all, either foundation or day.

(*a.*) A sizarship and scholarship at Trinity College, Dublin.

(*b.*) 10th place in examination for direct commissions.

Clerk to Trustees:

C. R. Vines, Leathersellers' Hall, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C.

Head Master:

Rev. T. Bramley, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NEW CROSS.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—Stated to have been projected by several naval officers in A.D. 1831; first opened at Camberwell, A.D., 1833, and removed to its present site A.D. 1844. Incorporated by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 86. (local and personal) A.D. 1840. Dr. Bell gave 4,895*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* consols and 4,895*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* reduced bank annuities, to be applied towards general maintenance of school on Madras system. Deeds in corporation chest accessible to members.

School property.—Present value of income arising from endowment, donations, subscriptions, debentures, fees on entrance, and for board and tuition, 8,537*l.*, besides school buildings, site, and premises. Ogle scholarship 1,000*l.* stock, for gratuitous board and education of a son of a post captain. Twelve boys boarded and educated gratuitously in virtue of grant from "Lloyd's Patriotic Fund." Seven boarded and educated at an annual payment of 7*l.* in virtue of a donation received from "Royal Patriotic Fund." Two naval cadetships annually given by Admiralty, successful competitor for first of which is entitled for one year to "Yarborough scholarship," being dividends on 1,122*l.* stock. A commission in the Royal Marines, and a nomination for a clerk's assistant, Royal Navy. Two scholarships at University, one for 10*l.* for four years, open to all; other, for sons of naval and marine officers, being dividends on 973*l.* consols.*

School site and buildings adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—For enabling less affluent naval and marine officers of not lower than ward-room rank (preference being given to sons of members of corporation), to give their sons a sound general education. No pupil admitted under age of eight. Boys admitted by the council gratuitously or at a less annual payment than 25*l.* not to stay more than five years. Certificate of good conduct from master of last school in which candidate has been educated required. No pupil admitted until medical officer has certified such pupil to be free from any infirmity that may render him objectionable to institution (rules).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Madras system adopted. English, French, Latin, Greek, ancient and modern history, and geography, arithmetic, navigation, mathematics, and natural philosophy. German for advanced pupils without extra charge except for books. Opportunities for extra studies. (Rules.)

---

* Summary of balance sheet for year ending 31st December 1864:—

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	154	11	11
Interest	510	8	5
Donations and subscriptions	1,068	16	9
Debentures	75	0	0
Entrances	10	0	0
Board and tuition	6,845	11	5
"Gratuities and reduced fund"	52	10	2
Legacy fund	590	0	0
University scholarship	10	8	1
Yarborough "	32	15	1
Ogle "	30	0	0
Malcolm "	28	6	10
Swimming-bath fund	95	2	7
General fund, produce of stock	267	15	0
	£9,771	6	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Salaries and wages	2,708	12	10
Victualling, firing, soap, and lighting	3,320	12	8
Repairs, &c. furnishing	1,335	6	0
Books, printing, and stationery	250	15	11
Laundry and house expenses	448	8	0
Rates, taxes, and insurance	191	7	8
Sundry and incidental expenses	230	18	5
Chapel	138	14	6
Transferred to board and tuition from "gratuitous," &c. and Ogle fund	70	0	0
Scholarships	66	18	11
Swimming-bath fund	95	2	7
Invested in consols	802	18	3
Balance	111	10	6
	£9,771	6	3

Government and Masters.—Council consists of president, four acting vice-presidents, and 24 directors chosen at annual meeting of members of corporation; appoint head and all other masters. All matters not connected with instruction and discipline are under supervision of secretary.

Head master must be a clergyman graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Classical.

Masters.—Head master D.D., two classical, mathematical, French, writing, drill, and four assistant masters paid by salaries. Drawing, dancing, and music masters paid by pupils' fees. Head master has house, other masters (except occasiona ones) rooms.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—203. Three meals a day; meat once, for delicate boys twice. Terms for board and instruction, including books, stationery, washing, and medical attendance, sons of naval and marine officers of ward-room rank, 35*l.*, or sons of officers whose circumstances in judgment of council do not enable them to pay maximum charge 25*l*, or (a few) 15*l.*; boys not being sons of naval or marine officers, 50*l.* if nominated by a debenture holder or subscriber of 10*l.*, or 50 guineas if not nominated. Rise at 6 a.m. or 7 a.m., retire at 8 p.m. or 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read with tolerable fluency.

School on Madras system. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction part of system. School work begins and ends with prayers in chapel.

Promotions partly by half-years' work and partly by examination.

Examinations at Easter by examiners chosen by council; at Michaelmas by head master. Prizes of books and medals given by council.

Punishments: impositions, stoppage of leave, and other privileges, caning and very rarely birching; the last two publicly, and by head master only.

Two playgrounds of about an acre, besides a field of four acres. A master always present during play hours. Boys not allowed, with few exceptions, beyond school precincts.

Four boys gone to Oxford within the last five years.

School time 41 weeks per annum. Study 32 hours in summer and 26 in winter per week. Playtime, including time spent at meals, 22 hours per week.

LIST OF COUNCIL, &c. (1867).

COUNCIL:

President:
Admiral Sir Wm. Bowles, K.C.B.

Acting Vice-Presidents:
Vice-Admiral Sir George Back.
Rear-Admiral E. Barnett.
Admiral W. A. B. Hamilton.
Rear-Admiral W. G. H. Whish.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Directors:
Capt. W. C. Aldham, R.N., C.B.
John Breaks, Esq., R.N.
Rev. J. C. Connolly (Chaplain), R.N.
Lieut.-Col. G. W. Congdon, R.M.
Dr. W. T. Domville, R.N.
Admiral J. A. Duntze.
Capt. C. R. Egerton, R.N.
Commander Thomas Eyton, R.N.
Rear-Admiral George Goldsmith, C.B.
Capt. G. S. Hand, R.N., C.B.
Sir Edward Hilditch, M.D., R.N., I.H.
Rev. E. Kitson (Chaplain), R.N.
Rev. J. H. Lang (Chaplain) R.N.
Vice-Admiral Sir G, Lushington, K.C.B.
Vice-Admiral J. B. B. M'Hardy.
Capt. E. J. P. Pearn, R.N.
Lieut.-Col. D. G. Robinson, R.E.
Capt. Robert Robertson, R.N.
Commander John Sanders, R.N.
Lieut,-Col. J. H. Stewart, R,M.
Rear-Admiral R. H. Stopford.
Rev. W. Guise Tucker (Chaplain), R.N.
Dr. John Wilson, R.N., I.H.

Secretary:
Alfred Eames, Royal Naval School, New Cross, S.E.

Head Master (appointed 1867):
Rev. Charles William Arnold, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:
Rev. G. F. Heather, B.A., Second Classical Master.
Rev. T. Meymott Tidy, M.A., Third Classical Master
Mr. Wm. Hogg, Mathematical Master.
Mr. R. A. Ram, B.A., Composition Master.
M. Lemaignent, French Master.
Mr. G. F. Hawke, Writing Master.
Herr Fortschunk, German Master.
Mr. E. A Goodall, Drawing Master.
Mr. J. Locke Gray, Organist and Music Master.
Mr. R. W. Gwatkin, Dancing Master.
Serjeant Lock, R.M., Drill Master.

3. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the preceding five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

City of London.	Character of Neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowments. Statutes. Where deposited.	Statutes. Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
							£	£	£	
Allhallows, Barking	- - -	With Brewers Company.	?	? Varied by authority.	Good	Trustees	414	(See p. 9.)		Stat.
Christ's Hospital:— (a) London - (b) Hertford— Preparatory School and Girls' School	- -	In hospital strong room.	By permission only.	Statutes made and varied by authority of charter.	Good	Governors and their officers.	—	42,000	47,000	Inc.
City of London School, Milk Street, Cheapside.	- - -	At the Guildhall, and at school.	Yes	Varied by authority.	Good	Rent-charge.	900	900	900	Stat.
Mercers' School, College Hill.	- - -	No return. (See p. 43.)			—	—	—	—	—	—
Neale's Foundation School.	- - -	Bankers -	—	- -	—	Trustees	147	147	147	Stat.
Stationers' School.	- -	- -	—	Observed -	Good	Trustees	500	460	460	Stat.

(*Continued on p.* 148)

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed, Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
one	0	None	0	The Brewers Company.	—	Trstees.	—	Allhallows Barking and St. John Wapping.	Boys admitted.	- - -	Election.	Stat.	Classical -	None for sch.
25	1700	None	0	Ld. Mayor, Aldermen, and 12 Members of Common Council ex off.; besides donation Governors.		Governors.	—	Poor children.	Both	(See p. 13.)	Nominat.	Inc.	Classical, commercial, and general.	Bord., lodging, clothing, &c.
15	644	12	152	The Corporation of London ex officio and a committee appointed by them.		Trstees.	Yes	City of London.	Boys	Sons of freemenpreferred.	Nominat. and Cmpetitn.	Inc.	Classical -	None.
2	140	—	—	- -	—	- -	—	- - -	—	- - - -	- -	—	Classical -	None.
—	—	—	—	Local	—	- -	—	Certain Parishes.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	- - -	None.
None	0	None	0	Stationers Company.	—	Trstees.	Yes	Stationers Company.	Boys	Sons of liverymen and freemen preferred.	Nominat.	—	Semi-class	None.

(*Continued on next page.*)

City of London.	Masters.							Characte		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications of H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders or Day Scholars, (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Allhallows, Barking.	H.M., 2d M., Fr. M., and draw. M.	Trstees.	- - -	Trstees.	Trstees.	M.A. - -	H.M.	60 D.	- -	6
Christ's Hospital :—										
(*a*) London -	10 Classical, 3 math., 15 modern, &c.	Governors.	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	A graduate and in Holy Orders.	The chief gram. math. and coml. Mrs.	775 B.	- -	—
(*b*) Hertford—										
Preparatory School	4 classical, 4 reading and writing masters.	Governors.	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	Graduate in Holy Orders.	Grm. M. & read. and writ. M.	449 B.	- -	—
and										
Girls' School	Head mistress, assist. mistress.	Governors.	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	- - -	H.M.	18 B.	- -	—
City of London School, Milk Street, Cheapside.	H.M. 2nd M., 20 assist. Ms.	Corporation.	Corporation	Committee.	Committee.	Directed by Act (see Précis).	H.M. allowance for Hse.	641 D.	No change.	30
Mercers' School, College Hill.	H.M. and 3 assist. M.	Mercers	- - -	Mercers	- -	- - -	H.M.	70 D.	- -	—
Neale's Foundation School.	- - -	Trustees.		- -	- -	- - -	None	28 D.	Both -	—
Stationers' School.	H.M., Eng., Fr., draw., and Germ. masters.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	- - -	H.M.	150 D.	No change.	25

(*Continued on p.* 150.)

SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars. Independent Professional } A. Mercantile Farmers, Shopkeepers, Artizans, Labourers, B. C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-room of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.							£	£	£				
-	40 A. 60 B.	—	—	- -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
45 A. 55 B.	- -	—	—	- -	All board in the hospital.	—	Yes	0	0	0	6 to 6¾ a.m 8 to 9¾ p.m Grecians at 11.	By warden, ward matron, monitors, and mastrs.	686	16 for Grecians.
		—	All to the London Sch.	- -	All board in hospital.	—	Yes	0	0	0	6 to 7 a.m., 8½ to 7½ pm	By nurses, under steward, and matron.	418	None
All B. & C.	- -	—	1	- -	All board in hospital.	—	Yes	0	0	0	6 a.m. S., 7 a.m. W., 8 p.m.	By nurse and monitresses.	—	None
- -	45 A. 55 B.	8·6	—	None recognized.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	90 A. 10 B.	·4	.	- -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	B.	—	1	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	55 A. 45 B.	—	3	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

City of London.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Instruction — Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Instruction — Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.* by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject &c.	Instruction — Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Instruction — Proportion of Lessons learnt, (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn — Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Allhallows Barking.	40	28	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	By Latin, French, and arithmetic.	Marks and examination.	2 hours nightly required.	60	—	60	—	—
Christ's Hospital:—											
(*a*) London	42	30	Boys drafted in from Hertford.	Uniform by classics chiefly in grammar sch., and English in Eng. sch.	Marks and examination.	In middle and upper classes, a few out of school. No supervision.	760	660	542	—	—
(*b*) Hertford—											
Preparatory School	42	31 Sum. 25 Win.	Read Gospels with facility.	Uniform by Latin chiefly in grammar sch., Eng. subjects in reading and writing schools.	Examination and seniority.	All in school	449	—	—	—	—
and											
Girls' School	41	30 Sum. 26 Win.	No fixed standard.	—	By seniority	Out of school, under supervision.	—	—	—	—	—
City of London School, Milk Street, Cheapside.	39	29	Reading fluently, and first four rules of arithmetic.	By classics and mathematics.	Marks and examinations. Exam. only in 2 head classes.	All out of school. No supervision.	380	84	413	119	—
Mercers' School, College Hill.	37	30	Write easy verse of Bible from dictation.	Separate for each.	Marks and examination.	Half out of sch. No supervision.	70	31	70	—	—
Neale's Foundation School.	44	26	None	Separate	—	—	15	0	28	—	—
Stationers' School.	43	30	Read and write	By one chiefly.	Examination and marks.	All out of school	143	10	143	25	—

(*Continued on p.* 152.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text-Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text-Books; (*b*) by Lectures: (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Without aid -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	60	20	All three -	20	—	—	—	—	- - -
Translations sometimes in head class.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three -	570	209	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Without aid -	P.	—	—	—	Chiefly *vivâ voce* and short sentences.	449	—	Text-books and dictated.	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
-	—	—	—	—	- - -	18	—	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
No restriction	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three -	641	184	All three -	219	—	641	—	641	Physics and chemistry in all four ways.
Without aid -	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences	70	44	At master's discretion.	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
(*c*)	P.	—	P.	—	(*a*)	28	2	(*a*), (*b*), (*c*),	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Without aid -	P.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	150	45	All three -	20	1	110	110	110	All four.

(*Continued on next page.*)

City of London.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn								Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, D.G.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examinations conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Allhallows, Barking.	60	60	60	—	30	—	40	30	—	G.D., P., D.F., D.M., C.	-	Yearly	Yearly by trustees.
Christ's Hospital:—													
(*a*) London	760	700	—	140	65	700	570	436	740	P., D.F., D.M., T.M., P.M.	-	Yearly	By governors yearly.
(*b*) Hertford—													
Preparatory School	200	200	449	—	—	449	449	—	—	-	-	3 times a year.	By governors yearly.
and													
Girls' School	18	18	18	—	—	18	18	—	18	Vocal music to all	Needlework for all. Industrial work for 15.	Yearly by upper grammar master of London School.	Occasionally by visiting governors.
City of London School, Milk Street, Cheapside.	641	328	261	—*	—*	—	641	105	80	Drawing and singing (see Précis).	-	-	Yearly by Committee
Mercers' School, College Hill.	70	70	—	—	—	14	70	70	—	G.D., D.F., D.M.	Dictation 70.	Yearly	By Mercers' Company yearly.
Neale's Foundation School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-
Stationers' School.	143	143	143	30	110	150	150	143	—	D.M., C.	-	-	Yearly by trustees.

Continued on p. 154.)

* Examination pri

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars										
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
No	No	No	60	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer book morning and evening.	All	H.M.	None	None
—	Special instruction in mathematical school.	Greek discontinued in Latin School.	775	Ch. of Eng.	Uppr. gram. M.	Special, morning and evening.	All	Upper grammar master.	All; 2	All; 2
No	No	No	449	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. of gram. sch.	Special, morning and evening.	All	Boys too young.	None	All; 2
—	—	—	18	Ch. of Eng.	Mistress.	Special, morning and evening.	All	Head grammar master of the school at Hertford.	All; 2	All; 2
Yes, in upper classes.	No	No	641	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer book morning and evening.	All	—	None	None
No	No	No	70	None; H.M. must be clgyn.	H.M.	Prayer book morning and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	None	None
—	—	—	—	None	H.M.	None	—	—	—	
No	To a certain extent.	No	150	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer book morning and evening.	All	—	None	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

given in these subjects.

City of London.	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	What Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Allhallows, Barking.	Yes	Public; seldom used.	All	No powers	None	—	None		
Christ's Hospital:—									
(*a*) London	No	In presence of warden and a few boys.	None	They report only.	Warden and sub-officers present at play.	32 sum. 22 win.	About 3 acres.	Within bounds.	All
(*b*) Hertford—									
Preparatory School and	H.M. in gram. sch.; H.M. in read. and writ. sch.; steward out of school.	Public		No powers	Steward and beadles in playground.	About 27.	3 acres	Within premises.	All
Girls' School	Yes; subject to committee.		All by head mistress or with her sanction.		In sight of nurse.	20	¼ acre	On the premises.	All
City of London School, Milk Street, Cheapside.	Yes	Public	Expulsion and suspension; and caning by order of H.M.	No powers	None	None	None		
Mercers' School, College Hill.	Yes	Public	Detention on Saturday half holidays and expulsion.	No powers	None	One hour daily.	40 yds. by 10 yds.	Close	All
Neale's Foundation School.	Yes	Not used				—	None		
Stationers' School.	Subject to trustees.	Public	Corporal	Expel from playground, and report.	A master present.	An hour daily.	Small	Close	All

(*Continued on p.* 156.)

- - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
rmnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
To -	No -	No -	To all -	Those in use.	- - -	- - -	Expedient if possible after a certain age.	—
Yes -	Athletic exercises.	Yes	To all -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
Yes -	Both -	—	To all -	Those in use.	Not known -	No - -	Possible, but not expedient.	Are reported to committee when they arise.
No -	No -	—	To all -	Those in use.	- -	- -	- - -	—
No -	No -	None	To upper classes.	Those in use.	The same -	Present system satisfactory.	Neither possible nor expedient.	None.
No -	No -	None	To all -	Those in use.	The same -	Present system satisfactory.	Expedient if possible.	Want of class rooms and out-door school life, &c., late entrance and short stay of boys.
- - -	- - -	—	None -	English, maths., Latin, French, &c.	The same -	By Masters and Trustees.	No -	Want of discipline and zeal at home.
No -	Drilling -	—	None yet -	Langs., maths., physical science, and draw.	French, Lat., arith., phys. science, writ., and drawing.	Is so examined.	Neither -	None.

County of Middlesex (*Part of*).	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endow								
		Statutes.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.!	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income.			
		Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or sta-
Hackney - - Orchard Street boys' and infant school.	Mechanics and labourers.	Theological seminary, Well Street.	To subscribers.	Varied by authority.	? insufficient.	Trustees	£ 230	£ 230	£ 230	Stat.
Hammersmith - - The Godolphin School.	Middle class chiefly.	Trustees -	Yes	Varied by process of law.	Good	Trustees	450	436	436	(†) Inc.
Islington - - Lady Owen's school.	Trading -	Brewers' Hall.	?	Varied by process of law.	Good	Trustees	1,938	1,639	656	—
Stepney - - - Coopers Company's School.	Seafaring, mechanics, &c	Deed in public office.	—	? Observed -	Indifferent.	Trustees	949	831	846	? Sta
Stratford-le-Bow - - Sir John Jolles' school.	- - -	No information from Drapers' Company.	—	- - -	—	- -	—	—	—	—
Westminster:— Palmer's School - -	- - -	In the chapel.	No	? Varied by authority.	Good	Trustees	2,352	—	About 186	—
Emery Hill's School -	- - -	At almshouses.	No	Observed -	Good	Trustees	456	—	125	Stat
St. Clement Danes. Commercial Grammar School and Middle Class Girls' School.	- -	In Court of Chancery, and at manager's office.	Yes	Varied by authority.	Good	Managers	—	600	600	Stat
							—	200	100	Stat
St. Martin-in-the-Fields Archbishop Tenison's School.	- - -	Act of Parliament.	—	Varied by process of law.	Good	Trustees	76	76	—	Stat
Whitechapel - -	Trading -	Scheme at trustees' bankers.	Copies printed.	Observed -	Good	Trustees				

(*See* p. 107.)

(*Continued on* p. 153.)

(*) Girls taught

(†) By 325*l.* per annum on extinctio

...MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio. College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed, Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
None	—	None	—	—	(*See* p. 59.)	Trstees.	Yes	- - -	Boys (*)	None -	- -	—	Non-class.	None for schl.
None	—	1	15	Founder's heirs and 11 others.	Solvency and residence within 12 miles.	Master, except for expulsion.	Yes, with consent of founder's heirs.	(*See* p. 64.)	Boys	(*See* p. 64.)	Nomination.	30, stat.	Semi-class.	Maintenance, if possible, of free scholars.
None	—	None	—	The Brewrs.' Company.	Yes	Trstees.	Yes	Islington and Clerkenwell parishes.	Boys	Residence -	Nomination.	120 Stat.	Non-class,	None for schl.
None	—	None	—	The Coopers Company.	—	Trstees.	Yes	- - -	Boys	Orig. parish of Stepney preferred.	Nomination.	Inc.	Semi-class.	None for school.
None	—	None	—	The Drapers Company.	—	—	—	Stratford, Bow, and Bromley, St. Leonards.	Boys	Residence -	- -	—	Semi-class.	None
None	0	None	0	10 local	Residence in Westmnstr.	Trstees.	—	St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist parishes.	Boys	Residence abs.	- -	Stat.	- - -	Alms people.
None	0	None	0	10 local	Residence in Westmnstr.	Trstees.	—	St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist parishes.	Boys	Residence abs.	- -	Stat.	Semi-class.	Alms people.
None.	0	None.	0	All Local	Ratepayers resident in parish.	Managers.	Yes	Parish -	Boys	Residence abs.	Nominat.	Stat.	Semi-class	None for sch.
—	—	None.	0				Yes	Parish -	Girls	Residence abs.	Nominat.	Stat.	- - -	None for sch.
—	—	15	63	3 ex off. and 9 others.	None	Trstees.	—	Inhabitants of Westminster, especially St. Martin's parish.	Boys	None -	Selected by merit.	Stat.	Semi-class.	—
None	—	None	—	5 ex off. 12 others.	Residnce.	? Master	Yes	Parish -	Boys	Residence preferred.	Claim -	Stat.	Semi-class.	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

the infant school.
in 1891 of debt of 5,000*l.*

County of Middlesex (*Part of*).	Masters.							Character	
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications of H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Hackney - Orchard Street boys' and infants' school.	H.M. and assistants. Mistress and assist. in infant school.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	None - -	H.M.	141 D.	- -	—
Hammersmith The Godolphin School.	H.M., 2d M., Mod. M., 3 asst. Ms. Fr. M., Ger. M., Draw. M.	Founder's heirs; or in default, trustees.	Trustees, with consent of founder's heirs.	Trstees.	Trstees.	Graduate of an English university, and licensed by bishop.	H.M.	50 B. 140 D.	- -	3
Islington - Lady Owen's school.	H.M., 2nd M., Junr M., Drawing M., & French M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	- - -	H.M.	120 D.	- -	3
Stepney - - Coopers Company's School.	H.M., 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, French and Drilling M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	None - -	2d M. and 4th M.	200 D.	- -	3
Stratford-le-Bow Sir John Jolles' school.	H.M. -	Trstees.	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	D. -	- -	—
Westminster :— Palmer's School	H.M. -	Trstees.	- - -	None	- -	None - -	H.M.	23 D.	No change.	½
Emery Hill's School.	H.M. -	Trstees.	- - -	None	- -	- - -	H.M.	35 D.	- -	½
St. Clement Danes, Commercial Grammar School and	H.M., 2 assist. Ms., Fr. M., Draw. M.	Managers.	Managers	Managers.	Managers.	Member of Ch. of England, certified by H.M. of Xt. Hospital.	H.M.	94 D.	Class of boys lower	—
Middle Class Girls' School.	H.M. and 2 assist. Mists.	Managers.	Managers	Managers.	Managers.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	57 D.	No change.	—
St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Arch. Tenison's School.	H.M., 2 asst. class. Ms., Fr. M., and Draw. M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	In Holy Orders, or member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	98 D.	- -	3
Whitechapel -	H.M., 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Ms., M. of lower sch., and 2 assist. Writing and Draw. Ms.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	None - -	None	230 D.	- -	9

(*Continued on p.* 160.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*) £	(*b*) £	(*c*) £				
Per cent.	Per cent.													
- -	25 B. 75 C.	—	—	- -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
100 A.	100 A.	2 or 3	A few	H.M. -	H.M.; two asst. mstrs. jointly.	H.M.	Yes	84	68	44	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 9	Monitors -	760	None
								64	44	37	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 9½	Masters -	—	None
- -	100 B.	—	—	- -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	60 B. 40 C.	—	—	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	10 B. 90 C.	0	0	- -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	5 A. 5 B. 90 C.	0	0	- -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	5 A. 75 B. 20 C.	—	—	- -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	100 B.	—	—	- -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	5 A. 95 B.	—	5	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	10 A. 90 { B. C.	—	—	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Middlesex (*Part of*).	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Hackney - - Orchard Street boys' and infants' school.	47	25	Nothing -	Mixed - -	Discretion of master.	All out of school.	—	—	14	—	—
Hammersmith The Godolphin School.	39	30	Reading and writing.	By classics chiefly.	Marks and examination.	One and a half hours out of school, boarders under superv.	All	76	136	6	—
Islington - Lady Owen's school.	42	34 summer 32 winter	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Uniform -	By merit -	Part out of school.	—	—	60	—	—
Stepney - - Coopers Company's School.	43	34	Reading and writing.	Uniform, by reading chiefly.	Marks principally.	Chiefly out of school.	134	—	54	—	—
Stratford-le-Bow Sir John Jolles' School.	48	28	- - -	Separate for each.	Marks for lessons.	- -	14	—	14	—	—
Westminster:— Palmer's School	47	25	None - -	By reading only.	At master's discretion.	All in school -	—	—	—	—	—
Emery Hill's School.	45	—	None - -	By all together.	By reading principally.	A few out of school.	4	—	—	—	—
St. Clement Danes, Commercial Grammar School and Middle Class Girls' School.	40	29	Read and write a little	By Latin and arithmetic.	Marks and examination.	All out of school	96	—	71	—	—
	42	27½	Read monosyllables and write a little.	By abilities and attainments.	Examination -	All out of school	—	—	5	8	—
St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Arch. Tenison's School.	44	30	None - -	By a group of subjects.	By examination.	Three-quarters out of school. No supervision.	70	—	60	—	—
Whitechapel -	44	27½ sum., 25 wint.	Reading and writing.	Group -	Marks and examination.	Chiefly out of school.	126	—	126	126	—

(*Continued on p.* 162.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Bookkeeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	110	—	All - - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Tutor occasionally.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All - -	All	108	All - - -	30	—	—	—	—	- - -
Without aid -	—	—	P.V.	—	- - -	120	120	All - - -	—	120	120	120	120	Text books -
Without aid -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences	200	10	Text books chiefly.	24	—	10	—	1	- - -
- - -	P.	—	P.	—	(*a*) and (*b*) -	50	—	Text books -	4	4	—	All	—	Nat. Hist. (*b*).
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	23	—	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Master - -	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences	35	—	Text books and dictated.	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Without aid -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	110	30	All three -	12	30	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	P.	P.	- - -	—	—	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	Natural history by lectures.
Without aid -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences	80	12	Dictated and set in writing.	4	—	—	—	—	- - -
(*a*) A few upper boys. (*c*) Without aid.	P.V.	—	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	230	130	All - -	120	120	24	24	24	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Middlesex *Part of*).	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Hackney - - Orchard Street boys' and infants' school.	80	80	80	—	80	121	121	50	?	G.D., D.F. - -	- - -	- - -	Yearly by trustees.
Hammersmith The Godolphin School.	All	All	Lower forms.	Upper forms.	145	—	All but 6th form.	35	7	P., D.M., C. -	- - -	Yearly, and H.M. periodically.	Yearly, by trustees.
Islington - - Lady Owen's School.	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	20	—	G.D., P.D., F.C. -	- - -	H.M. half yearly.	Yearly by H.M. and trustees.
Stepney - - Coopers Company's School.	100	200	200	100	28	200	200	53	—	G.D., D.F. - -	Mapping for 28.	- - -	Yearly, trustees.
Stratford-le-Bow Sir John Jolles' School.	20	40	20	—	20	55	55	20	40	G.D., P., D.F., T.M., P.M.	- - -	- - -	- - -
Westminster:— Palmer's School	10	23	23	—	—	23	23	—	23	Singing - -	- - -	- - -	Yearly, by one of the governors.
Emery Hill's School.	18	35	35	—	—	35	35	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	Yearly, appointed by treasurer.
St. Clement Danes, Commercial Grammar School and Middle Class Girls' School.	110	110	110	30	110	110	110	71	36	D.F., D.M., C., P.M.	- - -	Once a term by H.M. classes 2–5 monthly - -	Yearly by managers.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	D.F., harmony, instrumental M., and class singing.	Mental arithmetic.		Yearly by clergymen invited by mistress.
St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Arch. Tenison's School.	60	60	70	—	48	80	80	32	—	D.F., D.M., and C.	- - -	- - -	Yearly, by trustees.
Whitechapel -	230	230	230	24	126	122	122	230	—	D.F., G.D., P., D.M.	- - -	H.M. at Xmas.	Midsummer, trustees.

(*Continued on p.* 164.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars											
Who show Aptitude for certain studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Yes	—	—	121	Independent nonconformist, but open to all.	H.M.	Extempore morn. and evening.	All	None	None	None
	Yes.		All	Ch. of Eng.	Msrs.	Prayer Book and special, morn. and even.	All	H.M.	Boarders, 2	Boarders, 2
Boys selected to learn French and drawing.	—	—	120	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	—	None	None
—	—	—	200	Open to all.	Msrs.	Prayer Book morn.	All	Chaplain to Company.	None	—
—	—	—	55	—	H.M.	—	—	—	—	—
No	No.	No	23	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening	All	—	All; 1	All; 2
—	—	—	28	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	—	All; 1	All; 2
No	No	No	110	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and asst. M.	Prayer book morning and evening.	All	H.M.	None	None
—	—	—	46	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and asst. M's.	Prayer book morning and evening.	All	—	None	None
—	—	Yes	80	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Morning	All	H.M.	None	With parents.
—	—	—	230	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All, who do not object	—	None	None

(Continued on next page.)

County of Middlesex (*Part of*).	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H. M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Hackney - Orchard Street boys' and infants' school.	Yes	Public	All	No powers	None	—	341 sq. yds.	Close	All
Hammersmith The Godolphin School.	Yes	Public	Corporal	Impositions and fagging.	Partial	27	3½ acres	Close	All
Islington - Lady Owen's School.	? Yes	Public	All	None	None	—	None	—	—
Stepney - - Coopers Company's School.	Yes	Public	-	No powers	None	—	715 sq. yds.	Adjoining.	All
Stratford-le-Bow Sir John Jolles' School.	-	-	-	-	—	—	34 ft. by 34 ft.	Adjoining.	All
Westminster :— Palmer's School	Subject to trustees.	Public	-	-	None	—	None	—	—
Emery Hill's School.	Yes	Public	-	-	None	—	None	—	—
St. Clement Danes, Commercial Grammar School	No	Public	Caning and suspension.	None	A master present.	10 min. daily.	15 yds. by 15 yds.	Close	All
and Middle class Girls' School.	Yes	-	All	None	-	10 min. daily.	40 ft. by 33 ft.	Close	All
St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Arch. Tenison's School.	Yes	Public	Corporal	No powers	None	—	None	—	—
Whitechapel	Yes	Not used	Suspension	None	None	—	None	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 166.)

- - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
nasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
le - -	- - -	—	All - -	Those in use.	Those in use, except drawing.	No - -	In case of special aptitude.	Unpunctuality and irregularity, and want of supervision for home lessons.
- -	Drilling optional.	Yes	H.M. house.	Those in use.	Those in use -	Present system satisfactory.	Neither.	—
ne - -	- - -	—	All - -	Those in use.	Those in use -	Present system satisfactory.	Neither.	—
ne - -	Drilling -	—	Small -	Writing, arith., spelling, grammar, geogr., history, and math.	Spelling, writing, and arithmetic.	Present system satisfactory.	Neither -	None.
- -	- - -	—	All -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
- -	- - -	—	None -	Those in use.	No opinion expressed.	Present method satisfactory.	Impossible	None.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	Reading, writing, arith.	The same -	No - -	- - -	Boys admitted not knowing their letters.
o -	Drilling -	—	To elder boys.	Those in use.	Those in use -	By universities.	Neither -	Want of under masters, interference of managers, early removal of boys.
o - -	No -	None	None -	Those in use.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic generally.	- - -	- - -	Difficulty in removing inefficient undermasters. Powers of H.M. indefinite.
- -	No -	No	None -	Commercial subjects.	The same -	By trustees	Both possible and expedient.	Ignorance of boys on entering and leaving early.
one - -	- - -	—	None -	Those in use.	Those in use in opinion of more intelligent, book-keeping, drawing, ornamental writing, &c. others.	Examiners engaged in examining schools chosen by schools to be examined.	Neither -	Parents only appreciating showy subjects.

County of Surrey (*Part of*).	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and En…								
		Deeds and Ordnances.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income.			
		Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, dimi…
Dulwich College (Upper School).	Mixed suburban.	- - -	Yes	Varied by Act of Parl.	Fair	Trustees	£ 12,513 rental only.	£ —	£ 1,230 and 1,340 to lower sch.	In…
Dulwich College (Lower School).	- - -	- - -	—	- -	—	- -	—	—	—	-
Lambeth (Rich's School)	Manufacturing.	Mercers Company.	No	Varied by Company.	Good	Mercers Company.	Company give no Returns.		26*l.* 12*s.*	St…
Southwark (St. Olave's and St. John's).	Commercial, professional, labouring, and seafaring.	School -	No	Scheme in 1837; revised 1860.	Fair	Trustees	4,605	3,079	2,413	In…
Southwark (St. Saviour's).	Chiefly artisans.	With treasurer.	No	Scheme 1850	Good	Trustees	415	415	415	De…
County of Kent (*Part of*).										
Lewisham - -	Mercantile	- - -	—	Scheme 1857	Good	Leather-sellers Company.	—	—	—	Inc…
New Cross - -	- - -	Corporation chest.	No	- -	Good	Council	8,537	†	†	Sta…

ibi-ns Uni-ities.	Exhibitions at School.		Governors.				Objects and Purposes of Foundation.						
Total annual value.	Number.	Total annual value.	Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex-officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
£ Not more than 800.	Foundation Scholarships.	£ 50, abt.	8 out of 19 local, elected by vestries.	One must be resident.	—	Yes	Boys belonging to certain parishes in London.	Boys	Residence abs.	Examination.	None yet electd.	Classical -	Alms-houses, out-pensioners, picture gallery.
—	Do.	50	—	—	—	—	Certain parishes in London.	Boys	Poverty; residence abs.	Appointment by governors after examination.	Inc.	Semi-class.	—
—	None	—	Mercers Comp.	—	Master	No	Poor of Lambeth.	Boys	Poverty and residence.	- -	Stat.	Non-class.	—
Not more than 320.	—	—	Local	Parishioners, Ch. of Eng.	Both	Yes	Children of parish of St. Olave.	Boys	Residence or business carried on in locality abs.	Presentation by governrs.	Stat.	Classical and non-classical.	Apprentices, relief of poor.
121	—	—	Local	Residents or rate-payrs. in parsh.	Both	With consent of Bp. of Win.	Youth of St. Saviour's.	Boys (Scheme).	Residence abs.	Application.	Inc.	Classical -	None
40	None	—	Leather sellers Company.	—	Governors.	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence abs.	Nomination.	—	Classical -	Almshses., &c.
†40	†2	†63	†	—	Council and Mastrs.	Yes	Sons of naval and marine officers.	Boys	Sons of members of corporation pref.	Circumstances judged of by Council.	Stat.	Classical -	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Surrey (*Part of*).	Masters.							Chara		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications of H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Readin of School Asso
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Dulwich College (Upper School).	Five; and extra masters.	Trstees.	Trustees -	2nd M. by trsts., rest by H.M. with approbation of trsts.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of Eng. and graduate of university.	H.M. and 2nd M.	D.B.	Formerly confined to 12 poor boys and 68 others with preference to Dulwich.	
Dulwich College (Lower School).	Three, and extra masters.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees., on recommendtn. of master of college.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	D.	Numbers incrsed.; higher class of scholars.	
Lambeth - - (Rich's School).	Eight boys on the foundation taught at parochial school.						H.M.	D.	- -	
Southwark - - (St. Olave's and St. John's).	Six (and four in English school), paid monitors.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	Governors require graduate of Oxford or Camb. in orders.	H.M. and mstr. of Eng. schl.	D.	Class of boys deteriorated.	
Southwark - - (St. Saviour's).	Two, and extra masters.	Trstees.	Trustees with consent of bishop of Winchester.	Trstees.	Trstees.	M.A. and Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	D. almost entirly.	Class of boys improved.	1
County of Kent (*Part of*).										
Lewisham -	H.M. and assist. at his discretion.	Govrs. with advice of certain persons.	Governors -	H.M.		M.A. or B.C.L., Eng. Univ.	H.M.	13 B. 58 D.	Nochange	
New Cross -	H.M. and eleven others.	Council	Council -	Council with advice of H.M.	Same	Clergyman, graduate of Oxon, Camb., or Dub.	H.M.	B.	Limited No., not sons of naval or marine officers, admitted.	

School.				Boarding Houses.											
Occupation of Parents. The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Dependent A. Professional Mercantile Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent. 90 A. 10 B.	Per cent. 75 A. 25 B.	4 in 1866–7	—	Trustees	One assistant master and two dames.	H.M.	—	50	40	35	(*a*) 7½ (*b*) 8½–10½	Monitors	450	None
—	65 A. 20 B. 15 C.	None	—	Trustees	None	M. of Coll.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	All of Class C.	—	—	None	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	35 B. 65 C.]	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	50 A. 55 B.	4	—	Statutes permit master and usher.	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90 A. 10 B.	A. 25 B. 75]	1	Very few.	—	H.M. alone	—	Yes	76	69	50	(*a*) 7½ (*b*) 9–10	No special arrangement.	462	None
All A.	None	8	—	None	None	—	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 6–7 (*b*) 8–9	Assist. masters and senior boys.	821 throughout.	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Surrey (*Part of*).	Instruction										
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Dulwich College (Upper School.)	39 to 40	31	Varies according to age.	Separate	Marks and exam. combined.	(*a*) ½, (*c*) ½	130	63	104	—	—
Dulwich College (Lower School.)	39 to 40	30	Reading and writing.	Separate	Marks and examination.	(*a*) ½, (*c*) ½	82	—	58	—	—
Lambeth (Rich's School.)	46	30	None of necessity.	Merged in whole school.	Attainment		None.				
Southwark (St. Olave's and St. John's.)	42	33	Elements of reading.	Separate	Marks and examination.	Greater part in school.	70	40	—	—	—
Southwark (St. Saviour's.)	42	30	Reading, writing, arithmetic.	Separate	Marks and examination.	Mostly (*c*)	110	13	103	35	—
County of Kent (*Part of*).											
Lewisham	40	32	Reading and writing.	Separate for every group of subjects.	Marks chiefly, and examination.	Written exercises and repetition out of school.	65	16	65	6	—
New Cross	41	32 to 26	Tolerably fluent reading.	Uniform	Marks and examination.	None out of school, necessarily.	All	Senior classes.	All	Senior classes.	—

- - - - - - - -	Instruction.													
	Exercises in Prose and Verse.					Number of Scholars who learn			Number of Scholars who learn					
sons prepared with aid (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; without aid.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Arithmetic.	Mathematics.	Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Bookkeeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
thout aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three -	130	55	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
thout aid -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences	90	17	All three -	24	24	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	8	—	(*a*) 6, (*b*) 2 -	6	6	—	—	—	None - -
hout aid -	P.V.	P.	P.	—	All three -	All	30	All three -	40	—	30	—	—	Experiments by H.M.
thout aid -	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	(*a*), (*b*) in Latin, also (*c*).	120	23	All three -	25	—	120	120	120	Chiefly (*b*) and (*c*).
metimes tutor.	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	All three -	65	24	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
cept lowest lass, without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	All		All three -	—	—	—	—	—	(*b*) and (*c*) -

(*Continued on next page.*)

County	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn								Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed either by H.M. Trustees or others.
Surrey (*Part of*).													
Dulwich College (Upper School).	130	130	130	130	130	—	105	60	30	All but T.M.	- - -	H.M. every 2 months.	Governors annually.
Dulwich College (Lower School).	90	90	90	—	24	90	90	71	32	G.D., D.F., D.M.	- - -	Once a year by master of coll.	Annually, trustees.
Lambeth - (Rich's School).	6	8	6	—	6	8	8	8	8	G.D., D.F., T.M., P.M.	- - -	Master -	- - -
Southwark - (St. Olave's and St. John's).	All but lowest class.			25	All	All	All	100	150	G.D., P., D.F., D.M., C., T.M., P.M.	- - -	Monthly, H.M.	Annually, trustees.
Southwark - (St. Saviour's).	120	120	120	24	—	—	120	37	—	G.D., P., .F., D.M., C.	- - -	Annually	Annually, trustees.
County of Kent (*Part of*).													
Lewisham -	65	53	36	65	12	65	65	3	—	G.D., P., D.F., D.M., C., and T.M.; P.M. occasionally.	- - -	Three times a year.	Annually, trustees.
New Cross -	All.							About a third.	Few	G.D., P., D.F., D.M., and C.; P.M. a few.	- - -	Michaelmas	Easter, b council.

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars.			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who now optional for certain studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
6th form.	In 6th form.	In 6th form and rest of school, for some subjects.	130	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Daily; Ch. of England.	All	H.M. for boarders.	Divinity lesson set on Saturday for Monday.	Residents and boarders, 2.
-	No - -	No - -	90	Ch. of Eng.; provisions for exemption.	Master of collge.	Daily; Ch. of England.	All	Master of college for preparation of boarders.	Lesson learnt for Monday.	2, for all unless excused by master of college.
General instruction only.			8	Ch. of Eng.	Rectr. of Lambeth.	Liturgy, morning and evening.	All	Rector of Lambeth.	Two -	Whole -
es -	When possible.	Yes - -	All	Est. Ch. all admitted.	H.M.	Liturgy chiefly daily.	All	H.M. -	One for ½ hour.	Whole school, 2.
	Occasionally		120	None	H.M.	A form as old as the school, daily.	All	H.M. -	One home lesson.	Boarders only.
o -	Towards end of boys' career.	No - -	65	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All except those excused	H.M. prepares if requested.	Boarders	Boarders
es -	Yes -	Yes - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M. -	1; all -	2; all -

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Surrey (*Part of*).	Discipline.					Recreation -			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Dulwich College (Upper School).	Subject to general rules of governors.	Public -	Caning before whole school.	Cannot punish or fag.	Monitors.	—	4½ acres	Close	All
Dulwich College (Lower School).	Subject to general direction of master of college.	Public and private.	Caning before whole school.	Report to H.M.	Monitors.	24	About 4 acres.	8 minutes walk.	Both.
Lambeth - (Rich's School).	Yes -	At discretion of H.M.	Yes - -	None - -	At home.	—	None	—	—
Southwark - (St. Olave's and St. John's).	Yes, under trustees.	Public and private.	Flogging, but very rare.	For teaching and discipline.	None	—	None	—	All
Southwark - (St. Saviour's.)	Subject to general rules of trustees.	Public very slight.	Suspension -	May set impositions.	Monitors.	—	Very small.	Close	All
County of Kent (*Part of*).									
Lewisham -	Governors can interfere.	Public -	Corporal -	No monitors -	Presence of master.	18	Small	Close	Both.
New Cross -	Council can interfere.	Public -	Caning and birching.	General supervision.	Master generally present.	22	5 acres including field.	Close	—

- - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
ymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction, in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
To - -	Drilling and athletics.	No -	6th form -	Those in Act of Parliament.	- - -	School so examined.	Only towards end of school course.	—
To - -	Drilling and A.E.	Schl. premises.	Foundation scholars only.	Those prescribd. by Act.	- - -	School already so examined.	School course too limited to allow it.	—
None - -	Drill -	—	All - -	Reading, writing, arith., lat., grammar, and book-keeping.	Book-keeping, reading, gram. and arith.	School under Government Inspection.	- - -	Charity not sufficiently known to inhabitants.
None - -	Drilling -	None	To 1st class	- -	- - -	Present examiners suffice.	Only in large school.	Low class of boys attending, absence of payment, parochial restriction.
None - -	Drilling -	None	All - -	Latin., modern lnguages., mathematics, and commercial.	Latin, modern languages, mathematics, and commercial.	Governors -	Inexpedient	Limited room.
No - -	Yes -	Yes	Boarders only.	Those in use.	Writing, French, and arithmetic.	Examiner is appointed by governors.	Not possible or expedient for junior boys.	No special ones.
Yes, and swimming bath.	Yes -	No -	All; no day scholars.	Math., classics, French, German, history, and gography.	Mathematics, and modern languages generally.	School is so examined.	If possible, not desirable.	Neglect of some parents, folly of others, stupidity of boys.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR SECONDARY INSTRUCTION OF GIRLS.

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

CLERGY ORPHAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

(For information concerning the Boys' School, at Canterbury, see vol. xi.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By subscription. A society formed in 1749 for founding boys' and girls' schools, and incorporated 1809 by Act of Parliament. James Farmer (deceased 1801) bequeathed 15,715*l.* to society on condition that on every 21st anniversary of his funeral 500*l.* should be awarded to the most deserving girl in judgment of committee. In 1812 the schools were removed to St. John's Wood. A new site having been given for the boys' school in 1855, the whole of the old premises were given up for use of girls' school. Present premises purchased in 1859, and intended for 100 girls (in fact, 90 only can be accommodated), with residences for mistress and staff of teachers. A special fund established in 1826 to assist in obtaining suitable apprenticeships for girls on leaving.

School Property.—The expenses of both schools defrayed from general funds according to requirements of each. Funds arise from interest of capital, donations and annual subscriptions. Average annual income, from rents and funded property, about 3,770*l.*, all expended on schools.* A large further amount raised by subscriptions.

Buildings and site good.

Objects of Trust.—For clothing, maintaining, and educating poor orphans of clergymen of Church of England until of age to be apprenticed (Act 1809). Girls must be not less than 8 nor more than 12 years old when admitted, and certified to be healthy, and free from defect of intellect, sight, hearing, and speech. Elected by vote of general court twice a year; remain till 16 years; sometimes longer, by special leave. Not more than two of same family allowed in school at same time, unless family of more than eight, or mother dead as well as father. An engagement to be given by a relative or friend to receive them back at expiration of term or if dismissed from school (bye laws).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None specified.

Government and Teachers.—Governors, subscribers of 20 guineas or of one guinea per annum, incorporated by Act of Parliament 1809, and empowered to hold real property. The general court, consisting of president, vice-presi-

* ABSTRACT of TREASURER'S STATEMENT for year ended 31st December 1864.

DR.

	£	s.	d.
To dividends on stocks and interest	3,342	14	8
To rents	162	3	4
To canal share and turnpike bond	24	14	0
To tax and insurance duty returned	137	1	0
For pupil teachers and Warneford scholars	240	0	0
Subscriptions, donations, &c.	6,509	2	7
	10,415	15	7
Deduct balance due to treasurer on 1st January 1864 £414 9 5			
„ Farmer's gift 500 0 0			
„ deposit at bank 1,300 0 0			
	2,214	9	5
	8,201	6	2

CR.

Girls' School.	£	s.	d.
Teachers' salaries	681	0	0
Instructional	130	5	7
Servants' wages	195	6	0
Food	1,399	15	2
Clothing	474	7	3
House expenses	357	9	1
House repairs	346	1	6
Rates, taxes, insurance, &c.	64	1	3
Medical	82	7	11
Seaside journey and rent	41	13	0
	3,772	6	9
Boys' School, similar items	3,699	6	3
	7,471	13	0
Secretary, clerk, and rent of office £359 0 3			
Probate office, &c. 7 15 9			
Printing, stationery, &c. 177 1 3			
Election and meetings 7 13 0			
Incidental 3 13 2			
Expenses of special appeal 117 5 5			
Balance in hand 57 4 4			
	729	13	2
	8,201	6	2

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS. (*Girls.*)

dent, treasurer or secretary, and seven or more other members of corporation, meet four times a year, and annually elect president and other officers, and a committee of 20 to manage affairs of the corporation; (elect 22 auditors not members of committee, five or more of whom are to pass accounts yearly;) make bye laws; and elect girls to foundation. Treasurer to invest monies (Act 1809).

Committee appoint and suspend or remove mistress; approve candidates as fit objects for admission, and superintend general management of school. Suggestions for their guidance left by committee of 18 ladies, elected by general court, who meet the day before their monthly meeting (bye laws).

Mistress must be a member of Church of England, and qualified to teach subjects as directed by committee; appoints and dismisses assistant teachers.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

Teachers.—Head mistress receives annual stipend of 150*l.*, besides board and lodging. Other mistresses 60*l.* and 40*l.*, besides board and lodging. Several masters also attend.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—76 (since risen to 83) boarded, lodged, clothed, and educated at expense of general fund, and receive grants towards clothing on leaving. Daughters of clergymen from every diocese in England and Wales. 27 are above 14 years of age; 6 above 16. Three meals a day; meat once. Hours, 6 a.m., 9 p.m.; 9½ for elder girls. Cubical contents of bedrooms, 562 feet per girl. Discipline maintained by a monitor in each bedroom. Three lavatories, divided by partitions, supplied with hot and cold water, to which girls go by detachments.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Girls must be certified able to read and write, and to have learnt Church Catechism on admission. Those better prepared who come from other schools.

School classified separately for each subject. Religious instruction to all. Bible read daily. School opened and closed with prayers. Girls attend church twice on Sunday.

Promotion by half-yearly examination. School also examined yearly by the treasurer in presence of Archbishop of Canterbury. Book prizes given. Six good conduct prizes of 2*l.* each given at Christmas.

Punishments, scoldings, impositions, and rebukes. Severer ones, if needed, would be inflicted by head mistress only.

Schoolrooms warmed by fires and stoves.

Seats are provided with backs.

A library open to all.

Playground large and good. Girls play in schoolrooms in wet weather. Seldom out of sight of a teacher. Walk out accompanied by a teacher. Callisthenics taught as part of system.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Girls in school 43 hours in the week, including 7 to 9 hours for preparation of lessons. Playtime, 21 hours a week, and more for younger girls.

Clergy Orphan Girls' School.—Table of School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864
				From 13 to 16.		Twenty minutes.					12 to 15 years.		Twenty minutes or half an hour.					12 to 14.		Twenty minutes to half an hour.			
Religious Knowledge.	76	6	17	7	2	—	—	hrs. 5	Milner's History of England; Professor Browne's Greece and Rome; White's Universal History; Beale's Text Book, Eng. and General History; Anderson's Geography; Dr. Currey's Grammar; Scripture Catechism; Hall's Arithmetic; Delille's Répertoire des Prosateurs Français; Lectures Françaises (Stievenard); Histoire de France; Roche's Grammar; Choisi des Poëtes Français, Roche; Rev. Dr. Leebe's German Grammar and Exercises; Schiller's Works; Charter House Latin Grammar; Henry's Latin Exercises; Historiæ Antiquæ Epitome. &c.	9	7	2	2	2	hrs. 5	History of England, S. P. C. K.; Keightley's Histories, Greece. Rome; Magnall's Questions; Pinnock's Catechisms; Rev. Dr. Currey's Grammar; Anderson's Geography; Scripture Catechisms; Hall's Arithmetic; Répertoire des Prosateurs Français (Delille); Histoire de de la Découverte de l'Amerique. L'Abbé Fleury; Chapman's French Talk; Rev. Dr. Leebe's German Grammar; Schmidt's Plays and Stories; Bartel's Vocabulary, &c.	11	7	5	2	2	3	History of England, S. P. C. K.; Chamber's Geography; Child's Guide to Knowledge; Outlines of Chronology; Dr. Currey's Grammar; Pinnock's Catechisms; Scripture Catechisms; Petit Précepteur; Chapman's French Grammar, Abbé Gaultier, &c.
Latin - -	18	2	9	2	2		2	2		—		2		2	2		—		2		2	1½	
French - -	62	5	17	4	4		4	4		—		4		5	5		—		5		2	1½	
Italian - -	none																						
German - -	15	3	6	2	3		2	3		2		2		3	3		—		2		2	1½	
Arithmetic -	76	6	9	2	2		—	—		—		—		—	—		—		2		2	1½	
History - -	76	6	9	4	4		4	3		3		3		5	4		—		3		3	1½	
Geography -	76	6	9	4	4		4	3		3		3		1	2		—		3		3	1½	
English Grammar.	76	6	9	5	4		4	4		3		3		4	4		—		3		3	1½	
English Composition.	22	2	9	1	—		—	—		—		—		—	1		—		—		—	—	
Reading - -	76	6	9	7	2		—	—		—		—		6	3		—		6		2	2	
Writing - -	76	6	9	2	—		—	—		—		—		2	2		—		2		2	1	
Instrumental Music.	65	—	—	—	—		—	—		—		—		5	1		—		—		—	—	
Vocal Music -	40	4	6	3	1		—	1		—		—		1	3		—		2		2	2	
Drawing - -	30	2	16	2	1		—	3		—		—		3	3		—		3		2	3	
Callisthenics -	40	2	22	1	1		—	4		—		—		3	3		—		3		2	3	
Dancing - -	40	2	22	1	2		—	2		—		—		2	4		—		2		2	3	
Needlework -	76	6	17	2	2		—	2		—		—		4	4		—		5		2	6	

STREATHAM HILL.

GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL OF THE ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY.

For information concerning this school, see p. 196.

WESTMINSTER.

ST. CLEMENT DANES: HOLBORN ESTATE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

For information concerning this school, see Holborn Estate Boys' School. p. 93.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

N.B.—The term "non-classical" is here employed to denote schools which, *by foundation*, were not intended to afford instruction in grammar. In the preceding pages concerning grammar schools, the same term has sometimes been used to denote that a grammar school has ceased to teach grammar. In that case the term related to present practice only; in the sense in which it is here employed, it relates to the purpose of the foundation.

The basis of the following list is the list of "Schools not classical" contained in the "Digest of Schools and Charities for Education," presented to Parliament in 1842 by the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities. No attempt has been made to introduce schools of more recent foundation.

Name and Situation of School.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment. Gross.	Applied to Education.	Applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Master or Mistress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.
			£	£	£	£		
CITY OF LONDON:—								
ALL HALLOWS, LONDON WALL:—Broad Street Ward School.	- - -	1713	*696	All	No further information.			—
CHRIST CHURCH, NEWGATE: — Farringdon Within Ward Schools (15, Bull and Mouth Street, E.C.)	Subscription -	1705	199	Applied with subscriptions to both.		2	None -	Labouring poor -
ST. ALPHAGE:—Society School.	Subscription -	1738	*66	All	No further information.			—
ST. ANDREW, HOLBORN:—Parochial School.	Subscription -	1696	359	0 (subscriptions).	All	Yes	None -	Labouring poor -
ST. ANNE, BLACKFRIARS:—Joye's School.	Peter Joye -	1705	236 (henceforth 304).	157	69	Yes	2*d.* for 15 girls.	Labourers chiefly -
†ST. ANNE, ALDERSGATE:—Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society. (*a*) Day School, St. Anne's Lane. (*b*) Boarding School, Streatham Hill.	Subscription	1709	1,137	- -	- -	- -	None -	(*a*) Porters, waiters, policemen, &c. (*b*) Officers, clergy, solicitors, merchants, &c.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT:—Charity Sch.	J. Whiting -	1717	50	50	0	Apartments.	2*d.*	Small tradesmen, journeymen, &c.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT: — Dissenters' Charity School.	Subscription -	1717	96	(As returned in 1819) -			No further information.	
ST. BOTOLPH, ALDERSGATE: — Aldersgate Ward Sch., and Packington National Sch.	Subscription and Lady Packington.	1702 and 1830	165 191	355	107 (subscriptions).	Yes	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Mechanics, &c. -
ST. BOTOLPH, ALDGATE: —Aldgate Ward School (St. James, Duke's Place).	Subscription -	1717	100	- -	- -	Yes	None -	Mechanics and labourers.
ST. BOTOLPH, ALDGATE: —Sir John Cass' School (12 Church Row, Aldgate).	Sir John Cass -	1709	- -	- -	- -	- -	None -	Working classes -
ST. BOTOLPH, ALDGATE: —Sir Samuel Starling's School.	Sir Samuel Starling.	1673	*111	All	No further information.			—
ST. BOTOLPH, ALDGATE: —Parochial School.	Subscription -	Unknwn.	316	189	127	Yes	None -	Labourers - -
ST. BOTOLPH, BILLINGSGATE: — Billingsgate Ward School.	Subscription -	1716	20	School stated to be not endowed.				—
ST. BOTOLPH, BISHOPSGATE: — Bishopsgate Ward School.	Subscription -	1702	256	126	130	Two	- - -	Labourers, &c. -

* From information furnished by the Charity Commission.
† For further particulars of these schools see *post*, p. 196.

Number under Instruction.		Number receiving Clothing.		Number receiving Board.		Number of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	50	55	50	0	6	None	1 apprenticed, 3 rewarded.	6	Subscribers	Neither	No	Master and mistress.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
145	145	135	135	0	24	None	60 rewarded	4	Committee	Certificated	Yes	Master and assistant. Mistress and assistant.
50	54	40	30	—	—	None	None	16	Court of Sion College.	Certificated	No	Master and mistress.
30	30	30	30	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Two.
185	108	185	108	185	108	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	B. A.	No.	Ten.
64	93	20	16	—	—	None	None	5	Committee	Certificated	No	Master, mistress, and monitors.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
185	160	40	40	—	—	None	None	4	Subscribers	Master and mistress certificated.	Yes	Eight.
62	34	40 entirely 22 partially.	34 entirely.	—	—	None	—	4	Committee	Certificated	No	Three.
84	45	84	45	84 partial.	6 entire, 39 partial.	- - -	- -	—	- - -	- - -	No.	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60	40	60	40	—	—	None	1 apprenticed	21	Parishioners	No	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
185	110	25	25	—	—	3 M.B.	1 apprenticed	Committee of 33.	Subscribers	No	No	2 masters, 2 mistresses, and 2 boys.

Name and Situation of School.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment.			House for Master or Mistress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.
			Gross.	Applied to				
				Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.			
			£	£	£			
CITY OF LONDON—*cont.*								
St. Botolph, Bishopsgate:—Turner's Free Sch. (Primrose Street).	Subscription and Richard Turner.	1691 and 1773.	282	163	80	Yes	None	Warehousemen & Mechanics.
St. Bride: — Parochial School.	Subscription	1711	*38	Stated to be not endowed.				—
St. Dunstan-in-the-East: — Tower Ward Charity School.	Subscription	1710	115	- -	- -	Yes	None	Labouring class
St. Dunstan-in-the-West:—Parochial Sch.	Subscription	1708	37	0	37	Rooms	2*d.*	Mechanics and labourers.
St. Ethelburga-in-Bishopsgate: — Society School (Allhallows, London Wall).	Subscription	1719	127	100 (Including subscriptions.)	160	Yes	2*d.*	Artisans chiefly
St. Giles, Cripplegate: —Trotman's School.	Throckmorton Trotman.	1663	186	120	- -	Yes	None	Mechanics, tradesmen, &c.
St. Giles, Cripplegate: —Boys' School.	Subscription	1698	825	243	431	Yes	1*d.*	Artisans, warehousemen, &c.
St. Giles, Cripplegate: —Lady Holles' Girls' School.	Lady Eleanor Holles.	1710	1,377	- -	- -	Yes	None	Porters, mechanics, &c.
St. James, Garlick Hythe:—Vintry Ward Sch. (Brickhill Lane).	Subscription	1710	36	School stated to be not endowed.				—
St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street:—Lockington's School.	M. Lockington	1730	70	50	0	No	None	Mechanics.
St. Michael, Crooked Lane.—Parish estates Charity.	Subscription	1710	*367	80	—	—	No further information.	
St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey: — Queenhithe Ward School.	Subscription	1700	Now stated to be not endowed				- - -	Labourers, &c.
St. Peter, Cornhill: —Cornhill and Lime Street Wards School.	Subscription	1706 or 1708	30	—	All (with subscriptions.)	Yes	None	Almost lowest classes.
St. Sepulchre within Newgate: — Reeve's School.	Richard Reeve	1702	1,164	1,037		No	None	Various - - -
St. Sepulchre within Newgate:—Parochial Boys' School.	Subscription	1700	2	2	0	No	3*d.* and 1*d.*	Mechanics and labourers.
St. Sepulchre within Newgate: — Girls' Charity School.	Subscription	1702	*383	All	—	—	No further information.	
St. Stephen, Coleman Street: — Coleman Street Ward School.	Subscription	1714	Supported by voluntary contributions.			Yes	None	Various - - -
St. Vedast Foster:— Sir John Johnson's School.	Sir John Johnson.	1690	Endowed with a school building, now let at 20*l.* per annum for					

* From information furnished by the Charity Commission.

Number under Instruction.		Number receiving Clothing.		Number receiving Board.		Number of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.).	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
65	—	30	0	—	—	None	3 received outfit money.	6	Trustees	Trained	No	One.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90	70	90	70	—	—	None	6 at 15*l.*	3	Subscribers	Certificated	Yes	Four.
100	90	35	35	—	—	None	—	3	Committee	Master and mistress certificated.	Yes	Four.
45	35	45	35	—	—	None	1 apprenticed	16 or 18	Committee	(Vacant)	No	Master and mistress (when appointed).
50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mstr. & Wrdns. of Haberdashers Co.	Company	—	No	—
270	—	110	—	—	—	20 taught duodecimls.	24 rewarded	10	Trustees	Certificated	No	Three.
—	120	—	120	—	—	—	—	22	Governors	—	No	Mistress and 1 assistant.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	10	—	—	—	—	None	None	4	—	Neither	No	Master and mistress.
Taught at Castle Baynard Ward School.												
—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	20	20	20	—	—	None	None	—	Ward of Vintry and Queenhithe.	—	No	—
60	60	40	40	—	—	None	None	6	Subscribers	Neither	Yes	Three.
20	10	20	10	20	10	None	None	4	Trustees	M.R.C.P.	No	—
100	—	50	—	—	—	None	None	4	Subscribers	Certificated	Yes	Master and pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90		90		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Master and mistress.
Christ Church Infant School. Affairs under consideration of a Committee.										—	—	—

Name and Situation of School.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment.			House for Master or Mistress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.
			Gross.	Applied to				
				Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.			
CITY OF WESTMINSTER:—			£	£	£	£		
St. Anne, Soho:—Parochial Schools.	Subscription	1699	Supported by voluntary contributions.					—
St. Clement Danes:—Parochial Schools.	Subscription	1701	895	258	637	One	2*d.*	Labou ring class
St. George, Hanover Square: — General Steuart's School (South Street, Grosvenor Sq.).	General Wm. Steuart.	1742	249	96	165	Yes	None	Working classes
St. James:—Archbishop Tenison's School.	Archbishop Tenison.	1698	110	110	—	No	None	Superior mechanics and small tradesmen.
St. James:—Burlington School.	Subscription	1699	*624	All	—	—	—	—
St. James: — Offertory School.	Appropriation of Sacramental money.	Unknwn.	140	140	—	Yes	2*d.*	Labouring class
St. James: — National Schools (Broad Street, Golden Square).	Subscription	1827	Returned as "not endowed."				—	—
St. Margaret: — Blue Coat School.	Subscription	1688	200	200	—	Yes	None	Mechanics and labourers.
†St. Margaret: — Grey Coat Hospital.	Queen Anne	1706	2,736	- -	- -	Apartments.	None	Mechanics, policemen, tradesmen, &c.
†St. Margaret:—Green Coat School.	Charles I.	1633	917	- -	- -	Yes	None	Small tradespeople widows, &c.
†St. Margaret: — Emmanuel Hospital.	Lady Dacre	1594	3,118 for Almshouse, Boys, and Girls Schs.			For both mastrs.	None	Small tradespeople, &c.
St. Martin's-in-the Fields: — Parochial Schools.	Subscription	1699	514	800 including subscriptions.		Yes	None	Artisans and labourers.
St. Mary-le-Strand:—Parochial School.	Subscription	1708	*51	All	0	- -	Paid for free instruction of 25 in-the-Fields	
St. Paul, Covent Ganden.	Subscription	1701	Now stated to be not endowed.				—	—
MIDDLESEX (*within Metropolitan Division, exclusive of Cities of London and Westminster*):								
All Saints, Poplar and Blackwall: — Free School.	Geo. Green	1815	198	69	129	For master and mistress	1*d.*	Mechanics, &c.
All Saints, Poplar and Blackwall:— National School.	Subscription	1711	24	(As returned in 1819)		-	No further information.	
Christ Church, Spitalfields: — Parochial School.	Unknown	- -	*293	153	139	-	No further information.	

* From information furnished by the Charity Commission.
† See Mr. Fearon's Report, vol. vii. pp. 335-340.

Number under instruction.		Number receiving Clothing.		Number receiving Board.		Number of Scholars learning. Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.).	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection of not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	120	50	30	0	30	12 A.; 12 M.	—	8	Board of 40, elected by subscribers.	Master certificated.	No (since 1866).	Two masters, one mistress.
24	—	24	—	—	—	None -	Four (and bibles given).	3	Managers of "United Day School."	Assistant certificated.	Yes -	Two; and two pupil teachers, and six to eight monitors.
10	—	—	—	—	—	4 F.; 4 E.A.; 14 M.B.	None- - -	7	Trustees -	Graduate Cambridge.	No	Three.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
95	—	68	—	—	—	None -	1 apprenticed, 7 rewarded.	3	Rector - -	Certificated	Yes -	Two; and three paid monitors.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90	30	60	30	—	—	None -	- - -	3	100 subscribers.	No - -	No -	Two.
67	33	67	33	67	33	- - -	Each child apprenticed on leaving.	50	Governors -	- - -	No	Three.
30	—	30	—	30	—	- - -	- - -	20	Governor -	- - -	No	One master.
30	—	30	—	30	—	16 M., 8 B.	Apprentice fees of 10*l.*, and rewards given.	Corp. of City of Lond.	Governors -	M.A. -	No	Two.
80	25	80	25	—	25	- - -	Outfit for three girls.	—	Governors -	Girls under a matron and uncertificated mistress. Boys attend National School, under inspection.		
oys and 25 girls at St. Martin's Parochial Schools.												
—	—	—	—	—	—							
300	250	250 partially.	170 partially, 30 entirely.	—	—	None -	- - -	3	Committe -	Master and mistress certificated.	Yes	Ten.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Name and Situation of School.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment.			House for Master or Mistress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.
			Gross.	Applied to				
				Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.			
MIDDLESEX—*cont.*			£	£	£			
CLERKENWELL: — Parochial School.	Subscription -	1700	*252	All	No further information.			—
CLERKENWELL, ST. JAMES': — Pentonville Charity School.	Subscription -	1788	157	113	44	Yes	None -	Mechanics - -
FULHAM: — All Saints National and Infant School.	Subscription -	1811	31	All	- -	Yes	2*d.* and 4*d.*	Omnibus men, watermen, journeymen, &c.
FULHAM: — St. John's, Walham Green, National and Infant Sch.	Formed from the above foundation on division of Fulham into three separate parishes in 1834.		32	All	- -	No	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Labourers, artisans, shopkeepers, &c.
FULHAM: — St. Mary, Northend.			Stated to be not endowed.				—	—
HACKNEY: — (1) Free and (2) Parochial Charity Schs. (united).	(1) Margaret Audley.	1616	41	20	21	Yes	1*d.* and 2*d.* (Par. Sch.)	Labourers and small shopkeepers.
	(2) Inhabitants	1714	14	14	- -			
HACKNEY: — South Hackney Charity Sch.	Rev. H. H. Norris.	1810	28	All	None	Yes	2*d.* - -	Mechanics, chiefly
HACKNEY: — Ram's Chapel, Boys' School.	Subscription -	1801	*56	All	Stated to be not endowed.			—
HACKNEY: — Ram's Chapel, Girls' School.	Subscription -	1792	*19	All				—
HAMMERSMITH: — Latymer's Free School.	Edward Latymer.	1624	539	149	313 (partly to almsmen).	Yes	None -	Labouring class -
HAMMERSMITH, ST. PAUL'S: — Female Charity and Girls' National School.	Various bequests.	1700	76	87 (including subscriptions).	78	None -	3*d.* (30 free)	Labouring class -
ISLINGTON: — Parochial Schools.	Subscription -	1700	65	(As returned in 1819) -			School now stated to be not	
KENSINGTON: — National School.	Roger Pimble -	1645	359	All	—	Yes	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Working people -
STOKE NEWINGTON: — Charity School.	Unknown -	—	38	420 (all sources)	0	No	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Mechanics - -
NORTON FOLGATE: — Girls' Charity School.	Subscription -	1703	0	—	—	Yes	None -	Various - - -
ST. ANNE, LIMEHOUSE: — National School.	Subscription -	1779	211	164	47	Yes	3*d.* and 2*d.*	Labourers - -

* From information furnished by the Charity Commission.

Number under Instruction.		Number receiving Clothing.		Number receiving Board.		Number of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.).	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90	60	35	25	—	—	None	None	4	Governors	Trained	No	Two.
126	106	—	—	—	—	Drawing for boys.	None	—	Parochial clergy.	Master and two mistresses certificated.	Yes	Three, besides three pupil teachers and five paid monitors.
120 and infants.	143 230	—	—	—	—	None	None	—	Incumbent and committee.	Master and mistress certificated.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
217	128	12	—	—	—	None	13 rewarded	9	Subscribers to Par. Sch.	Both certificated.	Yes	Boys: master and two assistants. Girls: mistress and two pupil teachers.
135	110	—	—	—	—	None	None	4	Committee	Master and mistress certificated.	Yes	Three, and one pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100	—	100 (and 18 almsmen.)	—	—	—	Some M.B.	None	9	Trustees	Assistant certificated.	Yes	Two.
—	75	—	30	—	—	None	None	9	Trustees and Committee.	Certificated.	Yes	Two.
endowed.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
275 203 infants.	186	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	7	24 managers	Master and 2 mistresses certificated.	Yes	Fourteen, including monitors.
90	80	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	3	Committee	Master and mistress certificated.	Yes	Four.
—	40	—	40	—	—	- - -	None	9	Trustees	- - -	No	One mistress.
369	237	30	—	—	—	- - -	One apprenticed.	4	Committee	Master and mistress certificated.	Yes	Eight.

Name and Situation of School.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment.			House for Master or Mistress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.
			Gross.	Applied to				
				Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.			
MIDDLESEX—*cont.*			£	£	£	£		
St. Katharine-near-the-Tower:—Charity School.	Subscription -	1707	140	(As returned in 1819) -			No further information.	
St. Dunstan, Stepney: —Charity School (Mile End New Town).	Subscription -	1785	*32	All	No further information.			—
St. Dunstan, Stepney: —Red Coat School (Mile End Old Town).	Subscription -	1714	150	54	96	Yes	None by clothed children.	Labourers and mechanics.
St. Dunstan, Stepney: —Ratcliff Charity Schs.	Subscription -	1710	172	126	80	For both.	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Labourers - - -
St. Dunstan, Stepney: —Stepney Meeting Day Schools.	Subscription -	1783	124	All	None -	For both.	1*d.* to 4*d.* -	Labourers and mechanics.
†St. Dunstan, Stepney: —Bancroft's Hospital School (Mile End Road).	F. Bancroft -	1727	*4,589	1,223	2,806	Information refused by Drapers' Com-		
St. Dunstan, Stepney: —Protestant Dissenters' School (Mile End New Town).	M. Pantin -	1822	27	(As returned in 1832) -			No further information.	
St. George-in-the-East:—Raine's School.	H. Raine -	1719 and 1736	1,321	181	1152	Yes	None -	Dock labourers, watermen, &c.
St. George-the-Martyr:—Charity School.	Subscription -	1708	194	160	—	For master and two mistresses.	1*d.* to 4*d.* -	Various - - -
St. Giles-in-the-Fields: — Shelton's Charity School.	Wm. Shelton -	1660	275	145	94	Two rooms.	None -	Preference to poor widows and working men.
St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury: — Parochial Charity Schools.	Subscription -	1705	540	170 (including subscriptions).	750	For both.	None -	Cabmen, carpenters, &c. &c.
St. John of Wapping: —Charity School.	Subscription -	1694	607	247	288	Yes	None -	Waterside labourers, &c.
St. Leonard, Shoreditch: — Parochial Boys' School.	Subscription	1705	155	95 (including subscriptions).	163	Yes	None -	Labourers, widows, and artisans.
St. Leonard, Shoreditch: — Parochial Girls' School.	Subscription -	1709	197	48	149	Yes	None -	Mechanics and labourers.
†St. Leonard, Shoreditch:—Aske's School (Hoxton).	Robert Aske -	1690	4,800 (including almshouses.)			Yes	None -	Widows, tradespeople, &c.

* From information furnished by the Charity Commission.
† See Mr. Fearon's Report, vol. vii. pp. 335-340.

Number under instruction.		Number receiving Clothing.		Number receiving Board.		Number of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.).	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1860.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150	150	30	30	—	—	- - -	None - -	3	Committee -	Certificated	Yes -	Eleven.
153	107	25	20	—	—	- - -	None - -	3	Subscribers -	Certificated	No -	Two.
771	381	—	—	—	—	- - -	None - -	9	Committee -	No - -	No -	Fifteen.
(including infants).												
any.			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	85	50	85	—	35	- - -	3 boys apprenticed; 8 girls rewarded; 2 marriage portions of 100*l.* each.	43	Trustees -	No - -	No -	Three.
396	363	—	—	—	—	24 B. -	None - -	12	Managers -	Master and 1 mistress certificated.	Yes -	Nine.
(including infants).												
50	—	50	—	—	—	- - -	None - -	3	Trustees -	Certificated	Yes -	One.
80	50	80	50	None	50	- -	Two boys -	44	Trustees -	Master and mistress certificated.	No -	Two.
150	93	60	50	—	2	None -	2 girls 4*l.* each, (3 boys apprenticed from separate fund.)	8	Managers -	No - -	No -	Four.
(including infants).												
100	—	100	—	—	—	None - -	- - - -	4	Subscribers -	Certificated	No -	One, with six paid monitors.
—	60	—	60	—	—	None -	6 rewarded -	4	Trustees -	No - -	No -	One mistress.
20	—	20	—	20	—	11 L., 10 F., 6 E.A., 6 M., 3 B.	None - -	Haberdashers Co.	Company -	B.A. (clerk)	No	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment.			House for Master or Mistress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.
			Gross.	Applied to				
				Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.			
MIDDLESEX—*cont.*			£	£	£			
St. Luke: — Parochial School (Golden Lane, Barbican).	Subscription -	1698	*354 (900*l.* in 1876.)	All applied to education and clothing.			No further information.	
St. Luke: — Worrall's Free School.	W. Worrall -	1695	372	138	109	Yes.	None -	Working classes -
St. Mary, Stratford-le-Bow: — Coborn School.	Mrs. Prisca Coborn.	1701	650	250	320	For both.	None -	Mechanics and labourers.
St. Mary, Whitechapel: — Davenant's School.	Rev. R. Davenant.	1680	541	244	174	For both.	None -	Labouring class -
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green: — Parmiter's School (Gloucester St. Cambridge Heath).	Thos. Parmiter	1680	455	113 (besides almsmen).	180	Yes	None -	Weavers, tailors, &c.
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green: — Parochial Schools.	Subscription -	1762	250	400 (including subscriptions).		For both.	None -	Weavers, &c.
St. Paul, Shadwell:— Parochial School.	Subscription -	1696	123	All	—	For both separately.	2*d.* - -	Labourers, and under out-door relief.
St. Paul, Shadwell:— Dissenters' Boys' Sch.	Subscription -	1712	70	(As returned in 1819)			No further information.	
St. Paul, Shadwell:— Shakspear's Walk Girls' School.	Subscription -	—	50					
St. Sepulchre:—Boys' School.	Subscription -	1702	*37	All	—	No further information.		
St. Sepulchre:—Girls' School.	Subscription -	1700	*52	All	—	No further information.		
SURREY (*within Metropolitan Division*):								
Battersea:—Sir Walter St. John's Free School.	Sir Walter St. John.	1700	315	290	Nil	Yes	3*d.* and 6*d.* (20 free).	Tradesmen and labourers.
Bermondsey: — United Charity School.	Subscription -	1712	9	All	—	Yes	2*d.* (60 free)	In leather trade -
Bermondsey:—Bacon's Free School.	Josiah Bacon -	1718	150	150	—	Yes	None -	Persons unable to pay for education.
Camberwell:—Dulwich Girls' School.	James Allen -	1741	205	†106	Nil	†Yes	2*d.* - -	Tradesmen, artisans, servants, &c.
Christ Church:—School in Blackfriars Road.	Subscription -	1713	*769	All	—	—	No further information.	

* From information furnished by the Charity Commission.

† New school just erected, and

mber nder struc- ion.		Number receiving				Number of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866.	Num- ber of Trus- tees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
	Girls.	Clothing. Boys.	Clothing. Girls.	Board. Boys.	Board. Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.).						
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	50	—	—	—	None -	None - -	5	Trustees -	No - -	No	One.
)	90	25	25	—	—	Drawing in connexion with Sc. and Art Dep.	Certificates and rewards given.	9	Trustees -	No - -	No	Five, besides monitors.
)	100	60	60	—	—	—	Five - -	15	Trustees -	No - -	No	Four.
)	—	70	—	—	—	—	6 rewarded -	10	Trustees -	No - -	No	Two.
)	70	80	70	—	—	8 N. Sc. -	1 boy apprenticed, 6 girls rewarded	24	Trustees -	Neither -	No	Three.
)	80	—	—	—	—	—	None - -	3	Subscribers -	Neither -	No	Master and mistress and eight monitors.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 n- d- g 0 e).	—	—	—	—	—	40 M. -	None apprenticed.	9	Trustees and Earl Spencer.	Certificated	—	Four, with eight students of Training College.
0	140	40	20	—	—	—	- - -	3	Subscribers -	Certificated	Yes	Four.
0	—	—	—	—	—	None -	- - -	5	Trustees -	Neither -	No	Two (with four monitors).
	35	—	—	—	—	—	None - -	3	Trustees -	Mistress certificated.	No	Two.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

esidence for mistress building.

Name and Situation of School.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment.			House for Master or Mistress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.
			Gross.	Applied to Education.	Applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.			
SURREY—*cont.*			£	£	£			
LAMBETH :—Archbishop Tenison's School.	Archbishop Tenison.	1696	*363	All	—	Yes	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Labourers chiefly
LAMBETH :— Lawrence's School, united in 1761 with	Richard Lawrence.	1661	115	60	55	No	None -	Chiefly poo widows.
LAMBETH : — Parochial Boys' School.	Subscription -	1700	47	All	—	Yes	2*d.* to 6*d.* -	Working classe only.
LAMBETH :—Girls' Parochial School.	Subscription -	1778	Merged into Archbishop Tenison's School, Lambeth.					
PUTNEY :—Martyn's Sch.	Thos. Martyn -	1684	424	110	230	Yes	6*d.* for five non-foundationers.	Watermen
ROTHERHITHE :—Ancient Free School	P. Hill and R. Bell.	1613	158	—	158	Yes	Boys 2*d.*, girls free.	Labourers and seamen.
Charity School -	Parishioners -	1703						
and Amicable Society School (united).	Parishioners -	1739						
SOUTHWARK : — Newcomen's School.	— Newcomen	1674	1,656	454	1,202	No further information.		
SOUTHWARK : — Maze Pond Protestant Dissenters' School.	Subscription -	1715	40	All	—	No	2*d.* to 6*d.* -	Artizans and labourers.
SOUTHWARK :—St. Thomas' Charity School	Subscription -	1714	195	114	67	No	None -	Working men
STREATHAM :—Howland's School.	Elizabeth Howland.	1717	22	8	14	No	None -	Labourers and mechanics.
WANDSWORTH : — All Saints National School	Wm. Wickes and others.	1720	32	8	24	Yes	None -	Mechanics, &c.
and St. Anne's National School.			27	7	20	Yes	None -	Labourers, mechanics, and artisans
KENT (*within Metropolitan Division*) :—								
CHARLTON :—Sir William Langhorne's School.	Sir Wm. Langhorne.	1713	9	9	Paid to the National School, under certificated			
DEPTFORD, ST. NICHOLAS AND ST. PAUL :— Addey's School.	John Addey -	1606 (Sch. est. 1820).	657	283	77	For both.	2*d.* -	Labourers, mechanics, &c.
DEPTFORD, ST. PAUL :— Dean Stanhope's Sch.	Dean Stanhope	1715	280	164	—	Yes	—	Mechanics and labourers.
GREENWICH : — Roan's Schools.	John Roan -	1677	1,000	900		Yes	None -	Watermen, artisans, &c.
GREENWICH : — Sir W. Boreman's School.	Sir W Boreman.	1684	*720	280	440	No information received from Drapers		

* From information furnished by the Charity Commission.

Number under Instruction.		Number receiving Clothing.		Number receiving Board.		Number of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.) Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.).	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
-	180	—	12	—	—	——	- - -	—	Rector - -	Mistress certificated.	Yes	Three.
)	—	20	—	—	—	2 E.A., 5 M.B., 2 Nat. Sc.	- - -	4	Committee -	Certificated	Yes	7 masters, 2 pupil teachers, 8 monitors.
)	—	—	—	—	—	10 F., 12 E.A., 50 M.B., 12 Nat. Sc.	None - -	0				
-	—	—	—	—	—	——	——	—	——	——	—	——
5	—	20	—	—	—	None -	Four - -	11	Trustees -	No - -	No	One.
)	50	48	25	—	—	- - -	None - -	7	Trustees appoint master. Subscribers appoint mistress.	Both certificated.	Yes	Master, mistress, and pupil teacher.
-	—	—	—	—	—	——	——	—	——	——	—	——
)	134	—	—	—	—	None -	None - -	8	Managers -	Master and mistress certificated.	Yes.	Two, with monitors and pupil-teachers.
8	—	35	—	—	—	6 E.A., 12 M.B.	- - -	Char. Coms.	Committee of 12.	Neither -	No	One.
-	10	—	10	—	—	- - -	None - -	2	Rector - -	No - -	No	One mistress.
2	--	12	Foundationers.			3 M. - -	None -	4	Committee -	Master certificated.	Yes	Two masters besides monitors.
)	--	10				None -	None -	9	Managers -	Master certificated.	Yes	One, with 2 pupil teachers and 3 monitors.
aster and mistress, for the gratuitous instruction of 12 boys, 12 girls, and 12 infants.											—	——
0	112	40	20	—	—	30 E.A., 30 M.B.	One - -	22	Trustees -	- - -	No	Four, and three pupil teachers.
3	40	63	40	—	—	None -	None - -	11	Trustees -	No - -	No.	Three.
2	—	172 partially.	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	8 feoffees.	Feoffees, vicar, churchwardens, and overseers.	- - -	Yes.	——
ompany, who are the Governors.							—	—	——	——	—	——

Name and Situation of School.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment.			House for Master or Mistress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.
			Gross.	Applied to				
				Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.			
KENT—*cont.*			£	£	£			
GREENWICH:—Blue Coat Girls' School.	Subscription -	1700	212	507 (including subscriptions).		Yes	None -	Mothers (widow live by washi needlework, &c
LEE:—Boone's School -	Christopher Boone.	1683	20	20	—	Yes	3*d.* (12 free)	Labouring peopl
LEWISHAM: — Colfe's English School.	Rev. Abraham Colfe.	1656	See Gr. Sch. p. 131.	60	—	Yes	1*d.* to 2*d.* -	Chiefly mechani and labourers
PLUMSTEAD:—The Cordwainer and Bread Street Wards School.	Subscription -	1701	741	Merged with 631*l.* subscriptions.		—	None -	Porters, carme and mechanics
PLUMSTEAD:—National School.	W. Cole and J. Budgen.	1807	*61	All	School now stated to be not endowed.			
WOOLWICH:—Enon Free School.	Christopher Wren.	1807	60	57	—	None -	None -	- -
WOOLWICH:—Withers' School.	A. Withers -	1750	*36	33	No further information.			—

* From information furnished by the Charity Commission.

Number under Instruction.		Number receiving Clothing.		Number receiving Board.		Number of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.).	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
–	23	—	23	—	23	None -	3 outfits of 5*l.* each.	3	Ladies' committee.	Certificated	No -	Matron and mistress.
2	18	—	—	—	—	- - -	None - -	Merchant Taylors Company.		No - -	No -	One mistress.
n	—	—	—	—	—	15 N. Sc. -	None -	Leathersellers Company.		No -	No -	One.
5	13	25	13	25	13	None -	10 rewarded	40	Trustees -	Master certificated.	No -	Master and female teacher.
–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	33	—	—	—	—	None -	None - -	10	Trustees -	No - -	No -	Two.
–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ENDOWED PRIMARY and SECONDARY SCHOOL. (*Boys and Girls.*)

STREATHAM HILL (and ALDERSGATE, E.C.)

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY.

NOTE.—This institution consists of a day school for the poorer classes in the City of London, and a boarding school for persons of a higher class at Streatham Hill. In each case there is both a boys' and a girls' school. To avoid subdivision, an account of the whole institution is introduced here, and the schools also appear in the Table of "Non-classical" Schools, at p. 180.

Foundation and Endowment.—Society formed in A.D. 1702 for clothing and educating twelve boys, sons of parents reduced to a necessitous condition. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge afforded considerable aid towards establishment. School first opened in parish of St. Anne and St. Agnes, Aldersgate, London. In A.D. 1790, girls' school opened in connexion with town establishment. In A.D. 1795 county asylum established at Lavenham, Suffolk, removed to Peckham, Surrey, and subsequently, A.D. 1825, to present site. Buildings at Streatham enlarged and improved, A.D. 1855, at an outlay of 4,000*l.*, and debt thereby incurred.

School Property.—Annual income from sums which managers have been able to invest but an eighth of necessary expenditure, leaving upwards of 6,000*l.* to be annually provided by voluntary contributions and collections after sermons.*

Objects of Trust.—Children of parents once in prosperity, viz., those of persons who have moved in superior stations in society, whether orphans

* SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for Year ending 31st December 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Life and annual subscriptions and donations	3,903	2	3
Collected after sermons	330	0	0
Dividends on stocks	1,071	10	4
Children purchased in	2,811	18	6
Life presentations	577	10	0
Fees for music lessons	102	18	0
Concert	77	6	7
Sale of Lists, &c.	27	3	9
Legacy	19	19	0
„ (450*l.* transferred to new building fund)†			
Balance due to bankers	281	7	0
	£9,202	15	5

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to bankers at last audit	275	2	0
Board of children, 12 superintendents, and 14 servants (county asylum)	2,803	13	0
Board (town asylum)	60	0	0
Fuel, light, and chandlery	258	18	9
Children's clothing, &c.	1,513	1	0
Washing (Brixton Asylum)	294	5	6
Linen, furniture, &c.	164	16	9
Printing, &c.	191	12	0
Stationery, engraving, &c.	192	12	9
Insurance, rent, rates, &c.	194	10	9
Chaplain's stipend	105	0	0
Secretary's stipend and office expenses and clerks' salaries	300	0	0
Salaries of matron, teachers, &c.	881	2	0
Servants' wages, &c.	271	19	6
Collectors' commission	192	10	0
„ „ balance to end of 1866	10	0	0
Apprentice fees, gratuities to medical attendant, &c.	396	1	11
Advertisements	197	0	11
Repairs	421	17	3
Postages, &c.	65	15	1
Law charges	9	2	6
Incidental expenses	103	13	9
325*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* consols bought	300	0	0
	£9,202	15	5

Note.—Chapel fund 748*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* stock. Town school repair fund (less 92*l.* 10*s.*, amount paid for new lavatories, &c.), 1,435*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* stock.

† New Building Fund, A.D. 1867.

	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions and donations	71	16	0
Concert	38	10	0
Bazaar	47	10	0
Legacy	450	0	0
Balance due to bankers (besides 225*l.* owing to general fund as shown in accounts for 1866)	553	10	2
	£1,161	6	2

	£	s.	d.
Balance due to bankers (31st December, 1866)	232	0	5
Further payments to contractor	404	4	1
Cost of baths, &c.	154	3	8
New gas fittings, &c.	44	10	9
Play shed, playgrounds, &c.	307	0	0
Expenses concert	19	7	3
	£1,161	6	2

or not, from every nation. Council empowered under special circumstances to admit children of parents who being in such a station in society are unable to obtain for them education suitable to their position or prospects. Children to be provided with clothing, maintenance, and education, and number to be increased as finances allow. Every subscriber of half a guinea or more a governor with one vote for each half-guinea annually subscribed at each ballot for election of children. Donors of five guineas or more in one payment, life governors with one vote for every donation of five guineas at each ballot. Every governor may nominate a child at each half-yearly election, and also has right of presentation to town school in succession according to date of subscription. Eligible child may be purchased into institution (when a vacancy occurs) on payment of 130 guineas, if child be between seven and nine years of age, or on payment of 115 guineas if child be between nine and twelve. Donor of 300 guineas may during life keep one child in institution. Donor of sum sufficient to purchase such an amount of 3*l.* per cent. Government stock as will produce an annual income of 25*l.* has privilege in perpetuity of placing one child in institution (subject to approval of council). Rector and churchwardens of united parishes of St. Anne and St. Agnes and St. John Zachary entitled to two votes at every ballot for election of children. Incumbents or proprietors of pulpits lent for sermons in aid of charity have two votes at each ballot, with two additional life votes if collection exceed 20 guineas. Preachers for charity, life governors with two votes at each ballot, together with two additional life votes if collection exceed 10 guineas; or instead of such additional life votes may receive votes at next following election for each guinea of collection exceeding ten. Bequests of 50*l.* or upwards entitle executors to privileges of life governors with two votes at each ballot after the rate of 50*l.* to each executor; preference being given to first-named executor, if bequest does not exceed 50*l.* Public bodies contributing entitled to two votes at each election for thirty years; privilege being vested in head of body. Parties paying donations may take at one election all votes to which donation entitles them. Children eligible between age of seven and twelve years only, upon nomination by a governor. No child unable to read to satisfaction of council admissible. No boy may stay after fourteen, or girl after fifteen, nor leave without express sanction of council. Town school to consist of 30 boys and 32 girls (Rules).

Government and Teachers.—Council of twenty governors, besides honorary officers (who are ex-officio members), chosen by governors at February general court; provide for internal management of institution; appoint matron, master, governess, and assistants.

State of Boys' School in Country Asylum. First Half of 1868.

Masters.—Head master, four assistants, and French master.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—185, amongst whom are sons of clergymen, officers in the army and navy, solicitors, &c. Three meals a day; nine monitors have supper also. Meat every day but Saturday. Cubical contents of bedrooms 464 feet per boy. 24 double, 138 single beds. Three lavatories; hot and cold water baths. Rise, 6 to 6½ a.m; retire, 8 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission expected to be able to write a little, read words of two syllables, do easy sums in addition and subtraction, and know multiplication table.

Classification based upon a boy's knowledge of Latin and mathematics. School course modified to suit boy's special aptitude. Chaplain attends school for an hour and a half one afternoon a week to give religious instruction. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from Prayer Book and reading by master of portion of Scripture.

Promotions at Midsummer and Christmas by examination mainly, some weight being given to marks for half-year's work.

Examination at Midsummer by Cambridge syndicate; at Christmas by head master with assistance of some members of council. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions and corporal punishment; latter publicly and by head master only.

ENDOWED PRIMARY and SECONDARY SCHOOL. (*Boys and Girls*)

Playground 3,777 square yards; gymnasium and swimming bath. Drilling taught and athletic sports encouraged. Boys not allowed to walk out unaccompanied by a master.

School at work 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school 33 hours in summer and 30 in winter per week. Playtime about 36 hours per week.

State of Girls' School in Country Asylum. First Half of 1868.

General Character.—French, arithmetic, history, geography, &c., leading subjects of instruction.

Teachers.—Governess, two assistants, and music mistres.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—108, amongst whom are daughters of clergymen, officers in the army and navy, &c. Three meals a day; monitresses have supper also. Meat every day but Saturday. Cubical contents of bedrooms 413 feet per pupil. 30 single and 40 double beds. Lavatory on ground floor with 19 separate basins and two large baths with hot and cold water. Lavatory on first floor with 15 basins, and accommodation for younger girls to be washed in their dormitory. Rise, 6 to 6½ a.m.; retire, 8 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Girls on admission must be able to read words of two syllables. Usually come from home teaching; those who come from school are the better prepared. Stay on an average five years.

School classified by group of subjects solely. Chaplain attends weekly for religious instruction. School work begins and ends with prayers and reading by mistress of portion of Scripture.

Promotions principally by examination, great weight being given to marks for half-year's work.

Examination twice a year; once by College of Preceptors and once by the council. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions and deprivation of half-holiday.

Playground 1,215 square yards. Callisthenics taught during winter months.

School-rooms warmed with open stoves; ventilated by windows and skylights. Seats, except those against wall, not provided with backs.

School at work about 41 weeks in the year. Pupils in school 33 hours in summer and 30 in winter per week. 33 hours in the week allowed for exercise.

Four sick wards with nurse's room at the top of the building divided for boys and girls.

School Instruction (Girls).

Subject.	Number of Girls learning each Subject.	
	Boarding School.	Day School.
Religious Knowledge	91	32
French	62	—
Arithmetic	91	32
History	62	26
Geography, English Grammar, Reading, Writing	91	32
Instrumental Music	24	—
Vocal Music	30	32
Drawing	44	26 (maps)
Needlework	91	32

For particulars of Town School, see Tabular Digest, p. 180.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

BLACKHEATH.

The Proprietary School.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1830.

Constitution.—Proprietors not incorporated; liability unlimited. Proprietary consisted originally of 100 shares of 20*l.* each, with power to committee to issue 100 more when increased accommodation should be needed; 50 of these issued some years ago; no proprietor may hold more than five shares. Property vested in four trustees chosen by proprietors. Proprietor may nominate one pupil in respect of each share he holds; nominee, unless his son or grandson, not admitted without previous consent of committee. If committee consider circumstances of school require it, they may grant nominations on payment of 10*l.* entrance fee; or in very peculiar circumstances remit entrance fee. Transferees of shares must have approval of committee. Nominees of legatees and representatives of deceased proprietors must in all cases have consent of committee for admission. At general meetings no proprietor may have more than one vote, except on questions of finance, when he has as many votes as shares* (rules and regulations).

Exhibitions.—Two of 50*l.* for three years, usually given annually. Candidates must have completed their eighteenth year and have spent three years in school and half of that time in sixth form. Three scholarships tenable for two years at school, one for classics, one for mathematics, and one in special department. Each pupil pays 10*s.* a term to exhibition and scholarship fund.

Objects.—To provide a course of education for youth. No pupil may enter until he has completed his eighth year, when he will be expected to have acquired some knowledge of reading, writing, and first three rules of arithmetic (rules and regulations).

* Summary of Treasurer's Account for year ending Midsummer A.D. 1867.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
Balance (General Fund)	22	7	1
„ (Reserve Fund)	68	7	7
„ (Exhibition Fund)	596	0	0
Tuition fees	5,195	0	0
Admission fees	340	0	0
Fines	16	0	0
Received (special prizes)	12	4	10
Dividends on stock (Capital Redemption Fund)†	19	17	9
Interest on deposit	31	14	4
Books supplied to pupils	708	5	11
Reserve Fund (interest on bonds, &c.	133	7	2
Exhibition Fund (payments by pupils)	259	15	0
	£ 7,402	19	8

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries (masters' and secretary's)	4,105	10	0
Books and two prizes	880	10	11
Stationery, &c.	202	18	1
Mathematical instruments, &c.	79	1	3
Examination papers, &c.	112	15	0
Rent, repairs, taxes, and insurance	281	13	2
Painting, &c.	133	17	10
Advanced (Paving Board)	33	15	0
Porter's wages, coal, gas, and sundries	273	13	10
Examination fees	57	15	0
Swords for presentation	10	0	0
Vote (athletic sports)	40	0	0
„ (3rd Kent Rifle Corps)	5	0	0
Purchase of 64*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* stock (Capital Redemption Fund)†	57	7	9
Scholarships	42	10	0
Exhibitions	300	0	0
Balance (General Fund)	29	2	1
„ (Reserve Fund)‡	201	14	9
„ (Exhibition Fund)	555	15	0
	£ 7,402	19	8

† By this fund the capital of 3,000*l.* will be redeemed at the expiration of the lease of the land on which the school stands.

‡ The Reserve Fund is invested in bonds and debentures to the value of 3,344*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in addition to the above balance.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Classics, mathematics, and such modern languages and other branches of science and general literature as may from time to time be introduced; with religious and moral instruction in conformity with principles of Church of England (rules and regulations). Course of education in special department comprises mathematics, English literature and composition, Latin, French, German, history, geography, principles of mechanics, and rudiments of physical science, chemistry, &c. with fortification and military drawing when required (prospectus).

Government and Masters.—Committee, consisting of president, vice-president, treasurer, and twelve other proprietors (four of whom retire annually, but are re-eligible) chosen by proprietors. Must be members of Church of England (rules and regulations).

Masters engaged by Committee; term's notice on either side to be given in case of separation. Head master must be a clergyman. Head and second masters must be graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. Neither may serve any church on week days or undertake any other employment. May send their own sons to school free of expense. No master may take private pupils unconnected with school (rules and regulations).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical and mathematical, with modern languages and English literature.

Masters.—Sixteen. Salaries fixed by committee. Head master, Rev. John Kempthorne, M.A., late fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Second master, Rev. W. H. Drew, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

Day Scholars.—Chiefly from distances under a mile; pay for general work 21*l.*

Boarders.—Terms 80 guineas in principal's house; 70 in other houses. Number of scholars 260, about evenly divided between boarders and day scholars.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified in general department by classics chiefly. Mathematical divisions, parallel to groups of two or three classical forms, subdivided according to mathematical proficiency. At examinations separate orders in each class published—(1) result of examination in divinity, (2) classics, and (3) mathematics, and (4) by marks for term's work. Special work met by special department. Head Master, Rev. J. Morgan, LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin. Religious instruction in Greek testament, catechism, articles, Church history, &c., besides questioning in Scripture daily. School-work begins and ends with prayers selected from Prayer Book. Drawing and water colours taught to all who desire, besides geometrical drawing.

Seniority not taken into account in promotions unless marks for half-year's work and examination amount to a fair value.

Examination at Midsummer by four examiners appointed by committee; at Christmas by masters and (in modern languages) by independent examiners. Prizes given for proficiency in examination (classics, mathematics, divinity, natural science, modern languages); for composition (classical and English); for moral conduct.

Punishments; impositions, detention, bad marks and corporal punishment; last privately and by head master only.

Boarders and some day-boys (by their parents' wish) use portion of Blackheath as a playground for cricket and football chiefly. Sixth-form boys only allowed to walk out by themselves, neighbouring towns being avoided. Drilling and fencing taught. Music (vocal) has been added during the last two years.

Severally boys annually go to universities, Woolwich, &c.

School open 39 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in summer and 26 in winter per week. About half of lessons prepared out of school. Play-time, 18 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Not supplied.

Blackheath School.—Table B.—School Instruction.—General Department.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Sixth Form. Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Upper Fifth Form. Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Lower First Form.* Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1865.
				Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H. M.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	190	9	—	17	1	1¼	—	1¼	St. Paul's 1st Ep. to the Cor.; Barrett's Comp. to the New Test., 70 pages.	25	15½	1	1 30	—	1½	Burns' Church Hist., p. 123 to end; Art. XIV.-XXVIII. (Wilk. on Art.); Epp. to Philipp. and 1. Thessalonians.	15	10.4	1	1	—	1	Catechism, Collects, and Outlines of Sacred History.
Greek -	190	9	—	17	5	1	2	5	Ar., Aves; Thuc., iv., Hom., Od., i.	25	—	4	1 0	2	3	Hom. Il., ii.; Eur. Andromache.	—	—	5	½	3	2½	Matheson's Greek Accidence.
Latin - -	190	9	—	17	5	1	3	5	Cic. pro Sestio; Plauti Mil. Glor.	25	—	7	0 43	3	3	Hor., 4 Odes and a few Satires; Vrg., Æn., ix.; Livy, xxi. 1–25.	—	—	6	1	2	6	Kennedy's Latin Grammar and Kennedy's Latin Reader.
French -	190	9	—	17	1	2	1	—	Extracts of Vinet's Chrestomathie de l'Age Mûr; six first books of Voltaire's Henriade.	25	15½	2	0 45	—	—	Vinet's Chrest. de l'Age Mûr; four first books of Voltaire's Henriade.	15	9–11	4	¾	4	½	Composed of very young boys beg. Fr. Read much from De Fiva's Int. à la Langue Française. Learn also Verbs and Dial. from Perrin.
Arithmetic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	4	1	—	4	Colenso's Examp. in Arith., pt. i.

* All new boys who have not learned Greek are placed in this form.

Blackheath School.—Table B.—School Instruction.—General Department—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Sixth Form. Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Upper Fifth Form. Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Lower First Form.* Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1865.
Mathematics pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	H. —	—	H. —	Each boy works separately. The head boy has reached to the end of "Reciprocal Polars" in Salmon's Analytical Conic Sections. Besides this, he has read, with all the examples, Todhunter's Larger Algebra, Todhunter's Trigonom., Geometrical Conic Sections, and the greater part of Todhunter's Differ. Calculus.	—	Y. —	—	M. —	—	H. —	All work separately, as in the form above. The head boy has read the usual amount of Euclid, Geom. Conic Sections, Todhunter's Large Algebra to the Multinomial Theorem, and the whole of Todhunter's Trigonometry.				H.		H.	
History -	—	9	—	—	3	½	—	1½	Eng., Student's Hume, cc. 28–31; Rom., Liddell's, cc. 33–45; Greek, Smith's, cc. 2–13.†	25	—	3	20	—	3	Student's Hume, pp. 199–267; Smith's Greece, pp. 306–380; Liddell's Rome, pp. 131–219.	—	—	2	½	—	1	Miss Corner's England.

* All new boys who have not learned Greek are placed in this form.
† In the Sixth Form the History Lesson is conducted by Mr. Osiander (the French Master of the Special Department) in French.

Blackheath School.—Table B.—School Instruction.—General Department—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Sixth Form. Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Upper Fifth Form. Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Lower First Form.* Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1865.
Geography	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	II. —	Knowledge of any points of Geography occurring in Classical History Lessons.	—	—	—	M. —	—	H. —	- - -	—	—	3	H. ½	—	H. 1½	Cornwell's Geog.
Eng. Gram.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	1	½	1	½	Morell's Grammar.
English Literature.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dryden's Absalom and Ahit., pt. i.; Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar and King Lear; Spenser's Fairy Qn., book i. cant. iii., iv.; Southey's Curse of Kehama; Tennyson's Princess.†	25	—	3	20	—	1	Repetition of piece of poetry from Irish Nat. Soc.'s Selections, vol. ii. 20 lines per lesson.							
English Composition.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Occasionally Eng. Verse or Prose substituted for some other exercise. Themes written in some parts of the school every week.														
Writing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	3	1	—	3	
Drawing	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	Out of school hours, and optional, but no extra payment.	—	—	—	—	—	—	As in Sixth Form	—	—	—	—	—	—	As in Sixth.

* All new boys who have not learned Greek are placed in this form.

† These subjects were set by way of voluntary study, and an examination held on them.

Blackheath School.—Table B.—School Instruction.—Special Department.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Special Department. Division 1. Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Division 2. Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Division 4. Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.
						H. M.		H. M.			Y.		H. M.					Y.		H. M.			
Religious Knowledge	80	4	20	15½	1	1 0	—	—	Burton's Church History, pp. 1–120; Connexion of Old and New Testament,—Wheeler's Analysis.	25	14	30	1 0	—	—	Wheeler's Old Testament Analysis, pp. 129–251; Articles (Wilkinson) with Texts, I.–X.; Church Catechism.	16	13½	1	1 0			Class III. Wheeler's Analysis of N.T., pp. 20–70; Ch. Catechism and Texts on first portion.
Latin	—	—	—	—	4	1 0	—	—	Virgil's Æneid, Book X. Horace's Odes, II., III.; Arnold's Prose Introduction.	—	—	—	4 0	—	—	Virgil, Georgic IV., lines 280–412; C. Nepos, two biographies; Lat. Grammar.	—	—	4	—	2		Arnold's Ovid's F., pp. 48–52; Cæsar de Bel. Gal. IV. 9–20; Magister's Lat. Gram., pp. 1–48. Ellis' Ex. pp. 32–51.
French	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	Vinet, Chrestomathie, II. Vol.; Molière's l'Avare; Wanostrocht, Grammar; Contanseau, Guide to French Translations.	—	—	6	—	2	—	Contanseau, Poètes et Prosateurs Français; Wanostrocht Grammar; Gast, Select Fables of La Fontaine.	—	—	6	—	2		
German	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	Schlemil; Plate's Grammar; Hermann's Exercises.	—	—	4	—	2	—		—	—	4	—	2		
Arithmetic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fractions, Interest Stocks (Colenso).	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	4		1		Colenso's Arith. to end of V. Fractions.
Book-keeping	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	(Only those boys who require book-keeping)	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	—	—	—	9	1 0	—	—	Euclid, Book VI.; Todhunter's Large Algebra up to the Binomial Theorem, Trigonometry, Chapters I.–VIII.	—	—	—	1 0	—	—	Euclid, Book I., II., III.; Algebra to Exercise XXVI.; Todhunter's Small Book; all Arithmetic.	—	—	2				Todhunter's Algebra, Exercises 1–9.

Blackheath School.—Table B.—School Instruction.—Special Department—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Special Department. Division 1. Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Division 2. Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Division 4. Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1865.
Physics -						H. M.		H. M.	Physics and Chemistry in turn, by experiments and oral instruction, Gunot's Physics, Wilson's Chemistry.				H. M.		H. M.	Physics and Chemistry, as in first class.				H. M.			
Natural History.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2 0		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	2				
Chemistry -																							
History -	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2 0	Student's Hume, Stuart Period; Liddell's Rome, Book I., II.	—	—	—	4	—	—	Student's Hume, 1603–1688.	—	—	2				Student's Hume, George III.
Geography -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cornwell's Geography; The British Empire and its Colonies.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cornwell's Geography.	—	—	1				Clyde's Geogr. pp. 119–156.
English Grammar.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	1				Morell's English Grammar, p. 1–49.
English Literature.	—	—	—	—	4	0 30	—	—	Shakespeare, Tempest and Macbeth; Paradise Lost, I., II.; Trench's Past and Present; Craik's Eng. Lit., Chaucer to Milton; Marsh's Lectures, I.–XVI.; Weekly themes.	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	1		
English Composition.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	1		
Writing -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	3				
Drawing -	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	Out of school hours and optional; also mechanical and military drawing as required.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Drawing as in Division 1. Mechanical and Military Drawing as required.	—	—	3				

N.B.—The order of subjects in this department is frequently modified to meet the cases of pupils requiring special instruction for special objects.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

*An * denotes that the Pupil to whose name it is attached did not proceed direct from the School to the University or Examination, &c.*

Oxford :—

Acworth, Carr Glyn, Ch. Ch. Open Junior Studentship, and First Class Moderations. 1864. *Ackworth, Herbert S., Ch. Ch. Second Class Moderations. 1865. Anderson, Arthur, Balliol Coll. Third Class Classics in Moderations. 1865. Brandram, Thomas Peele, Oriel Coll. Eveleigh Classical Prize and Third Class Classics in Moderations. 1861. Courthope, William J., New Coll., Exhibition, First Class in Classics in Moderations. 1863.—Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize. 1864. Dale, Reginald Francis, Queen's Coll. Open Mathematical Scholarship. First Class in Mathematics and Second in Classics in Moderations. 1865. Donkin, Horatio Bryan, Queen's Coll. Open Classical Scholarship, 1863.—Second Class in Classics in Moderations. 1865. Elliott, Albert A., Queen's Coll. Open Exhibition (Eglesfield). 1864. Glehn, Ernest Greig Von, Ch. Ch. Fell Exhibition. 1865. Harding, Edward G., Wadham Coll. Hody Greek Exhibition. First Class in Classics, in Moderations. 1860.—Second Class in Classics and Fourth Class in Math. Final Examination. 1862. Harding, G. Thomas, Wadham Coll. Hody Hebrew Exhibition. 1863. Harding, John, Brasenose Coll. Open Mathematical Scholarship. 1861.—First Class in Mathematics in Moderations. 1862.—Second Class in Mathematics in Final Examination. 1864. Hutchings, Robert, Trinity Coll. Open Scholarship. 1865. Sketchley, Horatio Purvis, Oriel Coll. Ludwell Exhibition. 1863. Turner, Edward J., Wadham Coll. Goodridge Exhibition. First Class Classics and Third Mathematics in Moderations. 1861.—Second Class Classics and Fourth Mathematics at Final Examination. 1863.

Cambridge :—

Airy, Hubert. Scholarship Trin. Coll. and Prize for Lat. Alcaics. First Class Classical Tripos, and Junior Optime. Yeats Prize for Regularity of Conduct, Trin. Coll. 1861. *Bidder, George,[1] Trin. Col. Seventh Wrangler. 1858. *Blackwell, John W., Emman. Coll. Senior Optime. 1857. Dale, Cecil C. M., Jesus Coll. Open Mathematical Scholarship. Bracketed First in Second Class Classical Tripos. 1865. Dalton, Cornelius Neale, Trin. Coll. Scholarship. Second Class, Classical Tripos. 1865. Dalton, John Neale, Clare Coll. Open Scholarship. Third Class, Classical Tripos. 1863.—Scholfield Prize. Crosse (Theological) Prize. 1864. Davies, Charles Butler, Trin. Coll. Open Minor Scholarship. London University Exhibition. Competitive Sizarship. Foundation Scholarship. 1863.—Wrangler and First Class Classical Tripos. 1864. Eyre, J. R., Clare Coll. Open Minor Scholarship. 1864. *Fish, John C., Caius Coll. Senior Optime. 1856. Fisher, F. L., Jesus Coll. Open Classical Scholarship. Second Class Classical Tripos. 1865. *Harrison, Francis Lupton, Caius Coll. First Class in Moral Sciences Tripos. 1856. Lewis, John William, Caius Coll. Scholarship. 1861.—Second Class Classical Tripos. 1865. Lys, F. G., St. John's Coll. Junior Optime. 1858.—Second Class Theological Tripos. 1859. Maddock, Henry E., Clare Coll. Open Scholarship. 1863.—Additional Scholarship 1865. Mansell, James, Caius Coll. Scholarship. Senior Optime. 1858. Mitchell, C. T., Caius Coll. Open Mathematical Scholarship. Fourth Wrangler. 1865. *Neale, John Mason, Trin. Coll. Seatonian Prize. In 1856, 1857, 1858 two, 1859, 1860, 1862, and 1863. *Poynder, Clement, Caius Coll. Junior Optime. 1859. Synge, Francis, Trinity Coll. Scholarship. Second Class Classical Tripos. 1859. Whiting, James Edward, Caius Coll. Wrangler. 1857.

[1] This pupil was only two years and a half at the B. P. School,

*Bowen, Charles, Balliol College, Oxford; and *Bowen, Edward, Trinity College:

Received a not inconsiderable part of their education at the Blackheath Proprietary School. The former was Scholar at Balliol in 1853, Hertford University Scholar in 1855, First-Class in Moderations in 1856, Ireland University Scholar in 1857, and First-Class in Literis Humanioribus in 1858[1]; the latter was Bell's University Scholar in 1855, Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1856; several Times Prizeman, Fourth of the First Class of the Classical Tripos[2] 1858.

Military, Civil, &c. :—

Alexander, James W. Passed third on the List Competitive Examination for Engineers to Public Works. 1865. Barton, Hugh Massey. Passed First in Exam. for admission to Sandhurst. 1862.—Passed Final Examination, and gained Commission without purchase. 1863. Barton, Robert Johnstone. Naval Cadetship on Exam. for Appointment to H.M.S. "Britannia." 1862. *Blaxland, George. Passed Examination for Admission to Sandhurst. 1863.—Moral Conduct Prize. Passed Tenth in Final Examination, and gained Commission without purchase. 1864. Burnett, Charles. Passed Fifth in Examination for admission to Sandhurst. First of his year in Mathematics. 1860.—Prizeman in Mathematics and in Geology. Passed Third in Final Exam., and gained Commission without purchase. 1861. Cherry, G. W. Naval Cadetship on Exam. for appointment to H.M.S. "Britannia." 1864. Cooper, Henry. Passed Examination for admission to Sandhurst. 1864.—Prize for Fortification and for Military History. Passed Final Examination, and gained Commission without purchase. 1865. Courtney, David Charles. Passed Third in Examination for admission to Woolwich. 1863. Dale, George. Passed Competitive Examination for Civil Service in India. 1861. Dawes, Charles. Naval Cadetship on Exam. for appointment to H.M.S. "Britannia." 1863. Gardener, A. L. Gained appointment under Government by Competitive Examination. 1862. Gardener, C. H. Passed Examination for admission to Sandhurst. 1858.—Passed tenth in final Examination, and gained Commission without purchase. 1859. Hereford, George. Gained Appointment under Government by Competitive Examination. 1862. Hunter, W. F. First Class in Matriculation Examination, Univ. Lond. 1858.—Prize of 20*l.* at St. Thomas's Hospital for Classics and Mathematics, and again for Modern Languages and History. *Hutchinson, J. B. Passed Examination for admission to Sandhurst. Lloyd, Cecil. Passed fifth in Examination for admission to Sandhurst. 1862.—Passed third in Final Examination and gained Commission without purchase. 1863. Lloyd, Ernest. Passed Examination for admission to Woolwich. 1858.—Passed Final Examination, and gained Commission in Royal Engineers. Lloyd, Francis. Passed Examination for admission to Woolwich. Macleane, Thomas. Passed Examination for admission to Sandhurst. 1862.—Passed Fifth in the Final Examination, and gained Commission without purchase. 1863. Manley, William George Nicholas, M.D., Royal Artillery. Victoria Cross in New Zealand. 1864. Martyr, Thomas Richard. Passed Examination for admission to Sandhurst. 1864. Maude, Francis C., Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Artillery. Victoria Cross in India under Major-General Havelock in 1857. Penney, John W. W. Scholarship at University College, Durham. 1857. Plunkett, G. T. Passed Examination for admission to Woolwich. 1861.—Passed the Final Examination and gained Commission in Royal Engineers. 1862. Pym, Samuel. Passed Examination for admission to Woolwich. 1858.—Prize for History. 1860. Rivaz, C. M. Passed Fifth in

[1] Prize for Arnold Historical Essay in 1859.
[2] Carus Greek Testament Prize in 1856, Burney Prize in 1858, and Fellowship at Trinity College.

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

Examination for Civil Service in India. 1863.—Passed Fifth in the Final Examination for same service. 1864. *Russell, B. H. Passed Examination for admission to Woolwich. 1863. Sedgwick, W. Passed Fourth in Examination for admission to Addiscombe. 1860.—Gained a Commission in the Royal Engineers. 1862. Simpson, M. Archibald, Trin. Coll., Dublin. Sanscrit Prize. Second Prize for Arabic. 1864. Sims, Alfred R. Naval Cadetship on Exam. for appointment to H.M.S. "Britannia." 1863. *Smirke, Alfred. Naval Cadetship on Exam. for appointment to H.M.S. "Britannia." 1863. Streeten, Charles Paget. Naval Cadetship on Exam. for appointment to H.M.S. "Britannia." 1863. Tonnochy, M.S. Competitive Student Interpretership for China, being First amongst the successful Candidates. 1862. *Turner, A. H. Passed Examination for admission to Woolwich. 1862. Verschoyle, H. L., Trin. Coll., Dublin. Mathematical Honours at Trinity College, Dublin. 1863. *Whatley, Robert Hugh. Passed Examination for admission to Woolwich. 1861.—Passed Final Examination, and gained Commission in Royal Engineers. 1863. Wilkinson, Frank H. Passed Examination for Civil Service in India. 1863. Willoughby, Robert. Passed Examination for admission to Sandhurst. 1863.—Passed Final Examination and gained Commission without purchase. 1864. Wilson, Arthur. Scholarship at Trinity College, Dublin. 1857.—Senior Moderator, or Gold Medallist, being second on the List in Classics; Senior Moderator, or Gold Medallist, being first on the List in History, Political Science, and English Literature. 1858. Wilson, Edward H. Passed Examination for admission to Sandhurst. 1864. Wilson, Robert Henry. Passed Examination for Civil Service in India. 1861.

CAMDEN TOWN.

NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1850, by Rev. T. Dale, formerly vicar of St. Pancras.

Constitution.—Conducted under general superintendence of clergy of St. Pancras. Building belongs to Marquess Camden, by whom it was leased to a lady from whom lease was purchased by head master. On establishment of school it was arranged that head master's stipend should be surplus of receipts after payment of expenses, he submitting accounts, when called upon, to vicar.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Education of respectable middle classes.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Greek, Latin, French, German, geography, history, mathematics, reading, writing, spelling, &c.

Government and Masters.—Clergy of St. Pancras might desire a certain thing to be done, or alteration to be made; if their views were not concurred in by masters, clergy would withdraw their countenance, and institution would collapse.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—17. Head master D.D., F.R.A.S. Emoluments of masters range from 100*l.* to 600*l.*; latter sum partly derived from profits on boarders. Three masters keep boarding houses.

Day Scholars.—About 380, from a circuit of two miles. No lessons on Sunday.

Boarders.—About 20. Four meals a day. Rise 7½ a.m., retire 9 p.m. No authority required for keeping a boarding house; private families offering accommodation on their own account.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and spell.

School variously classified according to subject. School course modified to suit special cases. Scripture daily read and explained; catechism and articles twice a week. School work begins and ends with prayers and collects selected from Prayer Book.

Promotions by average place in class, and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination once a year by graduates selected by head master. Prizes given.

Punishments: corporal, only in extreme cases, and detention; former publicly. All cases of corporal punishment reported to head master.

Playground a quarter of an acre. Drilling taught to boys whose parents wish it.

On average of last five years about two boys annually have gone to some university.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 29 hours in the week; all lessons learnt out of school.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c., OF PARENTS.

Not supplied.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Not supplied.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the school (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) One, scholarship at Oxford.
Two „ „ Cambridge.
One, exhibition „ Oxford.
„ scholarship „ King's College.
„ „ „ University of London.
„ „ „ Guy's Hospital.
„ fellowship „ Cambridge.
Two, second class, mathematics, Final School, Oxford.
One, first class, mathematics, Moderations, Oxford.
„ Civil Service of India.
Seven, first class, Oxford Local Examinations, senior, A.A.
Nine „ „ „ junior.
Several Civil Service in England.
One, former pupil, senior wrangler, Cambridge.

CLAPTON.

ST. JOHN'S FOUNDATION SCHOOL.

FOR THE FREE EDUCATION, WITH BOARD AND LODGING, OF THE SONS OF POOR CLERGYMEN.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1852; removed to its present site Midsummer 1859.

Constitution.—Subscribers of one guinea and donors of five guineas governors. Governors entitled to vote in proportion of two votes for each guinea annual and one vote for each five guinea life subscription. Donors entitled only to vote at election next following payment of their donation. Clergymen allowing charity to be advocated in their churches entitled to one vote at all elections for each five guineas collected by such means as long as they continue incumbents of church at which collection was made. Payment of a bequest of 50*l.* entitles first-named executor to a life vote at each election; if bequest exceeds 100*l.* all executors entitled to like privilege. Any governor or other person may, by resolution of special general meeting duly convened for that purpose, and for cause appearing to such meeting sufficient, be removed from office and be deprived of all title to vote at any election or to nominate any boy, and shall thereupon cease to have any interest in institution. Contributors of 150 guineas in one sum entitled to a presentation immediately or so soon as state of institution will permit. Contributors of 500 guineas in one sum for life entitled always to have one boy on foundation, first presentation being immediate or so soon as state of institution will permit. No person entitled to vote for or nominate any boy may receive any consideration for his vote or nomination, and all votes and nominations so given or made shall be void if committee so declare. Any governor so offending liable as regards his rights as governor to be dealt with as governors at special general meeting may think fit. No person being a governor by virtue of subscription only entitled to vote at any meeting while his subscription is in arrear. Rules may be altered at any special general meeting duly convened for purpose (rules).

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—To educate and maintain gratuitously, and in manner suitable to their condition in life, sons of poor clergymen resident in England, Wales, or Ireland. Such children alone eligible. Sons of clergymen actually engaged in parochial or scholastic work proper objects, but other cases may be admitted on list of applicants at discretion of committee. No boy may be placed on list of candidates unless first approved of by committee after due inquiry into circumstances of his case. Candidates must be able to read, write, and cipher, must have completed their ninth and not their eleventh year on day of election. Votes polled by unsuccessful candidates carried to their credit at next elections. Boys elected subjected to such medical and other examination as committee think fit, and may be suspended or refused if in opinion of committee result of such examination render such suspension or refusal desirable. Boys may not remain after 16 without special permission of committee (rules).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—Managed by committee of 24 governors; three a quorum; have power to appoint and remove head master and all other officers, except visitor, and to make and alter bye-laws. Four members of committee retire annually but are re-eligible. Four-fifths of members present at any special general meeting of committee may remove any member thereof (rules).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Three resident, besides French, drawing, and drilling masters. All resident masters graduates. Emoluments: head master, 322*l.* 10*s.* per annum, with house accommodation and maintenance for himself and family; second master, 120*l.*; third master, 100*l.* (both have house accommodation and board); drilling master, 16*l.*; French, 52*l.*; drawing, 52*l.* per annum.

Day Scholars.—None on the foundation.

Boarders.—63. Three meals a day; boys above 15 years have four. Meat once. Cubical contents of bedrooms, 375 feet per boy. Rise 6¾ a.m.; retire 9 to 9½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read, write, and cipher to the satisfaction of the Committee, or of such persons as they may appoint.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit cases of boys who show a very marked aptitude for special studies or are intended for certain lines of life. Committee make provision for religious instruction. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from Liturgy.

Promotions by examination, regard being had to half-year's marks also.

Examination at Christmas and Easter by masters; at Midsummer by examiners appointed by committee. Prizes given at Midsummer.

Punishments: lines, detention, and corporal punishment; last privately (in presence of two assistant masters) and by head master only.

Playground about 8 acres. Boys not allowed to go beyond school precincts without a written pass from a master. Drilling and sword exercise taught as part of system.

On average of last seven years about two boys have gone to other schools.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 31 hours in the week, besides time for preparation. Playtime about 30 hours per week.

BALANCE SHEET OF ST. JOHN'S FOUNDATION SCHOOL, 1867.

Dr.

RECEIPTS.

1867.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 1.	Balance	- - -	- - -	293 2 1
	Annual Subscriptions from former Supporters	1536 2 5		
	" " " 114 new "	193 14 0		
			1729 16 5	
	Life Subscriptions and Donations from former Supporters	640 12 6		
	" " from 173 new Supporters	1307 13 0		
			1948 5 6	
				3678 1 11
	"Presentation Fee"		- -	157 10 0
	Collection after Sermon at—			
	Whitehall Chapel (exclusive of Subscriptions)		17 12 0	
	St. Anne's, Wandsworth " "		22 11 7	
	Christ's Church, Lancaster Gate " "		104 16 11	
	Trinity Church, Lee " "		21 10 5	
				166 10 11
	Dividends on Stock		- -	375 0 0
	Legacy of the late Rev. R. Edmonds		261 7 2	
	" " Miss Anne Latham		90 0 0	
				351 7 2
				£5021 12 1
December 31.	To Balance		- -	301 4 1

(*For Payments, see next page.*)

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.
NEW THREE PER CENT. STOCK, IN TRUSTEES' NAMES	10,000 0 0
INDIA FIVE	2,000 0 0

BUILDING FUND.

Dr.

1867.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 1.	Balance		21 0 0
	Donations (including transfer from General Account)	392 10 0	
	"Gift of Site at Leatherhead"	2500 0 0	
	Interest, per General Account	24 9 0	
			2916 19 0
			£2937 19 0

Cr.

	Payment for new Site	2500 0 0
	Interest on ditto	24 9 0
December 31.	Balance	413 10 0
		£2937 19 0

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

Balance Sheet—*continued.*

PAYMENTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cr. £ s. d.
Clapton House (School)—			
Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance, &c.	288 3 11		
Less Rent of Land let off	37 10 0		
		250 13 11	
Salaries—Masters, &c.	702 10 0		
Servants' Wages	114 3 0		
		816 13 0	
Meat (13,434 lbs.) and Fish £6 0*s.* 5*d.*	482 16 5		
Bread (5,503 qtns.) and Flour	207 10 1		
Groceries	220 17 0		
Milk (2,804 quarts)	49 8 8		
Greengroceries £28 0*s.* 3*d.* Gardeners' Wages, &c. £65 12*s.* 9*d.*	93 13 0		
Beer (1,674 gallons)	83 9 8		
Board of Household during holidays (thirteen weeks)	84 10 0		
Washing	157 18 1		
		1380 2 11	
Church Sittings	41 5 0		
Medical attendance, Medicine, Nurses, &c.	69 15 4		
School Books, Stationery, &c.	70 1 10		
Prizes (two years, 1866–7)	16 1 0		
Furniture, Bedding, Linen, &c.	48 19 6		
Repairs	95 17 5		
Firing	67 10 10		
Gas Rate	29 15 0		
Water Rate	13 15 6		
Earthenware £4 15*s.* 11*d.* Hardware £6 11*s.* 6*d.*	11 7 5		
Postage and Advertising	5 17 5		
Clock winding, &c.	2 1 0		
		472 7 3	
		2919 17 1	
Less received from Head Master for Private Pupils		10 19 0	
		2908 18 1	
Extraordinary Expenses—			
Special Repairs	328 16 0		
Cost of replacing Boys' Clothes, &c., stolen	16 17 8		
		345 13 8	
			3254 11 9
Office—			
Rent, Salaries, &c.	396 15 2		
Printing £78 13*s.* 9*d.* Stationery £21 7*s.* 10*d.*	100 1 7		
Postages £51 7*s.* 5*d.* Advertising £12 3*s.* 0*d.*	63 10 5		
Power of Attorney	1 1 6		
Sundries, Travelling Expenses—Collecting, &c. &c.	7 3 1		
		568 11 9	
*Expenses of Anniversary Dinner	155 11 6		
Less Tickets sold	49 7 0		
		106 4 6	
			674 16 3
			3929 8 0
Annual Subscription (twice paid) returned			1 1 0
Invested in purchase of £500 India 5 per Cent. Stock			545 0 0
Building Fund Account (hitherto included in General Account) transferred			210 0 0
Ditto Interest on Purchase of new Site, from date of Agreement to completion of Title			24 9 0
Architect's cost on Repairs at Clapton House (since returned by Mr. Good)			10 10 0
			4720 8 0
December 31. Balance—London Joint Stock Bank	220 7 9		
Sir S. Scott, Bart., & Co.	60 16 4		
		281 4 1	
In Matron's hands		20 0 0	
			301 4 1
			£5021 12 1

* *The result of the Dinner, after paying all Expenses, was* 1,753*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

List of the Sixty-three Boys on the Foundation, January 1868,

With Particulars of the Father's Condition at the Time of the Boy's Election.

No. on Register.	Father's Appointment.	Diocese.	Annual Income.	Number of Children.	Date of Boy's Election.	Date of leaving the Institution.	No. on Register.
185	Incumbent	St. David's	130 0 0	6	June 17, 1862	Feb. 14, 1868	185
202	Curate	Worcester	100 0 0	6	Nov. 18, 1862	April 2, 1868	202
183	Chaplain	Winchester	200 0 0	9	Nov. 19, 1861	April 25, 1868	183
203	Chaplain	Gloucester and Bristol	150 0 0	5	Nov. 18, 1862	May 11, 1868	203
193	Chaplain	Llandaff	208 0 0	6	June 17, 1862	Sept. 2, 1868	193
200	Incumbent	Ely	124 0 0	7	Nov. 18, 1862	Oct. 14, 1868	200
198	Vicar	Exeter	281 10 0	6	June 16, 1863	Dec. 7, 1868	198
210	Curate	Llandaff	90 0 0	5	Nov. 17, 1863	Mar. 15, 1869	210
208	Vicar	Lichfield	122 10 0	4	Ditto.	June 9, 1869	208
212	Incumbent	London	279 0 0	12	June 16, 1863	June 13, 1869	212
207	Curate	Rochester	100 0 0	7	Nov. 17, 1863	June 27, 1869	207
220	Incumbent	York	230 0 0	8	June 21, 1864	Oct. 28, 1869	220
206	Curate	York	120 0 0	5	Nov. 18, 1862	Nov. 8, 1869	206
214	Vicar	Norwich	195 4 6	10	June 16, 1863	Dec. 4, 1869	214
218	Curate	Norwich	120 0 0	4	Nov. 17, 1863	Dec. 22, 1869	218
245	Unemployed	Chichester	No income.	6	Admitted by purchase. *Vide* Rule 8.	Jan. 27, 1870	245
230	Curate	Clogher	110 0 0	6	Nov. 15, 1864	Feb. 15, 1870	230
213	Rector	York	151 0 0	6	Admitted upon presentation by Ven. Archdeacon Bentinck. *Vide* Rule 8.	Feb. 20, 1870	213
227	Curate	Rochester	248 0 0	6	Nov. 15, 1864	Mar. 9, 1870	227
223	Curate	Bath and Wells	220 0 0	10	Nov. 17, 1863	Mar. 30, 1870	223
222	Curate	Rochester	120 0 0	4	June 21, 1864	June 3, 1870	222
224	Incumbent	Exeter	340 0 0	8	Ditto.	July 28, 1870	224
233	Incumbent	Ripon	196 0 0	12	June 20, 1865	Aug. 3, 1870	233
229	Chaplain	Oxford	75 0 0	5	Nov. 15, 1864	Aug. 7, 1870	229

List of the Sixty-three Boys on the Foundation, January 1868—*cont.*

No. on Register.	Father's Appointment.	Diocese.	Annual Income.	Number of Children.	Date of Boy's Election.	Date of leaving the Institution.	No. on Register.
226	Curate	Exeter	80 0 0	4	June 21, 1864	Nov. 9, 1870	226
240	Imbecile	Ripon	Dependent on friends.	4	Nov. 15, 1864	Nov. 15, 1870	240
231	Curate	York	145 0 0	5	June 21, 1864	Dec. 4, 1870	231
228	Curate	Lincoln	120 0 0	6	Nov. 15, 1864	Dec. 15, 1870	228
235	Incumbent	St. David's	248 0 0	6	June 20, 1865	Oct. 15, 1870	225
254	Curate	Rochester	100 0 0	6	Nov. 21, 1865	Jan. 18, 1871	254
236	Curate	Worcester	150 0 0	5	June 20, 1865	Jan. 24, 1871	236
258	Incumbent	Ripon	220 0 0	6	Nov. 21, 1865	April 20, 1871	258
238	Incumbent	Lichfield	310 0 0	5	Ditto.	May 18, 1871	238
243	Rector	Llandaff	240 0 0	10	June 19, 1866	July 1, 1871	243
242	Incumbent	Durham	200 0 0	7	Ditto.	Sept. 4, 1871	242
241	Vicar	Peterborough	300 0 0	9	June 20, 1865	Sept. 5, 1871	241
251	Curate	Ripon	230 0 0	5	Nov. 21, 1865	Nov. 20, 1871	251
268	Vicar	Bath and Wells	157 0 0	6	June 19, 1866	Jan. 7, 1872	268
250	Curate	Oxford	222 0 0	5	Ditto.	Jan. 8, 1872	250
262	Vicar	Ely	150 0 0	8	Nov. 20, 1866	Jan. 25, 1872	262
267	Vicar	St. David's	124 0 0	13	Ditto.	Feb. 16, 1872	267
255	Incumbent	York	310 0 0	5	Admitted by purchase. *Vide* Rule 8.	Feb. 24, 1872	255
253	Incumbent	Carlisle	160 0 0	3	Admitted by purchase. *Vide* Rule 8.	Mar. 16, 1872	253
249	Curate	Oxford	186 0 0	6	June 20, 1865	Mar. 24, 1872	249
264	Curate	Winchester	150 0 0	6	Nov. 20, 1866	April 24, 1872	264
*277	Curate	St. David's	90 0 0	5	Admitted by purchase. *Vide* Rule 8.	April 26, 1872	*277
*256	Curate	Lincoln	120 0 0	3	June 18, 1867	June 18, 1872	*256
270	Vicar	Salisbury	264 0 0	11	Nov. 20, 1866	June 20, 1872	270
282	Curate	London	100 0 0	9	Ditto.		

261	Rector	Bath and Wells	290 0 0	5	Admitted by purchase. *Vide* Rule 8.	Aug. 14, 1872	261
*265	Incumbent	Ripon	135 0 0	3	June 18, 1867	Aug. 18, 1872	*265
269	Vicar	St. David's	150 0 0	12	Nov. 20, 1866	Sept. 6, 1872	269
260	Incumbent	Gloucester and Bristol	155 0 0	8	June 19, 1866	Nov. 21, 1872	260
*276	Curate	York	170 0 0	3	Nov. 19, 1867	Dec. 18, 1872	*276
*297	Incumbent	Winchester	310 0 0	11	Ditto.	Feb. 6, 1873	*297
*274	Vicar	Rochester	245 0 0	11	Ditto.	Feb. 25, 1873	*274
*278	Incumbent	Llandaff	256 0 0	9	June 18, 1867	Mar. 31, 1873	*278
*284	Chaplain	Ripon	225 0 0	6	Nov. 19, 1867	July 23, 1873	*284
*272	Curate	Lincoln	120 0 0	3	June 18, 1867	July 26, 1873	*272
273	Curate	Winchester	140 0 0	6	Nov. 20, 1866	Aug. 7, 1873	273
279	Rector	Exeter	302 0 0	7	Ditto.	Aug. 11, 1873	279
275	Curate	Ely	212 0 0	8	June 18, 1867	Nov. 8, 1873	*275
*288	Curate	Norwich	130 0 0	7	Nov. 19, 1867	Dec. 7, 1873	*288

The Incomes as above stated are, in most cases, subject to various deductions on account of rent, rates, taxes, and in some instances other heavy claims.
The cases marked thus * have been admitted in 1867.

For Table B, see next page.

Table C.—Distinctions.

List of Distinctions gained within the last ten years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Robert William Bowyer gained an exhibition, 1860, in Rochester Cathedral School.

Frederick M. Ashley passed first in examination for a clerkship in the General Post Office.

CLAPTON.—ST. JOHN'S FOUNDATION SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
						M.		H. M.					M.		H. M.			Y. M.		H.		H. M.	
Religious Knowledge.	62	3	8	15	48	40	6	3 20	RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS.	12	14	48	40	6	3 0	GREEK.	15	11 3	46	4	4	3 0	RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.
Greek	60	5	—	—	—	—	—	7 20	2 Kings, i.–xv.; Sinclair's Liturgy, St. Mark, xi. to end.	—	—	—	—	—	6 40	Xen. Anab. iv. 1-3; Arnold's Greek Exercises, 45-59; Kennedy's Greek Gram. (Accid.)	—	—	—	—	—	1 20	Genesis, i.–xvi., with dates to 1491; Sinclair's Catechism to Lord's Prayer.
Latin	62	5	—	—	—	—	—	7 20		—	—	—	—	—	6 40		—	—	—	—	—	5 0	
French	47	3	—	—	—	—	—	2 40	GREEK.	—	—	—	—	—	2 40	LATIN.							LATIN.
Arithmetic	62	2	—	—	—	—	—	8 0	Lucian's Dialogues, i.–xvi.; Wilkins' Gk. Prose; Kennedy's Gk. Gram., Accidence to Prepositions.	—	—	—	—	—	8 40	Bradley's Latin Exer., pp. 50–74; Kennedy's Gk. Gram., Accid.; Cæs. B. 9, i. 1–29.	—	—	—	—	—	7 20	Kennedy's Primer, pp. 1–33.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	31	1																					ARITHMETIC.
History	62	3	—	—	—	—	—	0 40	LATIN. Cicero, Catiline' i.; Hor. Od. i.; Kennedy's Lat. Gram. (Syntax); Bradley's Lat. Exer., pp. 100–128.	—	—	—	—	—	0 40	N.B.—The other subjects in this class were the same as in the First Class.	—	—	—	—	—	2 0	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, part i. pp. 1–34.
Geography	62	3	—	—	—	—	—	0 40		—	—	—	—	—	0 40		—	—	—	—	—	1 20	ENGLISH HISTORY.
English Grammar.	62	3																					Wm. I. to Hen. II., Mrs. Markham.
English Literature.	62	3																					GEOGRAPHY.
English Composition.	62	3	—	—	—	—	—	0 40	FRENCH. Gasc's 2nd French Book, Exercises 29–42; Lamartine, Vie de Nelson, pp. 70–130.	—	—	—	—	—	1 20	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	1 20	The British Isles.
Reading	62	3	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	2 40	Twell's Selections from Eng. Poets.
Writing	48	2	—	—	—	—	—	0 40	HISTORY. Roman, from fall of Carthage to death of Jugurtha.	—	—	—	—	—	0 40	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	2 40	
Music	62	2	—	—	—	—	—	1 20		—	—	—	—	—	1 20	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	1 20	
Drawing	62	4	—	—	—	—	—	2 0		—	—	—	—	—	2 0	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	2 0	
Drilling	62	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	GEOGRAPHY. Italy and British India.	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	

EATON SQUARE.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

(IN UNION WITH KING'S COLLEGE.)

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1830.

Constitution.—120 proprietors not incorporated; liability unlimited; have privilege of nominating pupils and appoint committee.

Exhibitions.—None. It is proposed to appropriate any surplus income for the foundation of scholarships.

Objects.—Instruction given adapted to qualify pupils for universities, learned and scientific professions, army, navy, civil service, and commercial pursuits; pupils admitted on nomination of committee or of proprietors at terms varying from 12 to 15 guineas per annum, including instruction in French (prospectus).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, classics, mathematics, French, and religious instruction in conformity with principles of Established Church; German, drawing, and fortification, also drilling, at moderate extra fees (prospectus).

Government and Masters.—School managed by a committee of proprietors; masters appointed and dismissed by proprietors.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Classical, with considerable admixture of scientific and modern subjects.

Masters.—Four, besides modern languages, drawing masters, &c. Head master clergyman, B. Sc. London and M.A. Cambridge; second master clergyman, M.A. Cambridge. Salaries, head master 300*l.* to 400*l.*, second master 175*l.*, third 160*l.*, fourth 50*l.*

Day Scholars.—69, seven-tenths between 10 and 14 years of age, sons of professional men chiefly; from within a radius of a mile and a half chiefly; pay for general work, under 10, 12*l.* 12*s.*, above 14, 15*l.* 15*s.*; drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.*; German, 2*l.* 2*s.*; drilling, 1*l.* 1*s.* School closed on Sunday.

Boarders.—Four, all in second master's house. Terms 42*l.* Washing, 4*l.* 4*s.* School fees as day boys.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write correctly easy verses from Scripture and know multiplication table.

School classified separately for classics and English, for mathematics and natural science, and for French. Greek not compulsory. When a boy reaches two upper classes attention paid to his intended career. Monday morning devoted to religious instruction. Brief prayers or collects from Prayer Book with special form in use at King's College and chapter of the Bible read every morning.

Promotions by marks and examination; seniority has influence only in cases of great incongruity of age; separate for each group of subjects, except in promotions from lower to upper school.

Examination three times a year, partly by Oxford and Cambridge middle-class examiners, partly by Science and Art Department, partly by masters and others invited by head master. Special examiner once a year proposed to be engaged by committee. Prizes given by committee and others.

Punishments: remanded lessons; impositions; caning or even whipping for graver or repeated offences; suspension or expulsion. Corporal punishment either publicly or privately. Whipping and suspension by head master only.

Playground a very small gravel court. On half-holidays boys play at Battersea Park. No bounds prescribed.

Perhaps twentieth of boys who leave go to some university.

School open about 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours in summer and 26 in winter per week. Quarter of lessons prepared at home.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

First Half of year 1867.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School -	1	Independent Gentleman.	Boys lowest in School -	1	Guardian, Retired Colonel.
,, ,,	2	Widow Independnt.	,, ,,	2	Grocer.
,, ,,	3	Chief Govrmnt. Art Teacher, S.K.	,, ,,	3	Head Mercantile Clerk.
,, ,,	4	Dentist.	,, ,,	4	Chemist.
,, ,,	5	Gas Fitter.	,, ,,	5	Builder.
,, ,,	6	Professor in Oxford University.	,, ,,	6	Manager Charing Cross Hotel.
,, ,,	7	Chemist.	,, ,,	7	Lieut.-Col.
,, ,,	8	Widow Independnt.	,, ,,	8	Professor of French.
,, ,,	9	Surgeon.	,, ,,	9	Physician.
,, ,,	10	Widow Independnt.	,, ,,	10	Civil Engineer.

Almost all from within one mile of the school.

For Table B see opposite page.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the school (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) *Rev. A. V. Hadley, H.M.I.S. (deceased), Fellow, St. John's College, Cambridge, Senior Wrangler.

*Ed. Hadley, Esq., Fellow, Trinity College, Cambridge, 4th Wrangler.

Rev. J. R. Wilson, Scholar, Sidney College, Cambridge, 35th Wrangler.

W. Groves, Exhibitioner, St. John's College, Cambridge, 27th Wrangler.

G. Ekin, Scholar, Exeter College, Oxon.

Rev. J. M. Fuller, Fellow, St. John's College, Cambridge; Tyrwhitt and Crosse University Scholar.

Rev. T. Vines, Scholar, Corpus Christ College, Cambridge.

Rev. J. A. Boodle, 1st Class Theolog. Tripos. 2nd Class in Classics; Tutor, St. Columba's.

C. W. Dilke, Esq., LL.B., Scholar, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 1st in 1st Class Law Tripos

B. N. Earle, Esq., B.A., bracketed 1st in 1st Class of Natural Science, Tripos.

Since 1859, 50 boys sent up to the University Local Examinations, all of whom (with two exceptions) have passed, 29 in honours.

* These gentlemen were pupils at the school for a period of 10 years.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject per Term.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Sixth Form. Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Fifth Form. Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	First Form. Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
			s.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge, Reading Bible.	73	8	—	6	$16\frac{5}{6}$	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Bible Hist.; Liturgy; Articles; Evidences; Catechism.	15	$14\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Bible Hist.; Catechism; Evidences.	5	$11\frac{1}{5}$	4	$\frac{5}{12}$	—	$2\frac{3}{4}$	Bble. Hist.; Catechism; Bedford's Questions.
Greek - -	30	4	—	3	16	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Grammar; Apology; Phœnissæ.	7	$14\frac{2}{7}$	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Gram.; Greek Testament; Anabasis.							
Latin -	72	8	—	6	$16\frac{5}{6}$	6	$1\frac{1}{4}$	3	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Livy, Bk. vi.; Hor. Epis.; Juvenal; Arnold's Latin Prose Comp.; Original Comp.	14	$14\frac{1}{2}$	6	$1\frac{1}{4}$	3	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Livy; Hor. Odes; Cic. de Senect.	5	$11\frac{1}{5}$	6	$1\frac{1}{8}$	4 2 trns.	$6\frac{3}{4}$	Accidence; Stoddart's Delectus.
French -	73	4	—	12	$15\frac{3}{4}$	2 2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	Grammar; Convers.; Dict.; Translation, Re-translation.	18	14	2 2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	Gram.; Conversation; Translation; Re-translation.	16	$10\frac{7}{8}$	2	1	1	2	Verbs; Bossut's Phraseology; Ahn's 1st French Reader.
German -	3	2	14	1	17	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Germ. Fables; Gram. Exercises and Convrs.	2	13	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Grammatical Exercises and Conversation.							
Arithmetic -	73	8	—	8	$16\frac{3}{8}$	2	1	2	2	Colenso's Miscell. Examples; each pupil works separately.	10	$14\frac{3}{4}$	3	1	2	3	Colenso; Barn. Smith; each pupil works separately.	2	$9\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{7}{8}$	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Tables; multiplication and easy rules.
Book-keeping	27	2	—	14	$14\frac{1}{7}$	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	Oral and miscellaneous	16	$13\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	Oral and miscellaneous.							
Mensuration and Surveying.	19	2	—	8	$16\frac{3}{8}$	1	1	—	1	Oral and miscellaneous	10	$14\frac{3}{4}$	1	1	—	1	Oral and miscellaneous.							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	45	4	—	8	$16\frac{3}{8}$	6	$\frac{5}{6}$	—	5	Trig.; Logar.; Mech.; Geom.; Alg.	10	$14\frac{3}{4}$	5	$\frac{5}{8}$	—	4	Geometry; Algebra.							

Eaton Square.—St. Peter's Collegiate School.—Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject per Term.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Sixth Form. Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Fifth Form. Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	First Form. Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
			s.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Physics* -	19	2	—	8	16 3/6	1	1/2	—	1/2	Heat; Electricity; Elem. Experiments.	10	14 3/4	1	1/2	—	1/2	Heat; Electricity Elem. Experiments.							
Natural History.	6	1	Private study according to head master's guidance.																					
Chemistry* -	19	2	—	8	16 3/6	1	1/2	—	1/2	Non-metals; Elem. Experiments.	10	14 3/4	1	1/2	—	1/2	Non-metals; Elem. Experiments.							
History, Roman and Greek, included in 2 and 3.	73	8	—	6	16 5/6	1	3/4	—	3/4	Stuart Period.	15	14 3/4	1	3/4	—	3/4	Stuart Period - -	5	11 1/6	3	1/4	—	3/4	Brewer's Eng. Hist.
Geography -	73	8	—	6	16 5/6	2	5/6	—	1 1/2	Physical and Political of Great Britain and Dependencies.	15	14 3/4	2	5/6	—	1 1/2	Physical and Political of Great Britain and Dependencies.	5	11 1/6	1	1/2	—	1/2	Sullivan's Small Geog.
English Grammar.	73	8	—	6	16 3/6	1	3/4	—	3/4	Definitions; Graml. Analysis.	15	14 3/4	1	3/4	—	3/4	Definitions; Graml. Analysis.	5	11 1/6	5	1/4	—	1 1/4	Spelling.
English Literature.	{6 / 8	1 / 1}	—	6	16 3/6	1	1/2	—	1/2	Julius Cæsar and other Plays.														
English Composition.	45	4	—	6	16 3/6	1	1/2	—	1/2	Various Extempore Exercises.	15	14 3/4	1	1/2	—	1/2	Various Extempore Exercises.	5	11 1/6	—	—	1	3/4	Writing a letter weekly.
Reading -	73	8	—	6	Occurs frequently in course of other lessons.						15	Occurs frequently in course of other lessons.						5	11 1/6	1	3/4	—	3/4	Reading Testament or other works.
Writing -	66	7	—	6	ditto					ditto	15	14 3/4	1	1/2	—	1/2	- - - -	5	11 1/6	2	1	—	2	Darnell's copy books.
Drawing -	12	1	28	12	13	2	1	—	2															
Other Subjects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	15	14 3/4	Same as for highest class.					A map to draw weekly.						

(A.) A weekly composition in English or Latin verse or prose, or in Greek or French prose, or a map or chart is required from each boy in Forms VI. and V.
(B.) * The upper school will have its chemistry and physics and animal physiology supplemented by experimental lectures out of school hours.
(C.) Those who do not learn Greek have to prepare extra English lessons, viz., grammar, recitation and chronology.
(D.) Every boy has to produce [illegible]

GOWER STREET.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL.

Establishment.—Established January 1832 as a branch of University College, which was founded in 1826 as the University of London, and incorporated under its present name by Royal Charter 28th November 1836.

Constitution.—The school is the property of the "members" of University College. "Members" are of two kinds, "proprietors" or persons holding a 100*l.* share, and "donors" of 50*l.* The members vote at general meetings and elect the "council." In case of the income in any year exceeding the expenditure, the members have no right to declare a dividend out of the surplus.

Exhibitions.—None to the Universities.

A sum of 2,000*l.* was left by the late Mr. Holloway for the payment of the school fees, &c. of boys in the school distinguished for their merit and needing pecuniary assistance for their education; such assistance to be granted for three terms, and renewable by the council at their pleasure for the like or a less number of terms, as often as they may think advisable, in reference to the state of the pupil's education and to the circumstances of his parents or friends.

The funds are sufficient to pay the school fees of four exhibitioners.

Objects and Instruction prescribed.—To further the objects of the college "by affording improved means of instruction to young persons preparing to enter the junior classes of the college."

The college was founded for "the general advancement of literature and science by affording to young men adequate opportunities for obtaining literary and scientific education at a moderate expense."

Government and Masters.—The council, elected out of the members of the College (at a general meeting) consists of the president, vice-president, treasurer, and not more than 24 nor less than 16 other members. They are the governors of the school. They appoint the head master and vice-master, the assistant masters on recommendation of the head master, and a permanent examiner. The head master has the rank and privileges of a professor of the college, and holds his office by the same tenure. To remove him would require the united action of the council and the senate, *i.e.* the whole body of professors. Expulsion of boys rests with the council. The head master, subject to control of the council, and the vice-master, subject to the authority of the council and head master, conduct and practically manage the studies and discipline of the school. The principal duties of the vice-master, exclusive of direct teaching, are to classify the boys, to preserve discipline, and to act in the place of the head master whenever he is absent.

No special qualifications required in masters, excepting the possession of proofs of fitness satisfactory to the council and the head master.

State of School in Session 1867–8.

There are two departments, upper and junior (the latter established in Sept. 1863 for boys between 7 and 9.)

Masters.—The total number of masters is 40. The ordinary work of the school, including only a small fraction of the German teaching, occupies 21 masters in the morning and 18 in the afternoon; 10 masters attend in the morning only, seven in the afternoon only. On Wednesday afternoon eight drawing masters attend; on Saturday afternoon four only. The classes of practical chemistry, senior theoretical chemistry, Hebrew, gymnastics, and an extra writing class, together with the bulk of the German classes, fall out of ordinary school hours.

As a rule the classical masters teach only classics, including, however, not unfrequently geography, history, and English. The mathematical masters, with very occasional exceptions, confine themselves to their own branch, including sometimes arithmetic. One French class and one German class are conducted by one of the classical masters, an Englishman. With this exception the French classes are conducted by Frenchmen, four in number; the German classes by Germans, three in number.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

The head master receives 15 per cent. of the gross receipts derived from school fees. These amounted in session 1866–7 to close upon 7,300*l.* The vice-master receives a fixed salary of 350*l.*, together with a capitation fee of 1*l.* per annum on each boy above the number of 300. The present number of boys (1868) is 375.

One half of the gross receipts from school fees is devoted to the payment of the vice-master and assistant masters. Two of the latter receive in addition a capitation fee of 10*s.* per head on all boys above 300.

Day Scholars.—375, of whom 22 are in lower school. Pay for general work, including ordinary stationery, in upper school 21*l.*, in lower school 18*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum; extras in upper school, Hebrew, 4*l.* 4*s.*; fencing, 3*l.* 3*s.*; gymnastics, 1*l.* 10*s.*

Out of the 400 boys who were in the school in the second and third terms of session 1866–7:		
The number of those living with their parents within the metropolitan postal circle was		349
viz. from District W.	106	
N.W.	101	
W.C.	65	
N.	53	
E.C.	7	
N.E.	6	
S.W.	5	
S.	5	
E.	1	
		349
There were living with their parents beyond the postal district, at distances up to 30 miles		7
Boarding with masters		20
Boarding in other than masters' houses		24
		400

In the upper school no boys were under 10 years of age, 117 between 10 and 14, 159 between 14 and 16, and 68 above 16.

In the lower school all were below 11 years of age.

Of the entire number 20 per cent. were Jews.

Boarders.—Twelve of the masters take boarders, but these are regarded with reference to the school in the light of day scholars, the council and head master exercising no authority over boarding houses, and the entire number of boarders is not large.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No examination of candidates for admission to junior department. Candidates for upper school need not possess any knowledge beyond reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic.

Boys variously classified according to subject. Any boy may drop Greek or even Latin; in latter case German is substituted. Occasionally boys allowed to discontinue certain subjects for the acquisition of which they seem specially disqualified. School partakes of unsectarian character of college, duty of moulding pupils' theological opinions being left to home influences. School work does not begin or end with prayers.

Promotions on recommendation of class master, who founds his judgment partly on general estimate of boy and partly on results of terminal examinations. Promotions and degradations take place not only at commencement of each session but whenever rendered expedient by individual cases.

Short examinations at end of first and second terms. General examination at close of session by masters under superintendence of Professor Malden, permanent examiner appointed by council. Rewards in the form of book prizes and "honourable mention" in printed prize list.

Usual punishment, detention; impositions less frequent; no corporal punishment. A monthly report of conduct, progress, &c. sent to parents.

Playground, of acre and a half, including gymnasium, close to school. Hours of recreation so aranged that juniors do not use playground at same time as boys of upper school. Three lessons a week, of about an hour each, in gymnastics. Drilling at present confined to junior school.

Under ordinary circumstances boys not allowed to remain in school beyond the age of 16 or 17; those boys whose education is continued beyond that age usually enter the classes of the College.

School open 40 weeks in the year. In upper school obligatory hours of attendance 27 in the week; in junior 22. Almost all lessons prepared at home.

The classes seldom contain more than about 25 boys, excepting those in which theoretical chemistry and experimental physics are taught.

Table A.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

Midsummer Term, 1868.

N.B.—The followng groups of ten are arranged in alphabetical order of names. In consequence of the mode of classification, no particular boy could be named as actually highest or lowest in the school.

Upper School.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent.
Boys at top of school in alphabetical order - 1	Widow Lady - -	London, W.
,, - - 2	M.D., F.R.S., &c. - -	N.W.
,, - - 3	Independent Minister -	S. nine miles.
,, - - 4	Independent Minister - -	N.W.,
,, - - 5	Gentleman - - -	N.
,, - - 6	Colonial Merchant - -	W.
,, - - 7	Newspaper Proprietor - -	W., but boards with master.
,, - - 8	Teacher of German - -	N.E.
,, - - 9	Physician - - -	W.
,, - - 10	Surgeon - - -	W.C.
Boys at bottom of school in alphabetical order - 1	Professor of French, LL.D. -	N.
,, - - 2	Army Agent - - -	N.W.
,, - - 3	Tea Merchant - - -	N.
,, - - 4	Skin Merchant - - -	W.C.
,, - - 5	Solicitor - - -	W.C.
,, - - 6	Bookseller - - -	N., eleven miles.
,, - - 7	Physician - - -	W.
,, - - 8	Timber Merchant - - -	W.C.
,, - - 9	Builder - - -	N.
,, - - 10	Independent Minister -	W.

Junior School.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent.
Boys at bottom of school in alphabetical order - 1	Physician - - -	London, W.C.
,, - - 2	Solicitor - - - -	W.C.
,, - - 3	Colonial Chief Justice -	W.C.
,, - - 4		
,, - - 5	Manchester Warehouseman	N.W.
,, - - 6	Correspondent to Foreign Newspaper.	W.C.
,, - - 7	Widow Lady - - -	N.W.
,, - - 8	Wine Merchant - - -	W.C.
,, - - 9	Wholesale Draper - -	N.W.
,, - - 10	Sculptor - - -	W.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL, LONDON.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—Third Term of Session 1866–7.

Subject.	Statistics of the whole School.		Statistics of First Class.			Work of Third or Midsummer Term.	Statistics of Lowest Class.			Work of Third or Midsummer Term.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which the Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Average Age at close of Session.		Number of Boys in the Class.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Average Age at close of Session.	
				H.	Y. M.			H.	Y. M.	
Greek	67	4	10	4½	16 5	Herod. lib. ix. chap. 1-45. Alcestis vv. 1-400. Wilkins' Exercises.	21	4½	15 3	(Second term of existence of class.) Greenwood's Grammar to end of verbs. Robson's Exercises, 1–10.
Latin	318	15	16	9	15 11	Horace, Odes, two books. Re-translations from Livy.	25	9	12 3	(First term of existence of class.) Robson's Exercises, 1–20, with corresponding portions of Key's Smaller Grammar.
French	344	21	16	3	16 2	Translation in Prose and Verse. Free Composition on Historical Subjects. Lectures on History of France, and on French Grammar. The class is usually conducted in French.	26	6	12 [illegible]9	(Second term of existence of class.) Merlet's Grammar, pp. 31–48, and Traducteur, pp. 21–31. Regular verbs.
German	114	6	25	2¼	15 3	Die Journalisten, Act 1 and half 2. Free translation from English into German.	24	2¼	14 10	(Second term of existence of class.) Wittich's Grammar, Elements. Translation from Wittich's German Tales.
Hebrew	9	1	9	1	14 8	Exodus, about five chapters, Kalisch's Grammar.				
Arithmetic	320	14	11	1½	16 4	Profit and Loss. Proportional Parts. Metric System. Colenso is used in some classes; some masters use no Text Book.	21	3	12 0	First four rules, simple and compound. Easy mental exercises in the same.
Book-keeping	49		24	1½	15 7	Text Book, that of the Irish National Schools, pp. 1–64.	25	1½	15 4	(First term of existence of class.) Sets 1-5 of text book.
Mathematics { Pure	177	11	10	6	15 10	Todhunter's Conics chap. 1–3, 5, 6, 9. Todhunter's Trigonometry chap. 1, 3–6, 10, 13–15. Todhunter's Euclid xi. 1–21, and about 150 deductions. Elements of Statics and Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Optics, with the construction and theory of the common machines and instruments. Instruction chiefly viva voce. Text Book, Galbraith and Haughton.	23	6	15 8	Euclid, Books 1, 2. Deductions to first book. Algebra to Simple Equations.
Mathematics { Applied	10	1	10	3	15 10					
Physics	69	2	17	1½	15 9	Light and Radiant Heat, and Elements of Acoustics. Instruction viva voce.	52	1½	15 4	Elements of Hydrostatics and Pneumatics. Determination of the Specific Gravity of Solids, Liquids, and Gases.
Chemistry, Theoretical	61	2	9	1½	16 0	Preparation and Properties of some of the most common metals and their compounds. Instruction viva voce.	52	1½	15 7	Preparation and Properties of some of the non-metallic elements. The compounds formed among themselves. Their relations by weight.

Subject.	Statistics of the whole School.		Statistics of First Class				Work of Third or Midsummer Term.	Statistics of Lowest Class.				Work of Third or Midsummer Term.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which the Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Average Age at close of Session.			Number of Boys in the Class.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Average Age at close of Session.		
				H.	Y.	M.			H.	Y.	M.	
Chemistry, Practical	15	1	15	2	15	7	Preparation by the Boys themselves of some of the non-metallic elements and their compounds. Testing for common Acids, single and mixed.					
History, English	237	8	19	1½	15	9	Student's Hume. Reigns of Charles II. and James II.	31	1½	11	11	Markham, to end of Henry VII. (work of Session.)
History, Grecian	44	3	13	1	15	11	Smith's Smaller History read during the Session.	15	1½	15	6	(Second term of existence of class.) Smith's Smaller History, from end of Persian Wars to Sicilian Expedition.
History, Roman	112	6	24	1	15	11	Liddell's History; chapters 46-63 during Session. Ancient Geography taken in conjunction.	20	1	14	0	Liddell, chapters 22-30.
Geography	263	11	17	1½	15	11	France, Egypt, South America. No text book used in this class. Elsewhere Hughes's Physical Geography, and Cornwell.	22	1½	12	1	Cornwell's Geography. France. Drawing of Maps from memory after National Society's Small Physical Atlas.
English (Grammar, Literature, Composition)	258	13	14	1½	15	9	History of English Literature up to A.D. 1689. No text book. Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.	15	1½	12	1	Allen's Select English Poetry. Dictation, Parsing, and Poems by heart.
Writing	236	8	21	1½	15	7	- - - - - - -	28	1½	12	1	
Drawing	169	9	5	4	15	7	Drawing from the Antique (subject, the Discobolus) and from Nature at choice. The competition for the Prize for Drawing from Nature is not confined to the Sixth Class.	19	(4 or 2)	11	8	Elementary Outline Drawing. This class includes a few boys from the junior school.
Geometrical Perspective.	51	2	17	1	15	6	Moore's Perspective is in use as text book, but the instruction is chiefly viva voce.	34	1	14	10	
Model Drawing	31	2	14	1	14	5		14	1	14	5	
Elementary Astronomy	16	1	16	1½	16	1	Outlines of Plane Astronomy, not involving Trigonometry. No text book.					
Social Science	25	1	25	1½	15	8	Exchange. No text book. (The boys are expected to read as a ground-work the "Phenomena of Industrial Life.")					
Gymnastics	40	3	7	3	15	5	- - - - - - -	11	2½	13	2	

N.B.—Religious Knowledge, Mensuration, Natural History, and Music are not taught.

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

SCHEME OF MORNING WORK.—MIDSUMMER TERM, 1868.

1. General Plan.

Divisions or* Sub-schools.	9.30–10.30.		10.30–11.30.	11.30–12.30.	
	M.W.F.	T.T.S.	Daily.	M.W.F.	T.T.S.
VI.	Mathematics.		6th Latin.	French.	6th, 5th *a*, 5th *b* } Lat. exercises.
V.	Mathematics.		5th Latin.	French.	
Upper IV.	Mathematics.		Up. 4th Latin.	French.	Up. 4th Lat. ex.
IV.	4th Latin.		Mathematics.	4th Latin ex.	French.
Lower IV.	Lr. 4th Latin.		Mathematics.	Lr. 4th Latin ex.	French.
Upper III.	Up. 3 Lat. ex.	French.	Up. 3rd Latin.	Mathematics.	
III.	English.	3rd Lat. ex.	French.	3rd Latin.	
Lower III.	Lr. 3rd Latin.		French.	Lr. 3rd Lat. ex.	English or Arithmetic.
Upper II.	French.	Up. 2 Lat. ex.	Up. 2nd Latin.	Mathematics.	
II. *a*.	French.		2nd *a* Latin.	English or Arithmetic.	2nd *a* Latin ex.
II. *b*.	French.		2nd *b* Latin.	English or Arithmetic.	2nd *b* Latin ex.
Lower II.	Lr. 2nd Latin.		French.	Lr. 2nd Lat. ex.	English or Arithmetic.
Upper I.	Up. 1st Latin.		French.	English or Arithmetic.	Up. 1st Latin ex.
I.	French.		1st Latin.	1st Latin ex.	English.
Lower I.	Lr. 1st Latin.		English.	French.	
Extra I.†	Extra 1st Latin.		Mathematics.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.
Non-Latin.†	German.		Mathematics.	English.	French.
	German.		French.	Mathematics.	
	English.	French.	French.	Arithmetic.	English.

* Latin is taken as the basis of arrangement for the morning classes.
† This class was formed for the accommodation of 11 Japanese boys.
‡ The entire number in this division does not exceed 20.

2. Subsidiary Plan.

—	9.30–10.30		10.30–11.30	11.30–12.30.	
	M.W.F.	T.T.S.	Daily.	M.W.F.	T.T.S.
Mathematics and extra Arithmetic.	6th Mathematics.		5th Mathemat.	4th *d* Mathematics.	
	Lr. 6th Mathematics.		4th *b* Mathem.	4th *e* Mathematics.	
	5th *a* Mathematics.		4th *c* Mathem.	—	Lr. 4th Algebra.
	4th *a* Mathematics.		—	Extra 3rd Arith.	Extra 2nd Arith.
French	3 *b* French.	3 *c* French.	4th *c* French.	6th French.	5th *b* French.
	3rd *e* French.		3rd *d* French.	5th *a* French.	4th *b* French.
	2nd *b* French.		2nd *a* French.	4th *a* French.	3rd *a* French.
	1st *a* French.		Lr. 2nd French.	Lower 1st French.	
	—		1st *b* French.	—	
Extra English	Ext. 3 Eng.		Ext. Lr. 1st Eng.	Extra 4th English.	Ext. 2nd *a* Eng.
	—		—	Extra 2nd *b* English.	Ext. 1st Eng.

The morning classes in English and Arithmetic are called "Extra" classes because they are attended by boys who receive instruction in the same subjects in the regular course of the afternoon work likewise.

Note.—The above Scheme may be read as follows:—

The VI., V., and Upper IV. Latin Divisions are at mathematics from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m. (General Plan). For mathematical instruction these divisions are broken up, the boys who constitute them being re-distributed into four classes, called the 6th, Lower 6th, 5th *a*, and 4th *a* (Subsidiary Plan). The same boys, again classified according to proficiency, form on M.W.F., third hour, three French classes, called the 6th, 5th *a*, and 4th *a* (see again Subsidiary Plan).

Scheme of Afternoon Work.—Midsummer Term, 1868.

Divisions or *Sub. schools.	Monday and Thursday.				Tuesday and Friday.			
	1.30–2.15.	2.15–3.0.	3.0–3.45.	3.45–4.30.	1.30–2.15.	2.15 3.0.	3.0–3.45	3.45–4.30.
VI.	6th Eng.	Applied Mathematics, senior class.	Experimental Physics, sen. class.	—	6th Geog.	6th Arith.	Applied Mathematics, senior class.	Chemistry sen. class.
Lr. VI.		Applied Mathematics, junior class.	Elementary Astronomy.	—			Applied Mathematics, junior class.	
Up. V.	Book-kpng., sen. class.	Experimental Physics, jun. class.	Social Science	—	Up. 5th Arith.	Up. 5th Eng.	Chemistry, jun. class.	
V. *a.*	5th *a* Geog.	5th *a* English.	5th *a* Arith.	—	5th *a* Eng. His.		5th *a* Grecian Hist.	
V. *b.*	5th *b* Arith.	5th *b* Grecian History.	5th *b* Geog.	—	5th English.	5th *b* Eng. His	Book-keeping jun. class.	
Up. IV.	Up. 4th Arith.	Up. 4th Writg.	Up. 4th Geog.	—	Up. 4th Arith.	Up. 4th Eng. Hist.	Up. 4th Eng.	
IV. *a.*	4th *a* Geog.	4th *a* Arith.	4th *a* Eng.	—	4th *a* Arith.	4th *a* Writing.	4th *a* English History.	
IV. *b.*	4th *b* Eng.	4th *b* English History.	4th *b* Arith.	—	4th *b* Writing.	4th *b* Geog.	4th *b* Arith.	
Up. III.	Up. 3rd Arith.	Up. 3rd Geog.	Up. 3rd Writg.	—	Up. 3rd Eng.	Up. 3rd Eng. Hist.	Up. 3rd Arith.	
III.	3rd Geog.	3rd Arith.	3rd English.	—	3rd Arith.	3rd Writng	3rd Eng Hist.	
II. *a.*	2nd *a* Eng. Hist.	2nd *a* Arith.	2nd *a* Geog.	—	2nd *a* Arith.		2nd *a* Eng.	
II. *b.*	2 Writing.	2nd *b* Eng. Hist.	2nd *b* Arith.	—	2nd *b* Geog.	2nd *b* Arith.	2nd *b* Eng.	
II. *c.*		2nd *c* Eng. Hist.	2nd *c* Arith.	—	2nd *c* Geog.	2nd *c* Arith.	2nd *c* Eng.	
I.	1 Writing.	1st Eng. Hist.	1st Arith.	—	1st Geog.	1st Arith.	1st Eng.	
Optional classes.	6th Greek.	Greek may be substituted in the above scheme for all classes above the Upper III. meeting at the same times.	These classes meet likewise on Wednesday afternoons.	6th German	6th Greek.	6th Greek.	These classes meet likewise on Wednesday afternoons.	5th German Up. 3rd German. 3rd *a* German.
	5th *a* Greek.			4th German	5th *a* Greek.	5th *a* Greek.		
	5th *b* Greek.			3rd *b* Grmn.	5th *b* Greek.	5th *b* Greek.		
	4th Greek.				4th Greek.	4th Greek.		

* Arithmetic is taken as the basis of arrangement for the afternoon classes.

Table C.—Distinctions. 1858–1867.

Oxford.—Fellowship at Exeter; 1st Cl. in Classics, Mod; 1st Cl. in Classics, Final Sch.; 4th Cl. Mathem.

Cambridge.—Fellowships at St. John's and Trin. Hall; Le Bas Prize; 8th Wrangler; 2d. Sen. Opt.; 1st Cl. Class. Trip.; 1st Mor. Sc.; 3 Schol. at Trin.; 1 Sidney, 1 Downing.

London Univ.—2 Fellowships; 11 Schol.; 9 Exhib.; 13 Medals; 7 Prizes; 138 Passes in Honours.

Univ. Coll. Lond.—10 Fellowships; 26 Schol.; 6 Exhib.; 30 Medals; 5 Essay Prizes; 168 Class Prizes. *King's Coll., Lond.*: 2 Associateships.

India.—5 C. S. Appointments; 1 Medical, 1 Forest Department Studentship.

Inns of Court—1 Entr. Studentship; 1 First Cl. Certif. of Honour.

Army.—3 Admissions to Woolwich; 1 Medical Commission.

Royal Academy.—3 Admissions; 3 Medals.

School of Mines.—1 Scholarship. *Inst. of Actuaries.*—First Certificate.

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS.

GRAY'S INN ROAD.

HOME AND COLONIAL SOCIETY'S MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1863.

Constitution.—School property of Home and Colonial School Society. Subscribers of one guinea governors. Income of school has hitherto exceeded expenditure. Surplus goes to Society.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—To establish for middle or rather lower middle class a good sound education.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Thoroughly good English education in which moral and religious teaching has its proper place. Instruction to certain classes in Latin and French.

Government and Masters.—Committee appoint and dismiss teachers, who have generally been brought up in Society's schools. Honorary secretary and chaplain manage school under discretion of committee.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed; Non-classical. French taught to 60 scholars; Latin to 13.

Masters.—Head superintendent (or master) three teachers and two pupil teachers. Superintendent's salary 100*l.* Second master's 100*l.* Mistress' 50*l.* Second mistress' 25*l.* Two pupil teachers 25*l.*

Day Scholars.—180, children of tradesmen; from distances up to two miles; pay for general work under 12, 2*l.* 8*s.*; above 12, 3*l.* French 1*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Scholars on admission must have an elementary knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

School classified separately for every group of subjects. Direct Scripture lessons four mornings in the week for three quarters of an hour. School connected with Evangelical portion of Church of England. School work begins and ends with prayers; various prayers used.

Promotions by examination at end of quarter.

Examination quarterly by chaplain and superintendent. No prizes.

Punishments: detention, and in extreme cases caning. All corporal punishments by head master or mistress only.

Girls' playground 1,179 feet square, boys' 324. Drilling taught by teachers.

School open 44 weeks in the year. Study 25 hours per week.

PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Scholars highest in School - 1	Managing Clerk.	Scholars lowest in School - 1	Brushmaker.
„ „ 2	Grocer.	„ „ 2	Butcher.
„ „ 3	Corndealer.	„ „ 3	Jeweller.
„ „ 4	Ship Joiner.	„ „ 4	Clerk.
„ „ 5	Solicitor's Clerk.	„ „ 5	Carpenter.
„ „ 6	Clerk.	„ „ 6	Blacksmith.
„ „ 7	Clerk.	„ „ 7	Warehouseman.
„ „ 8	Cowkeeper.	„ „ 8	Architect.
„ „ 9	Secretary.	„ „ 9	Architect.
„ „ 10	Clothier.	„ „ 10	Postman.

All from distances within one mile of the school.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

HACKNEY.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL.

(IN UNION WITH KING'S COLLEGE.)

Date of Establishment.—2 Nov. 1829; opened 2 Oct. 1830.

Constitution.—Proprietary consists of not more than 150 shares. No proprietor may hold more than three. Each proprietor (having already paid 15*l.* per share) to pay 5*l.* per share more to treasurer within 20 days after he shall be required by committee; in default to forfeit instalment already paid and be declared no longer a proprietor. Property vested in 12 trustees chosen by proprietors. Each proprietor may nominate one pupil for each share he holds; but no nominee, unless son, brother, grandson, or nephew of some proprietor, admissible without committee's consent. Proprietors not making any nomination to pay one guinea a share per annum, and committee may fill up vacant nomination. Such proprietors may resume their right to nominate on application to committee. Proprietors may, by paying down 10 guineas, escape all future liabilities under last rule. Proprietors paying 10 guineas per annum to have at all times right to nominate. No transfer to take place without consent of committee. Person to whom share is transferred to pay a fine to institution of one guinea. Proprietors may with consent of committee resign all their shares for benefit of proprietary, whereupon all fines due on same are cancelled. On questions of finance proprietors to have as many votes as shares; on all other questions but one vote (laws and regulations).

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Providing course of education for youth. No child admissible without a knowledge of reading, writing, and first two rules of arithmetic; or under eight years. Each pupil admitted (not being nominee of a proprietor) subject to an extra charge (not now exacted) of two guineas a year (laws and regulations).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Religious instruction in conformity with principles of Established Church, classical learning, modern languages, and such other branches of knowledge as may be advantageously introduced (laws and regulations).

Government and Masters.—President, vice-president, treasurer, and 12 proprietors (chosen at annual general meeting of proprietors) for committee of management. Rector (if a proprietor) *ex officio* member of committee. Appoint masters and assistants. May make provisional regulations (not inconsistent with constitution of school) to remain in force until next annual general meeting. No regulation altering constitution may be passed without consent of three-fourths of proprietors present at annual general meeting, or have force until confirmed by same proportion of subsequent general meeting to take place within 21 days after (laws and regulations).

Head and second master must be clergymen, graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. Such of masters as committee determine may take boarders. No master may be a proprietor; but head, second, and third master may place their children in school free of charge (laws and regulations).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Four. Head master M.A.

Day Scholars.— Sons of upper middle class (excluding resident tradesmen); from distances up to a mile and a half; pay for general work, 14 guineas under 12, 16 guineas above. Music and drawing one guinea each; drilling 6*s.*

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission reading, writing, and elementary rithmetic desired, but not insisted on.

School classified according to proficiency in classics mainly. School course odified to suit special cases. Whole of Monday morning given to religious nstruction. School-work begins and ends with special prayers selected from 'rayer Book by late head master.

Promotions by marks and examination combined; and separate for every roup of subjects.

Examination quarterly by head master once a year by Archdeacon of Bath; ppointed by committee. Prizes given at June examination.

Punishments: impositions, detention on half-holidays, and occasionally aning; last publicly and by head master only.

Playground (including school buildings) one acre; besides cricket field of wo, half a mile off. A master usually present at games.

School open 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week; bout half of lessons prepared in school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Underwriter (Lloyd's).	Boys lowest in School - 1	Clergyman.
„ „ 2	No father.	„ „ 2	Clergyman.
„ „ 3	Underwriter.	„ „ 3	Lawyer.
„ „ 4	Corn Exchange.	„ „ 4	Wholesale Dealer.
„ „ 5	Solicitor.	„ „ 5	War Office.
„ „ 6	M.D.	„ „ 6	Merchant.
„ „ 7	Goldsmith.	„ „ 7	Surveyor of H.M. Customs.
„ „ 8	Goldsmith.	„ „ 8	Ship and Insurance Broker.
„ „ 9	Wholesale Confectioner.	„ „ 9	Colonial Broker.
„ „ 10	Merchant.	„ „ 10	Cement Works.

Chiefly from within 10 minutes' walk of the school. A few from a distance of 2 miles.

Hackney. Church of England School.—Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
					Y.							Y.									H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	all	3	—	14	15	1	—	—	—	Bevan's Scripture Questions; Greek Testament; Bible and Prayer Book.	4	14	1	—	—	—	Bevan's Scripture Questions; Greek Test.; Bible and Prayer Book.	25	11½	1	2	—	2	Faith and Duty; Bible and Prayer Book.
Greek - -	14	4	—	2	16	4*	—	5	—	Arnold's Homer; Wordsworth's Sophocles; Wordsworth's Greek Grammar; Arnold's Greek Ex.	6	15	4*	—	5	—	Arnold's Latin Ex.; Ed. 6, Latin Gram.; Arnold's Virgil; Anthon's Cicero; Bland's Verse Book.	15	11½	5	2	5	—	Edw. 6th Latin Gram., Henry's First Book, and Jacbo's Latin Reader.
Latin - -	all	6	—	2	16	—	—	5	—	Ed. 6th, Latin Grammar; Arnold's Virgil; Arnold's Ex.; Anthon's Horace and Cicero; Bland's Verses.	6	15	—	—	5	—	Wordsworth's Greek Grammar; Arnold's Greek Exercises; Arnold's Grecian Antiquities; Xenophon's Anabasis; McMichael and Arnold's Homer.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
French - -	„	6	—	2	16	3	—	—	—	Voltaire's Pierre le Grand; Cherpillow's Book of Versions and De Roussillon's Gram.	6	15	3	—	—	—	Havel's Household French.	15	11½	4	1	4	—	Hall's French Course and the elements of French Grammar.
German - -	23	4	—	4	16	3	—	—	—	Schiller's Wallenstein, and Tiark's German Grammar.	6	15	3	—	—	—	Foque's Undine; Tiark's Grammar and Exercises.	10	11½	3	1	3	—	Tiark's Grammar and Reader; Eulenstein's Grammar.
Arithmetic -	all	6	—	10	15	3	—	—	—	Colenso's Algebra and Arithmetic; Todhunter's Algebra; Cornwell and Fitch's Arithmetic.	6	15	3	—	—	—	Colenso's Arithmetic and Algebra.	15	11½	4	1	—	—	Colenso's Arithmetic.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
					Y.														Y.		H.			
Book-keeping	28	3	—	8	15	1	—	—	—	Chambers's Course of Book-keeping by single and double entry.	6	14	1	—	—	—	Chambers's Course -							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	17	3	—	7	15	2	—	—	—	Simson's Euclid by Blakelock.	8	14	3	—	—	—	Simson's Euclid.							
History - -	all	3	—	17	15	1	—	—	—	Dr. Smith's Roman and Greek History; Ince and Gilbert's Outlines of English History.	17	15	1	—	—	—	Dr. Smith's Greece and Rome; Ince and Gilbert's Outlines of English History.	15	11½	3	1	—	—	Ince and Gilbert's Outlines of English History.
Geography -	„	3	—	17	15	1	—	—	—	Cornwell's Geography	17	15	1	—	—	—	Cornwell's Geography	15	11½	3	1	—	—	Cornwell's Geography.
English Grammar.	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cornwell's English Grammar.	17	15	1	—	—	—	Cornwell's English Grammar.	15	11½	3	1	—	—	Cornwell's English Grammar.
English Composition.	„																							
Reading -	small boys.																							
Writing -	all	6	—	2	16	3																		
Music - -	25	1	—	—	13	2	—	—	—	Hullah's Elementary Course and the Works of the Great Masters—Handel, Mendelssohn, &c.	30	14	2	—	—	—	The same as highest class.	—	—	—	—	—	—	The same as higher class.
Drawing - -	11	1	—	—	14	2																		
Drilling - -	34	1	—	—	—	2																		

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of Distinctions gained within the last Ten Years by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Samuel Pulley.
Head of the examination for naval cadets.

W. M. Tidy.
Graduated in honours, London University. Passed (No. 17) Indian Civil Service, and also passed final examination (No. 20). M.A., Oxford, 1864.

T. M. Tidy.
Divinity Scholarship, King's College, London. 4th in classics, 1863, Oxford.

C. H. Harbord.
Scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1858.

W. Beek.
Passed Addiscombe examination for cadetship. Madras Infantry.

J. E. Blaxland.
Examination for Naval Cadets, No. 18. Christmas 1860.

E. H. Seccombe.
Matriculated London University, Midsummer 1862 (1st class). First M.B. (with prize), 1864.

W. A. Blaxland.
Passed Incorporated Law Society, 1863.

H. B. Walker.
Matriculated (1st class) London University, 1864.

One Oxford Middle Class Examination, 1st class (with prizes).
Four Do. do. 2nd do.

HAVERSTOCK HILL.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL (BOYS AND GIRLS), MAITLAND PARK.

Date of Establishment.—10 May 1758, in a small house at Hoxton, removed to City Road A. D. 1773; to present site A. D. 1847; incorporated by Act of Parliament A. D. 1848; and enlarged A.D. 1860.

Constitution.—President, vice-presidents, treasurer, and governors incorporated, with power to take forty acres of land, and invest on mortgage (Act of Parliament A.D. 1848). Subscribers of 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum have right of voting at elections of children only; annual subscribers of 1*l.* 1*s.* are governors. Contribution of 5*l.* 5*s.* in one year constitutes a life subscriber, of 10*l.* 10*s.* in one year a life governor. Contribution of 750 guineas entitles donor and his or her successors to a presentation in perpetuity; of 250 guineas entitles donor to privilege of having one child placed in institution during life. With consent of general committee, any person contributing 120 guineas has privilege of placing one child in institution between seven and nine years of age; or on payment of 100 guineas if child be above nine and under 11. At elections of children subscribers have one vote, governors two, or in proportion to amount contributed. New subscribers and governors may have double votes for current election, thereby foregoing votes at second election. Ministers preaching and collecting 10 guineas for charity become life governors with additional votes for any subsequent similar services. Corporations, firms, societies, religious or public bodies contributing 10 guineas entitled at each half-yearly election to two votes for 21 years. Congregations may take out votes for election next succeeding collection, in proportion of two votes for every guinea collected. An executor or trustee paying a bequest of 50*l.* is entitled to one life vote; where the sum exceeds 100*l.*, each of the executors has one life vote; where the sum amounts to 200*l.* and upwards, each of the executors has two life votes for every 100*l.* bequeathed. General courts held in January and July each year; seven governors a quorum. No general court may dispose of more than 500*l.* of funds without sanction of subsequent court convened for that purpose. Special general courts may be convened by committee on requisition of 14 governors of a year's standing. All the accounts are open to the inspection of governors. All governors can visit the school without an order, and have the right to give an order to any person to visit (general byelaws).

Exhibitions.—None. Children placed out at proper age, if favourable opportunities occur, either as apprentices or servants, at discretion of general committee. Each boy on leaving receives a Bible, deal box, 2*l.* and suitable outfit. In special cases, at discretion of general committee, 5*l.* may be paid instead of outfit. Children leaving at 14 years, and producing satisfactory testimonials from their master of good behaviour during preceding year, receive from committee for first and second year 5*s.*, the third 7*s.* 6*d.*, fourth 10*s.*, fifth 12*s.* 6*d.*, sixth 15*s.* and seventh 1*l.* 1*s.* Children leaving at 15 receive for six years only, viz., 5*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.*, 12*s.* 6*d.*, 15*s.*, 21*s.*; those leaving at 16, for five years only, viz., 5*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 12*s.* 6*d.*, 12*s.* 6*d.*, 15*s.*, 21*s.* (rules and regulations).

Objects.—Poor children not under seven years of age nor exceeding eleven; strictest regard being had to such as are most necessitous, especially orphans.

---

* PROPERTY of CORPORATION consists of (See Auditor's Report, 1868)—

£	s.	d.	
480	19	2	New 3 per cent. annuities; } For school prizes.
50	0	0	Great Western Railway; }
773	13	8	Bank stock life presentations;
1,157	0	0	Consolidated Stock L. & N. W. Railway, a donation;
			Estates known as "Maitland Park" and "City Road" estates and
			2½ shares in Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS.

Such children provided with food, clothes, lodging and every necessary, until fourteen years of age or longer at discretion of general committee. For good conduct and for house work girls remain until 15; for special good conduct, until 16 (general constitution A.D. 1758). Every candidate must be nominated by a governor who may not nominate more than one at one election. Every child brought for admission must be already provided with a suitable change of linen. No paupers or children publicly convicted admitted. Every child must produce certificates, of parents marriage, birth, and freedom from scrofulous disease, &c. (byelaws).

Subjects of Instruction Prescribed.—Principles and duties of christian religion as contained in Holy Scripture, reading and writing as far as may be necessary for any future station in life. Children to be used to such work as may be convenient and suitable, and to statedly attend public worship in some congregation of Protestant Dissenters (general constitution, 1758). Instruction now given in Scripture, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, history, geography, English grammar, drawing, vocal music, and elementary science; for girls, needlework and household duties also.

Government.—General committee consists of 24 governors chosen at annual general court, three fourths being re-eligible. President, vice-presidents, treasurer, and honorary medical officers ex-officio members. Five a quorum, have power to determine number of children to be elected at every half-yearly court, admit children elected, purchase contract for provisions, make rules, regulate duties of all sub-committees, keep buildings properly repaired, appoint and dismiss every paid officer, and allow all necessary expenses. Manage property. Two thirds (not being less than 12) may expel any child for misbehaviour, notice first being giving to nominating proprietor (byelaws).

State of Boys' School in Second Half Year of 1867.

General Character.—Non-classical.

Masters.—Head master, four assistants, one pupil-teacher, and two monitors, all resident. Head master's salary 250*l.*, with coals and gas.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—260. Three meals a day. Meat once. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 770 feet per boy. Rise 6 a.m. retire 8 p.m.

Instruction. Discipline, &c.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly and other subjects subordinately. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Direct Bible teaching daily. No catechism of any denomination is admitted in the religious teaching. Family prayers morning and evening, with singing and Bible reading. No set form of prayer used. On Sundays some of the boys attend a non-conformist chapel on the estate of the corporation, morning and afternoon. Others attend a special service in the Institution, conducted by clergymen and others.

Promotions by examination in reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic.

Examination quarterly by head master and annually by examiners appointed by house and education committees. Prizes of books given; medals and money rewards for good conduct.

Punishments; tasks, detention, and moral discipline. Corporal punishment only allowed in extreme cases, and then by direction of the Board of General Committee only.

Playground 2½ square roods [to which three quarters of an acre lately added]. Master always present at games. Boys walk out together under charge of masters. Drilling taught.

A good library is available for the children of both schools.

School open 48 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week, 24 being devoted to direct teaching and examination and six to private work under a master's supervision. Playtime 15 hours in the week.

State of Girls' School in 1865.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—101 (in 1868, 131), boarded and lodged in the school. Three meals a day. Meat once. Cubical contents of bedrooms 860 feet per girl. Separate bed for each. Rise at 6 a.m., retire at 8 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge prescribed as necessary on admission.

Examinations quarterly by head mistress; annually, by examiners specially appointed, in reading, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, Scripture, &c.

Prizes of books given in each class for each subject of the annual examination; also medals and gifts in money for good conduct.

Punishment by tasks and detention. Monitors assist in maintaining discipline.

The library is available for use of the girls, and a playground adjoins the school.

NEEDLEWORK done by the Girls from January 1st, 1867, to January 1st, 1868.

IN THE SCHOOL.		IN THE MATRON'S DEPARTMENT.	
Stockings mended	15,562 pairs.	Sheets, counterpanes, &c. made	996
Articles of clothing made	1,521 pieces.	Articles of clothing made	2,070
Ditto repaired	11,593 „	Articles of clothing mended	6,224
Cloaks made	126 „	Other articles mended	3,535
Bonnets trimmed	146 „		12,825
Frocks made	179 „		29,127
Total	29,127	Total	41,952

It is thus seen that in the two departments the articles made and mended amount to 41,952.

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

HOLBORN.

WESTERN METROPOLITAN JEWISH SCHOOL,

26, RED LION SQUARE.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1845.

Constitution.—Supported by subscriptions. Income never sufficient to defray annual expenditure; deficiency met by a dinner festival.

Objects.—Education of artisan class of Jewish community.

Government and Masters.—Teachers selected by committee chosen by subscribers.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical.

Masters.—Two, besides Hebrew teacher for three hours daily. Head master's salary, 105*l.* a year, and a grant based upon amount received under regulations of Committee of Council on Education as capitation grant; this sum generally 15*l.* per annum. Second master's salary, 60*l.* Hebrew teacher's salary, 60*l.*

Day Scholars.—49, about four-sevenths between 10 and 14 years of age children of petty dealers of equivalent social status to Christian artisan class; from an average distance of half a mile; pay for general school work, 1*l.* 2*s.* Drawing and drilling, 3*s.* 8*d.* each.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Pupils not required to know anything on admission.

School classified separately for Hebrew and arithmetic. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Religious instruction forms part Hebrew teacher's duties. School work does not begin or end with prayers.

Promotions by periodical examination.

Examination annually by Her Majesty's inspector; periodically by teachers and committee. Prizes given by board of management annually.

Usual punishment, work in playtime or after hours. Corporal punishment not allowed by board of management.

Playground 66 feet by 24. Drilling and gymnastics taught.

School open about 46 weeks in the year. Pupils in school 33 hours in the week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Dealer.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Clothesman.
,, ,, 2	Clerk.	,, ,, 2	Clothesman.
,, ,, 3	Cabman.	,, ,, 3	Dealer.
,, ,, 4	Clothesman.	,, ,, 4	Fishmonger.
,, ,, 5	Segar Maker.	,, ,, 5	Dealer.
,, ,, 6	Stone Mason.	,, ,, 6	Shoemaker.
,, ,, 7	Fruit Seller.	,, ,, 7	Dealer.
,, ,, 8	Clothesman.	,, ,, 8	Tobacconist.
,, ,, 9	Clothesman.	,, ,, 9	Dealer.
,, ,, 10	Cabman.	,, ,, 10	Tinman.

Chiefly within half a mile of the school.

Holborn.—Western Metropolitan Jewish School.—Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.										Y.		H.		H	
Religious Knowledge	60	4	—	8	12	5	1	1	5	Hebrew Bible and Prayer Book; translate Pentateuch; Hebrew Grammar.	12	10½	5	1	1	5	Same as 1st class, but treated more simply.	40	7½	5	1	1	5	Catechism; Scripture History; reading from Hebrew Primer
Arithmetic	60	6	—	6	12½																			
Book-keeping	6	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	Mensuratn.; Decimals	—	—	—	—	—	—	Numeration tables	12	7½	4	1	—	4	
Mensuration & Surveying.	8	1	—	8	12½	1	1	—	1	De Morgan's Arith.							Mental Arithmetic.							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	8	1	—	8	12½	1	1	—	1	Euclid, 1 and 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	30	8	2	1	—	2	Object Lesson.
Physics	30	1																						
Natural Hist.	30	1		30	11	1	1	—	1															
Chemistry	30	1																						
History	40	2								Ince's Outlines.														
Geography	40	2		10	12	2	½	—	1	Anderson's Geography														
English Gram.	40	2								Allen and Cornwell's.														
English Lit.	10	1																						
English Comp.	10	1		10	12	1	1	—	1	Shorter's Shakespeare.														
Reading	60	7	—	10	12	1	1	—	1	Standard books	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	8	7½	4	1	—	4	Standard books.
Writing	60	2	—	20	12	3	1	—	3	Darnell's copy books	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	40	9	4	1	—	4	Darnell's copy books.
Music	30	1	—	30	10½	1	¾	—	¾	Various	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	4	1	—	4	
Drawing	60	1	3/8 per ann.	60	10	2	1	—	2	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	4	1	—	4	

PRIETARY, SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

ISLINGTON.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, BARNSBURY STREET.

(IN UNION WITH KING'S COLLEGE.)

Date of Establishment.—16 Feb. 1830.

Constitution.—Proprietors not incorporated; liability unlimited. Proprietary consists of 100 shares of 15*l.* each; no proprietor may hold more than two. Money paid in purchase of shares to be applied in purchase or hiring of premises, and surplus (if any) after payment of salaries and defraying expenses to be appropriated to establishment of fund for rewards, exhibitions at Oxford or Cambridge, or to such other purposes of institution as directors see fit; no proprietor being at any time entitled to claim any share of surplus. Property vested in 10 proprietors as trustees. Every proprietor may nominate one scholar in respect of each of his shares, and, with approbation of directors, additional scholars being his sons. If a proprietor fail to nominate for three months, directors may fill vacancy, and with consent of three fourths of their number, present at any board meeting confirmed at next annual meeting of proprietors, forfeit share of any proprietor making three such defaults successively. Directors may nominate additional scholars on payment of 2*l.* 2*s.* admission fee for each, or if more than one from same family, 1*l.* 1*s.* for each after the first. If it appear to satisfaction of a general meeting that a proprietor has received directly or indirectly any recompense for a presentation, his share is forfeited and nominee dismissed. Proprietor responsible under penalty of forfeiture of his share for sums due by his nominee. Transferees of share must be approved of by directors. Representatives of deceased proprietors failing to be admitted proprietors for two years forfeit their shares. No proprietor may have more than one vote except on questions of finance when he has one vote for each share. Institution may be dissolved by vote of a majority of two-thirds of proprietors signified at special general meeting. Sons of parochial clergy (not being incumbents) duly nominated, admitted on payment of half fees (rules and regulations).

Exhibitions.—Four, of 30*l.* for four years, at Oxford or Cambridge; candidates must be under 19 and have attended school for four years. Classical, theological, and historical portion of examination estimated in value as compared with mathematical in proportion of three to one (rules and regulations).

Objects.—To provide a course of education for youth. No scholar, but son of proprietor, admitted without directors' consent or under seven years of age. Masters may introduce their children free (rules and regulations). To combine domestic habits with advantages of public education, and to furnish at a moderate expense correct and sound instruction based on Christian knowledge and principles. Design of school not only to train pupils for universities, but also to provide sound and practical education for those intended for professional and commercial life (prospectus).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Classical learning, modern languages, mathematics and such other branches of learning as may be advantageously introduced, with religious and moral instruction in conformity with doctrines and discipline of Church of England, Madras system, as practised at Charterhouse, to be adopted as far as practicable. Occasional lectures on arts and sciences to be delivered at discretion of directors with concurrence of head master (rules and regulations). Theology in its different branches; Latin Greek, French, German, Hebrew and English languages; arithmetic; natural philosophy; pure and mixed mathematics; ancient and modern history and geography; writing; use of the globes; drawing and principles of perspective; and vocal music (prospectus).

Government and Masters.—President, four vice-presidents, treasurer, four trustees, three auditors and secretary and, twelve directors chosen from among

proprietors residing within four miles of school; three directors a quorum. All officers elected at general meeting by proprietors. Directors may at discretion waive all forfeitures of shares. President, if present, to preside at all meetings of directors and proprietors (rules and regulations).

Masters appointed by directors. Head master must be a clergyman, graduate of Oxford or Cambridge; assistant masters must be members of Church of England. No master may take private pupils or give private tuition without consent of directors. No master may serve any church or chapel except on Sundays, Good Friday, or Christmas Day, or engage in any other occupation which may interfere with his school duties, or receive any gratuity from any proprietor or other person interested in institution or in education of any of scholars (rules and regulations).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Five, besides French, German, drawing, vocal music, and drilling masters. Head master M.A. Oxford; three assistants M.A. Oxford or Cambridge and one graduate of Dublin (prospectus). Salaries: head master 420*l.* with capitation fee of 4*l.* per boy over 85; second 220*l.*, and 2*l.* per boy over 91; third 150*l.* and 15*s.* per boy over 100; fourth 120*l.* and 15*s.* per boy over 100; special (presiding over special department for preparation of boys for civil and military examinations) 150*l.* and 1*l.* per boy over 100; French (two days a week) 65*l.*; German (two half-days a week) 45*l.*; drawing 50*l.* for between 32 or above 40; or 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per boy under 32 or above 40; vocal music 1*l.* 1*s.* per boy up to 25; drilling master 6*s.* a lesson.

Day Scholars.—137, almost half between ten and fourteen years of age; chiefly sons of clergymen, lawyers, architects, medical men, engineers, government officers, and persons carrying on business out of Islington (sons of persons carrying on retail business in Islington not, by tacit understanding, there being no definite rule on the subject, received); from a radius of from one to three miles; pay for general work (according to proficiency) 12 to 17 guineas. Drawing 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, drilling 12*s.*, vocal music 1*l.* 1*s.*, library 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Few received by head master almost as members of his own family. Terms (according to age) 65 to 70 guineas.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

Classification in two upper classes uniform [at present, classification throughout distinct, 1868]; in lower classes classification for classics and mathematics differs, modern languages being subordinate to classics. Special department to provide for special cases. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from Liturgy.

Promotions sometimes by seniority (when a boy has been very long in one class); chiefly by half year's work combined with examination.

Examination at Christmas by head master; at Midsummer by examiners appointed with sanction of directors; Oxford and Cambridge men for classics and mathematics, and others for French, German, drawing, and writing. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions and sometimes caning; latter usually in presence of class; in extreme cases by head master.

Playground of moderate size. Nearly a third of boys learn drilling.

On average of last five years three boys have each year gone to some university.

School open about 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Solicitor.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Government appointment.
" " 2	Solicitor.	" " 2	In Business.
" " 3	Architect.	" " 3	Appointment under Government.
" " 4	Solicitor.	" " 4	Architect.
" " 5	Clergyman.	" " 5	Clergyman.
" " 6	Solicitor.	" " 6	In Business.
" " 7	Indian Civil Service.	" " 7	Merchant.
" " 8	Engineer.	" " 8	In Business.
" " 9	Insurance Office.	" " 9	Colonial Merchant.
" " 10	Manufacturer.	" " 10	Clergyman.

All but one come from distances within two miles of the school.

For Table B. see next page.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of Distinctions gained within the last Ten Years by Boys of the Schoo (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a.*) Universities.

1. At Oxford.
   Open Scholarships, 10; Exhibitions, 8; Fellowships and College Tutorships, 3. Classical Classes: First, 5; other Classical Classes, 7. Mathematical Classes: First, 2; other Mathematical Classes, 2. College Prizes (Essays and Verse), 2; "Proxime Accessit" for "Sacred Prize Poem," and for "Lusby" Scholarship.
2. At Cambridge.
   Scholarships, 9; Fellowships, 2; College Tutorships and Lectureships, 2. Mathematical Classes: Wranglers, 5th, 6th, and 39th; other Mathematical Classes, 1. "Moderator," 1; Public Examiner in Mathematics, 1; Public Examiner in Moral Science, 1; Classical Classes, 2; Theological Class, 1; College Prizes, 5.
3. London.
   First Division at Matriculation, 2; Second Division, 1; Classical Honours at Matriculation, 2; Honours in Chemistry, 2; Preliminary Scientific Examination, 1st Division, 2.

(*b.*) East India Civil Service: 9th in order of merit; 2 Queen's Cadets, and high in Military Examination; 3 in other Civil Services.

(*c.*) Medical Scholarships at St. Bartholomew's, 2; Butler's Analogy Prizes at St. Bartholomew's, 3; Warneford Medical Scholarship at King's College, 1; Law Society's Prize for Solicitors at final Examination, 1.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class.					Statistics of SECOND Class.					Statistics of LOWEST Class.				
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Term of Three Months ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during One Term of Three Months ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class, during the Term ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	133	School divided into 6 principal classes, with removes, and special class.		7	16	38	8	I. DIVINITY. Gr. Test.: St. Matt., c. 1–10; Ep. to Heb. in Greek, c. 1–10; Bk. of Genesis: XXXIX. Articles of Church of Eng.; Blunt's Script. Coincidences, pp. 1–79; Blunt's Reformation, pp. 60–134. II. CLASSICS. 1. Latin: (*a*) Tacit., Annals, lib. iii.; (*b*) Hor., Sat., lib. ii., 3–8, incl. 2. Greek: (*c*) Thuc., ii. c. 1–55; (*d*) Soph., Electra; (*e*) Arist., Nubes, 813–1213. III. CRITICISM. 1. Lat. Gram. (Zumpt's Larger), pp. 331–372. 2. Greek Gram. (Buttmann's Larger), pp. 377–407. 3. Arnold's Lat. Synonymes, pp. 24–45. 4. Griffith's Greek Accents (all). Compositions in Lat., Gr., Fr., and Eng. Repetitions in Gr., Lat., Fr., and Eng.	21	15	44	8	I. DIVINITY. 1. Gr. Test.: St. Matt., c. 1–10. 2. Book of Genesis. 3. XXXIX. Articles of Church, 1–10. 4. Blunt on Reformation, pp. 60–134. II. CLASSICS. 1. Virg., Æn., iii. 1–300. 2. Sall., Jug., c. 20–34. 3. Hom., Il., ii. 350–493, and iii. 1–309. 4. Plat., Apol., c. 22–30. III. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY. 1. Hist.: Dr. Smith's Greece, c. xlv.–xlviii. 2. Geog. (Mod.): Butler, pp. 26–49. 3. Geog. (Anc.): Butler, pp. 96–116. IV. GRAMMARS AND EXERCISES, &c. 1. Lat. Gr. (Ed. VI.'s), pp. 166–194. 2. Greek Gr. (Wordsworth's), pp. 1–8 and 207–216. 3. Arnold's Larger Lat. Ex., pt. i. s. 74–82. (*cont.*)	26	10½	33	6	1. Henry's First Book, pp. 1–45. 2. Lat. Gr. (Ed. VI.'s), pp. 1–52 (large type). 3. Lennie's Eng. Gr., pp. 1–54 (large type). 4. Outlines of English History, pp. 52–87. 5. "Faith and Duty," pp. 25–33. 6. Church Catechism. 7. St. Mark's Gospel (English). 8. Crossby's Class Bk. 9. Delille's French Gr. 10. Colenso's Arithm. (earlier rules). 11. Geography. 12. Writing and Dictation.
Greek	96																	
Latin	133																	
French	133																	
German	68																	
Arithmetic	133																	
Book-keeping	14																	
Mensuration and Surveying.	1																	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	63																	
Natural History.	27																	
History	133																	

ISLINGTON.—PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, BARNSBURY STREET.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class.					Statistics of SECOND Class.					Statistics of LOWEST Class.				
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Term of Three Months ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during One Term of Three Months ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class, during the Term ended Christmas 1864.
Geography -	133	(See *supra.*)						IV. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY. History: Liddell's Rome (Dr. Smith's ed.), pp. 66–152. Geogr.: Dr. Smith's, pp. 324–347. V. MATHEMATICS. 1. Arith. and Algebra (Colenso, &c.) 2. Euclid, i.–vi. 3. Mechanics (parts). 4. Statics, Hydrost., Trigon. (parts). VI. FRENCH. Grammar (Delille), Dict., and Exer. Transl. (Molière). VII. GERMAN. Gram. (Lebahn's), Ex. and Dial. (do.), and Egmont (transl.)					GRAMMARS, &c.—*cont.* 4. Arnold's Greek Ex., pt. ii. s. 57–59. 5. Valpy's Dial., pp. 59–73. 6. Rapier's Verses, pp. 59–63. Repetitions from Homer, Virg., and Eng. Poets. Dictation and Use of Globes. V. MATHEMATICS. Arith. and Algeb. (Colenso's); Euclid, i.–iv. VI. FRENCH. Gram. (Delille's), Ex. (id.), and Prosateurs. VII. GERMAN. Gram., Ex., Dial. (Lebahn's), and Simple Transl.					
English Grammar.	100																	
English Literature.	cir. 50																	
English Composition.	cir. 90																	
Reading -	64																	
Writing -	123																	
Music - -	9		1*l.* 1*s.*															
Drawing -	36		1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*															

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

ISLINGTON.

Church Missionary Children's Home, Highbury Grove.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1850 in Milner Square, Islington. Home in Highbury Grove opened in 1853.

Constitution.—Maintained out of funds of Church Missionary Society, the family allowance granted by the society to the parents being in each case proportionately reduced. The Building is freehold property of society.*

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Providing of a boarding school as a home for maintenance and education of children of those missionaries who are devoting their time and strength to mission work abroad (resolution of Committee 22nd May 1848). To afford a home, with good school instruction adapted to their probable future employment in life, to about 40 sons and as many daughters of Church of England missionaries. Boys leave at 15 years of age, girls at 16.

Government and Masters.—Resident director of home elected by committee of Church Missionary Society; appoints and dismisses masters. There is also a visiting sub-committee of the society.

State of Boys' School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Two resident tutors, one called the director; drawing and singing masters attend once a week. Senior tutor a clergyman; salary 100*l.*, with board, lodging, and washing in house. Junior tutor's salary 42*l.*, with board, lodging, and washing. Two visiting masters receive 20*l.* a year each.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—39. Three meals a day. Area of bedrooms, about 60 square feet per scholar; all rooms lofty. Rise 6½ a.m.; retire 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified by one leading subject chiefly and other subjects subordinately. School-work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions partly by seniority and partly by marks.

Examination at Midsummer by graduates appointed by committee. Prizes given.

Caning privately and by director only. All reports are made to him, and he informs parents of the progress and conduct of their children.

Playground about 40 yards by from 20 to 40 in breadth. Boys not allowed to go beyond school precincts without special permission.

Several boys have gone to other schools; especially Repton.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school about 37 hours in the week. All lessons prepared in school. Playtime, 20 to 24 hours per week.

State of Girls' Schools.

38 girls receive instruction in French, German, English subjects generally, vocal and instrumental music, by masters and governesses, under general supervision of the "Director."

* Analysis of expenditure in home for year ending March 31, 1867.

	£	*s*	*d.*
CURRENT EXPENSES:			
Food for entire establishment (104 inmates)	1,380	16	8
Clothing for children	453	10	0
Washing (general)	118	17	0
Servants' wages	279	10	0
Taxes, rates, and insurance	62	6	0
Coals and gas	178	7	6
Salaries (director, tutors, and governesses)	629	4	0
Sundries	154	2	6
CONTINGENT EXPENSES:			
Repairs of building and Furniture	215	1	2
Children (average number) 74)	3,471	14	10
Average cost of each child	46	18	4

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1867.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	35	5	None.	5	13½	14	¼		3½	Bible; Dr. Watts' Scripture Hist.; Greek Test.; articles with Scripture proof.	12	12	14	¼		3½	Bible; Dr. Watts' Scripture Hist.	18	9	14	¼		3½	Bible; Watts' Scripture Hist.
Greek - -	17	2		5	—	6	¾	4	7½	Homer; Xenophon's Anabasis; Arnold's Greek Prose; Greek Test.	12	—	3	¾	2	8¾	Charter House Greek Gram.; Arnold's Gr. Prose.	6	—	2	½	2	1	White's Gr. Exercises.
Latin - -	29	4		5	—	8	¾	4	8¼	Virgil; Cicero; Arnold's Latin Prose.	12	—	6	½	2	5½	Eton Latin Gram.; Cæsar.	12	—	5	¾	3	6¾	Eton Latin Gram.; Delectus.
French - -	17	2		5	—	—	¾	1	1½	History of Charles XII.; Contanseau's Grammar.	12	—	2	¾	2	2½	Gram. and Exercises -	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Arithmetic -	29	4		5	—	2	1	—	2	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	12	—	2	1	—	2	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	12	—	5	¾	—	4¼	Irish National School Arithmetic.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	17	2		5	—	2	1¼	—	2½	Euclid; Colenso's Algebra.	12	—	1	¾	—	1½	Euclid - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	
History - -	29	4		5	—	3	½	—	—	Milner's England; Smith's Rome; Schmidt's Greece.	12	—	2	¾	—	2¼	Milner's England; Smith's Rome.	12	—	3	¾	—	4	Markham's England; Smith's Rome.
Geography -	29	4		—	—	—	—	—	—	Cornwell's Geography	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cornwell's Geography	12	—	2	¾	—	3	Cornwell's School Geography.
English Grammar.	25	3		5	—	2	¾	1	2	Morell's Eng. Gram. -	12	—	2	½	1	2	Morell's Eng. Gram. -	12	—	1	¾	1	1½	McCulloch's English Grammar.
English Literature.	17	—		—	—	6	½	—	3	Selections of Poetry -	12	—	6	½	—	3	Selections of Poetry -	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Reading -	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	12	—	1	1	—	1	Stevens and Hob's Complete Reader.
Writing - -	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	12	—	1	¾	—	¾	- - -	12	—	2	1	—	2	
Music - -	17	1		17	—	1	—	—	1½	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	12	—	2	¾	—	1½	
Drawing - -	17	1		17	—	1	—	—	1½	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of Distinctions gained within the last Ten Years by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Four Scholarships and Two Fellowships at Cambridge.

A Gold Medal and Mercantile Cadetship from the Conway Training Frigate at Birkenhead have been gained by boys who had been in the home, but all of them had been at some other school after leaving the home.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

KENSINGTON.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

(IN UNION WITH KING'S COLLEGE.)

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1831.

Constitution.—Proprietors not incorporated; liability unlimited. Proprietary consists of 100 shares of 20*l.* official value each; no proprietor may hold more than three except by bequest. Each proprietor to pay annually to treasurer on account of each share he holds 12 guineas at such periods as may be fixed by proprietors at general meeting. Property vested in not less than four trustees. Every proprietor may nominate one scholar in respect of each share he holds at a reduced scale of payment if the nominee be son, stepson, or grandson of proprietor, or one to whom he *bonâ fide* stands *in loco parentis*. Directors may, on application of any person eligible for admission as a proprietor, and on his responsibility for payment of all school dues, nominate as supernumeraries at higher charges any eligible boys in such number as directors in communication with head master think state of school will advantageously admit. Fine of 1*l.* incurred whenever payment of sums due is delayed more than 15 days. Notice to be immediately given to defaulter. If defaulter be a proprietor, and sums due together with fine be not paid within 21 days after each notice, his shares are (subject to appeal to general meeting) forfeited. Transferrees of shares must be approved by directors. Persons succeeding to shares by bequest or inheritance may nominate scholars, but not admitted to other privileges of proprietors. At general meetings proprietors have as many votes as shares. Female proprietors may vote by proxy under their own signature, but no proprietor may hold more than one proxy on same occasion. Institution may be dissolved by vote of two-thirds of proprietors convened at special general meeting (rules).

Exhibitions.—One shilling of every guinea paid to school carried to account of Exhibition Fund.* By resolution (14 March 1861) a fund set apart as an exhibition endowment fund amounting with accumulations to 1,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Candidates must be under 19, and have been scholars three scholastic years. Payment of exhibitioner 30*l.* for three years, with further sum of 60*l.* on taking B.A. degree, provided exhibitioner be not lower than second class (Exhibition byelaws A.D. 1859) at Cambridge. One half of such further sum payable to exhibitioner, provided he be in second class in "Moderations" at Oxford, with residue if he be in second class at final exhibition (amended byelaw, A.D. 1865).

Objects.—Providing an efficient course of education for youth. No pupil admissible under seven years of age; certificate of good conduct from a previous instructor may be required by directors (rules).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Religous and moral instruction in conformity with principles of Established Church; Greek, Latin, and modern languages and literature; history, geography, mathematics and such other branches of knowledge and accomplishments as it may be practicable and advantageous to introduce (rules). Institution affords special means of preparation for Woolwich and Sandhurst, and provides instruction in Oriental languages, military mathematics, drawing and surveying, at moderate charges (prospectus).

* SUMMARY of "Exhibition Fund" Account for year ending 31st December 1865.

DR.

	£	s.	d.
Balance (1 Jan. 1864)	200	17	10
Arrears from 1863	0	18	10
Additional shillings due to fund on terminal payments, &c. (transferred)	144	8	2
Interest on 1,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (transferred)	53	6	8
Interest on deposit	7	2	6
	£406	14	0

CR.

	£	s.	d.
Dues remitted	0	11	0
Repayment of overcharge (1863)	0	1	6
Paid exhibitioners	165	0	0
Arrears (31 Dec. 1864)	0	8	10
Transferred to general account (to be retransferred early 1865)	100	0	0
Balance	140	12	8
	£406	14	0

Government and Masters.—Bishop ex officio patron and vicar ex officio president. Management vested in president, treasurer, secretary and 10 proprietors; all except president elected at annual general meeting of proprietors. May make provisional rules to be confirmed or annulled at next general meeting (rules).

Head and second master elected by proprietors at general meeting; must be clergymen; graduates of Oxford or Cambridge; not liable to removal except for incapacity, negligence, immoral conduct, or other sufficient cause established to satisfaction of general meeting of proprietors convened for that purpose. Assistant and occasional masters appointed by directors, and subject to removal for like causes by directors at special meeting convened for purpose. Head, second, and assistant masters may take boarders. No master who receives boarders may give private instruction except (with sanction of directors) to scholars preparing for a special examination. No master may undertake any duty or employment which will interfere with his school duties. No master may be a proprietor, but directors may allow gratuitous admission of his sons or brothers. Three months notice or salary to be given to or by any master removed or leaving (rules).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Eight classical and mathematical besides French, German, and writing masters, and five for extra subjects. Head master M.A. Cambridge. Salaries: head master 400*l.* and use of two houses rent free; second 300*l.* and use of one house rent free; third 200*l.*; fourth 200*l.*; fifth 180*l.*; sixth 150*l.*; seventh 150*l.*; eighth 100*l.*

Day Scholars.—100: twenty-three fiftieths between 10 and 14 years of age; belong chiefly to professional class; from distances under two miles. Proprietors' nominees pay for general work 12 guineas under 12, 15 above. Other boys 18 guineas under 12, 21 above. German two guineas. Oriental languages and music eight guineas. Civil drawing six guineas, military seven and a half. Fencing 3*l.* 12*s.* Dancing 3*l.* Gymnastics 1*l.* 10*l.* 6*d.* Admission two guineas. Dinner four days a week 12 guineas. No lessons on Sundays.

Boarders.—46 in head, second and third masters' houses. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms 40 guineas. Terminal fees: washing 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; meat for breakfast 1*l.*; seat in church 10*s.* 6*d.* Baths 5*s.* School bills: highest 154*l.*; average 93*l.*; lowest 62*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms in largest boarding house 787 feet per boy, Rise 7 a.m., retire 9 to 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission a boy expected to know Latin accidence and first four rules of arithmetic; nothing absolutely required.

School classified separately for classics with English, and mathematics. School course modified to suit boys subsequent career or disqualification for any part of school work. Divinity lesson for an hour and a half on Monday morning. School work begins and ends with selection of prayers chiefly from Prayer Book. Chapter read every morning.

Promotions mainly by half-year's work and examination; account being taken of seniority or other circumstances which may make it desirable to promote a particular boy.

Examination at Christmas by head and second master; at Midsummer by examiners in classics, mathematics, and French appointed by directors. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, striking on hand with leather strap, and caning; last privately and by head master only. Monthly "optime holiday" provides useful instrument of punishment; all boys whose diligence and conduct are satisfactory are allowed to absent themselves from school from noon on Friday until Monday morning following.

Playground has been taken by Metropolitan Railway Company. Directors are making efforts to provide a new one in neighbourhood. Drilling, fencing, and gymnastics taught. Boarders not allowed beyond school premises without leave.

Within last five years 15 boys have gone to universities.

School open on an average 39 weeks in the year. Study 31 hours per week besides time for preparation, which is an hour and a half daily for boarders below sixth form.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

SUMMARY of Statement of Accounts for Year ending 31st December 1864.

Income.	£	s.	d.
Balance (1 Jan. 1864)	255	7	2
Arrears of dues from 1863	49	13	0
Dues from scholars	2,700	11	6
Admission and transfer fees	112	0	0
Fees for German	26	5	0
„ other extra tuition	396	15	6
Books supplied to scholars	405	13	9
Library fees	31	13	0
Purchase money (shares transferred)	220	0	0
Extraordinary	2	2	0
Rents	292	10	0
Interest on deposit	8	13	11
Over-payments of school dues (to be returned)	5	6	0
Transferred from "Exhibition Fund" account (to be re-transferred early 1865)	100	0	0
	£4,607	10	10

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Dues, arrears, and over payments remitted	19	9	2
Salaries of masters and extra masters, including 240*l.* rents of 26, 27, and 28 Kensington Square	2,549	8	10
Salaries (clerk and porter)	197	3	0
Ground rent and arrears	134	18	4
Repairs, rates, insurance, &c.	118	1	5
Examination expenses „	120	4	8
Stationery, printing, &c.	93	0	2
Coals, candles, &c. „	86	6	10
Books, &c. and arrears	408	4	2
„ receivable early 1865	188	6	2
Librarian's salary and arrears	34	6	0
Shares account	250	0	0
Extraordinary expenses	27	0	0
Interest on 800*l.* (mortgage)	35	0	6
Donations	93	0	0
Exhibition Fund	197	14	10
Repayment (to be returned)	0	0	11
Arrears (31 Dec. 1864)	36	16	3
Balance	18	9	7
	£4,607	10	10

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in school - 1	Printer.	Boys lowest in school - - 1	M.D.
„ „ 2	Colonel (dead).	„ „ 2	Major, Ind. Army.
„ „ 3	Stock Exchange.	„ „ 3	Lt.-Col., Staff.
„ „ 4	Stock Exchange.	„ „ 4	Capt., army.
„ „ 5	Admiralty.	„ „ 5	No profession.
„ „ 6	Clergyman.	„ „ 6	Merchant.
„ „ 7	Army surgeon (dead).	„ „ 7	No profession.
		„ „ 8	Prof. of geology.
„ „ 8	Barrister.	„ „ 9	Paymaster of pensioners.
„ „ 9	M.D.		
„ „ 10	Clergyman.	„ „ 10	Comedian.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in school - 1	Clergyman.	Boys lowest in school - 1	Gentleman farmer.
„ „ 2	No profession.	„ „ 2	Do.
„ „ 3	Army surgeon.	„ „ 3	Clergyman.
„ „ 4	Indian army.	„ „ 4	Merchant Service, Commander.
„ „ 5	Indian Civil Service.		
„ „ 6	Army surgeon.	„ „ 5	Solicitor.
„ „ 7	Indian army.	„ „ 6	Consul.
„ „ 8	No profession.	„ „ 7	Gentleman (dead).
„ „ 9	Colonel (dead).	„ „ 8	Do.
„ „ 10	Actor.	„ „ 9	Merchant, India.
		„ „ 10	Do. Peru.

For Table B. see next page.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of Distinctions gained within the last Ten Years by Boy of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Oxford.

Matthews, Scholar of Merton, 3rd Class Lit. Hum., 1859; Tonge, Scholar, Lincoln, 1857; Murray, Scholar, Merton, 3rd Class, 1859; Sheffington, Scholar, Brazenose, 1st Class, 1865; Cope, Exhib., Lincoln, 3rd Class, 1865.

Cambridge.

Preston, Scholar, Emmanuel, Wrangler, 1855; Grafton, Scholar, Trinity Hall, 1855; Wavell, Scholar, St. John's, 1855; Ward, Senior Optime, 1859; Bayford, Wrangler, 1860, first in 1st Class of Law Tripos, 1861; Richmond, Bell's Scholarship, 1858, Scholar, St. Peter's, Senior Optime, fifth in 1st Class Classical Tripos, Chancellor's Medal, Fellow, St. Peter's, 1861; H. R. Dodd, Senior Optime, 1861; Turner, Scholar, Magdalene, 1861; Allison, 27th Wrangler, 1863; Evett, Scholar, Pembroke, 22nd Wrangler, 2nd Class Classical Tripos, 1863: E. S. Dodd, Scholar, St. Catherine, 1862; Muschamp, Scholar, St. Peter, 2nd Class Classical Tripos, 1865.

Woolwich.

By open competition, left school in 1857, Yule, Grover, Engineers; in 1860, Brockman, Pilleau, English, Engineers; 1861, Cripps, Brown, Artillery; 1863, Turner; 1864, Macintosh, both still in residence.

Addiscombe.

By open competition: Artillery, Warburton, 1859; Majors, Taylor, Leacock, 1857; Engineers, Bedford, Marshall, Home, 1857; Jackson, Watson, 1858.

Sandhurst.

Relsey, 1856; Spottiswoode, Stainforth, 1862; Whish, 1864; Powell, Rolland, Cochrane, Gompertz, Burkinyoung, 1865.

Indian Civil Service.

Wavell, Ward, 1857. Stewart 1861.

Kensington.—Proprietary School.—Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Christmas 1864.
			gns.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	all	—	—	13	17	1	1½	0	1½	Paley's Evidences, Pt. II.; Greek Testament, St. James.	16	15	1	1½	—	1½	Paley's Evidences, Pt. I.; Greek Testament, St. Mark.	22	10	1	1½	—	1½	Church Catechism, Collects.
Greek	58	4	—	11	—	4	1½	1	6	Æschylus—Prometheus; Thucydides II., 1–50.	8	—	4	1½	2	6	Æschylus—Prometheus 1–525; Thucydides II., 1–6.							
Latin	125	7	—	11	—	4	1½	2	6	Virgil, Æn. IX.; Cicero Epistles (Mathiæ, p. 1–48.	11	—	4	1½	3	6	Virgil's Æn. IX.; Cicero Epistles (Mathiæ) 1–30.	22	—	5	1½	6	7½	Delectus, 8–12; Gram. as far as the Irregular Verbs.
French	*	7	—	12	—	2	1	—	2	Delille's Grammar; Marriette's Exercises; Contanseau's Selections.	16	—	2	1	—	2	——	22	—	2	1½	2	3	Delille's Beginner; Exercises and Verbs.
German	13	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tiark's Grammar; Selections for translation.														
Other Foreign Languages.	Spanish 1, Hindostanee 1; fee 8 guineas.																							
Arithmetic	70	3																						
Book-keeping	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kelly's Book-keeping.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	76	4	—	21	—	6	1½	—	9½	Todhunter's Algebra and Conic Sections; Hymer's Trignometry; Parkinson's Statics; Besant and Miller's Hydrostatics; Hall's Differential Calculus.	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	27	—	6	1½ inc.	—	9	

* Nearly all.

Kensington.—Proprietary School.—Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Christmas 1864.
Chemistry	2	—	gns. 6		Y.		H.		H.												H.		H.	
History	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Student's Hume, first 5 reigns.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Smith's History of Greece, Persian Wars.	—	—	2	1½	—	3	Eng. Hist. p. 32-60.
Geography	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cornwell's Europe.	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	—	—	2	1½	—	3	Geography, England and Europe.
English Grammar.	all	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	1	Mason's Grammar.														
English Literature.	all	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	½	Shakespeare's Macbeth														
English Composition.	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	English Essay once a Fortnight.														
Reading	all																							
Writing	the four lower classes			—	—	—	—	—	—	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	—	—	2	1	—	2		
Music	11	—	8																					
Drawing	16	—	6	—	—	2	2	—	4															
Geometrical Drawing.	12	—	7½																					

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

MARYLEBONE.

PHILOLOGICAL SCHOOL. MARYLEBONE ROAD.

(IN UNION WITH KING'S COLLEGE.)

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1792.

Constitution.—Every subscriber of five guineas or donor of fifty guineas entitled to have one boy always in school without limitation as to age; with right of immediate admission. Subscribers of ten guineas entitled in like manner to have two boys in school, and so on in proportion for larger sums. Donors of thirty guineas entitled to present one boy of nine years of age to continue until 15, with right of immediate admission, and when boy has quitted school to present again. Subscribers of three guineas annually entitled to present a boy of nine years of age (for admission as vacancies occur) to continue until 15, and when boy has quitted school to present again. Subscribers of two or donors of twenty guineas entitled to present a boy of 10 years of age (for admission as vacancies occur) and when boy has quitted school immediately to present again. Subscribers of one guinea or donors of ten guineas entitled, after expiration of three years or on additional payment of three guineas, to present a boy of ten years of age (for admission as vacancies occur) to continue until 15, and when boy has quitted school to present again after three years or on additional payment of three guineas; but if a boy quit school before expiration of two years, right of presentation revives at end of two years or on additional payment of two guineas. Subscribers giving two or more donations at various times and subscribers being donors also entitled to respective privileges in each case. Withdrawal of subscription but not death excludes nominee. Subscribers of a guinea or donors of ten guineas entitled to attend general meeting and eligible as governors. Five members quorum at general meeting.* (Rules and regulations).

Exhibitions.—Four scholarships tenable at school.

Objects.—Two classes; foundation scholars nominated by subscribers and educated at annual charge 3*l.* a year; contributory scholars admitted without presentation at annual charge of 9*l.* (Prospectus). Foundation scholars must be sons of clergymen, naval or military officers, professional men, merchants, manufacturers, clerks in public offices, higher order of tradesmen or other persons of equally respectable class of society, whose families have been in better circumstances, and are reduced by accident or misfortune (Rules and regulations).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, Greek, French, German, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, geography, history, drawing, and elements of natural philosophy. Religious instruction conducted on principles of Established Church (Prospectus).

*SUMMARY of Receipts and Disbursements, A.D. 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions	165	10	0
Donations	14	14	0
School fees	1,867	0	0
Ground rents	252	14	4
Dividends	17	6	8
Sales of stock	888	10	2
Borrowed	750	0	0
Balance in hand (30 Dec. 1865.)	179	17	5
	£ 4,135	12	7

DISBURSEMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Rent, taxes &c. and insurance	185	14	2
Scholarships	84	0	0
Salaries and wages	1,235	4	0
Stationery and printing	75	4	2
Prizes and examination expenses	48	15	5
Collector's commission	44	16	5
Repairs and fittings	30	17	9
Coals and wood	27	15	0
Turnery and sundries	7	8	1
School fee returned	3	0	0
Stock bought (reserve fund)	263	5	0
Purchase of premises (leasehold)	1,925	0	0
Law expenses, &c.	26	15	6
Interest (purchase money and loan)	32	10	9
Balance in hand (31 Dec. 1866.)	145	6	4
	£ 4,135	12	7

Government and Masters.—Bishop of London ex officio visitor. Not less than 12 nor more than 20 governors. President, vice-presidents, treasurer, and elected governors constitute board of management; three a quorum. Governors elected by ballot at annual general meeting from among subscribers. All nominations referred to board (Rules and regulations).

State of School in Third Term of 1864.

General Character.—Classical: about one-sixteenth learning Greek.

Masters.—Six, and three occasional masters. Salaries: head master and secretary 500*l.*; first assistant 150*l.*, second 120*l.*, third 100*l.* and fourth 60*l.*, writing master 100*l.*, French 50*l.*, German 30*l.*, and drawing 30*l.*

Day Scholars.—244; nearly three-fourths between 10 and 14 years of age; majority of parents tradesmen, rest retired officers, medical men, dentists, artists, clerks, or widows; from within a radius of two miles; pay for drawing materials (voluntary) 15*s.* Annual payment for general work, exhibitioners nothing, foundationers 3*l.*, contributory scholars 9*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Senior assistant master takes boarders.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read intelligibly, write a little, and know multiplication table.

Classification depends on grammar and arithmetic jointly. In all classes above lowest two, French taken into account, and grammar means Latin. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Scriptures read and explained and portions committed to memory. Church Catechism learnt in lower classes, sons of non-conformists being exempted at parents' request. In highest two classes Procter on Common Prayer used as text book for oral instruction. School work begins and ends with prayers drawn up by Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies at request of governors.

Promotions chiefly by half-year's work and examination combined; seniority sometimes taken into account in lower classes.

Examination in highest two classes three times a year, in rest of school twice. Examination in July by graduates of Oxford or Cambridge appointed by governors; at other times by head master. Prizes given.

Punishments: forfeiture of marks, and impositions. Corporal punishment practically disused; none during last three or four years.

Playground more than a third of an acre. Drilling occasionally taught.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years. Several to City of London School by head master's advice.

School open about 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week. Drawing lessons (voluntary) four hours a week additional. All lessons learnt out of school as a rule.

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School at Easter 1865 - 1	Commercial Clerk.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Half-pay Officer.
,, ,, 2	Bookseller.	,, ,, 2	Half-pay Officer.
,, ,, 3	Dentist.	,, ,, 3	Widow of a Solicitor.
,, ,, 4	Tailor.	,, ,, 4	Dentist.
,, ,, 5	Retired Tradesman.	,, ,, 5	Salesman.
,, ,, 6	Superintendent of Police.	,, ,, 6	Decayed Tradesman.
,, ,, 7	Cheesemonger.	,, ,, 7	Saddler.
,, ,, 8	Tailor.	,, ,, 8	Widow of an Engineer.
,, ,, 9	Wine Merchant.		
,, ,, 10	Commercial Clerk.	,, ,, 9	Chemist.
		,, ,, 10	Widow.

Chiefly within a mile or two of the School.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.							Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	200	6	—	12	14·6	1	1	—	1	St. Matthew's Gospel minutely, 2nd Book of Kings.	16	14·5	As the highest			As the highest		47	11½	2	¾	—	1½	Portions of St. Matthew's Gospel.
Greek	15	3	—	6	14·8	2	1	2	2	Xenophon; Hellenics, Book I. to c. 6; Arnold's Exercises.	5	14·5	Do.			St. Matthew's Gospel, 8 chapters.		4	13·4	As the highest				Accidence.
Latin	153	5	—	12	14·6	4	1½	2	6	Terence, Andria; Arnold's Latin Prose, last 30 lessons.	16	14·5	Do.			As the highest		50	12	4	1½	2	6	Eton Accidence; short sentences from Arnold's "Henry;" elementary Syntax from my "2d Latin Book."
French	200	6	—	12	14·6	2	2	2	4	Souvestre, Coin de Feu, 20 pages; Bard's French Exercises; Tarver's Phraseology.	16	14·5	Do.			Do.		47	11¼	2	2	—	4	Ahn's First Course, to Ex. 73.
German	25	3	—	5	14·8	2	1	1	2	Schiller, Tell, Act. I.; Bernay's Exercises.	10	14·7	Do.			Lessing's Fables, Bk. I.; Bernay's Grammar.		10	14·2	As the highest				Bernay's Reader.
Arithmetic	233	7	—	12	14·6	2	¾	2	1½	All commercial arithmetic and mensuration.	16	14·5	Do.			As the highest		33	10¾	5	1½	5	7½	My "Handbook of Arithmetic," as far as "Compound Rules."
Book-keeping	37	1	—	37	13·5	2	2	—	4	McLean's book-keeping, set of books for one month's transactions.														

Philological School.—Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Mensuration	See Arithmetic.																							
Euclid	65	3	—	12	14·6	3	1½	2	4½	Books 2-4; Deductions.	16	14·5	As the highest				Books I. and II.	37	13½	2	1½	—	3	Book I. to prop. 26.
Algebra	28	2	—	12	14·6	2	1½	2	3	Colenso, Misc. examples. *	16	14·5	Do.				Colenso, Fractions and Simp. Eq. of two unknowns	The class called here "second" is the lowest in this subject.						
Physics	28	2		Occasional oral lessons.							16	14·5	Do.				Ditto.				Ditto.			
History	153	5	—	12	14·6	1	1	—	1	Smith's Roman History, B C. 219—146.	16	14·5	Do.				As the highest	50	12	2	1	—	2	English History, 1066–1399.
Geography	233	7	—	12	14·6	No stated lessons.				Wall maps constantly referred to.	16	14·5	Do.				Do.	33	10¾	2	1	—	2	No text book.
English Grammar and language.	233	7	—	12	14·6	2	—	—	—	MS. compilation from Latham, Angus, Craik, &c., dictated to the boys and learnt as a basis for oral instruction; selections from poets committed to memory.	16	14·5	Do.				Do.	33	10¾	2	1½	—	3	My "Handbook of Eng. Gram."
Reading	233	7	In all classes but the lowest reading forms part of other lessons, such as Scripture, History, Latin, &c.																					
Writing	168	4																						
Drawing	86	2	5*s.* each term for materials.																					

* Three boys were working plain Trigonometry.

STOCKWELL.

PROPRIETARY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(IN UNION WITH KING'S COLLEGE. PATRON, the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.)

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1832.

Constitution.—Proprietary consists of 100 shares (with power to committee to increase number to 120) of 15*l.* each. If committee find it expedient they may call for a further sum not exceeding 5*l.* a share. Liability of proprietors limited to amount of their subscription. Every proprietor has privilege of nominating one pupil in respect of each share he holds, but not without previous consent of committee, except nominee be his son, grandson, brother, nephew, stepson, or first cousin. Committee may present (on first nomination in their gift and in meantime retain as supernumerary) any pupil not being son, grandson, brother, nephew, stepson, or first cousin of nominating proprietor on transfer by him of his share. If proprietor neglect to nominate a pupil on his share for three months nomination devolves to committee without prejudice to proprietor's right of nomination; and in event of his exercising same, committee's nominee transferred to any other vacant share or retained as a supernumerary until a vacancy occurs. Committee have power to nominate 12 pupils without reference to number of shares. Committee first and proprietors next have pre-emption of any shares for sale; other purchasers must be approved of by committee. No nominee of a legatee or representative of a deceased proprietor admissible without committee's previous consent. At meetings no proprietor entitled to more than one vote, except on matters of finance, when he has a vote for each of his shares, president or chairman always having a casting vote. Property vested in four proprietors as trustees* (Rules and regulations.)

Exhibitions.—Surplus funds to be applied in founding scholarships at universities or to such purposes of general advantage to school as proprietors think fit. Sum of 7*s.* to be paid for each pupil at commencement of each

* SUMMARY of Receipts and Disbursements for Year ending 31st August 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance (31st August 1863)	88	9	9
Education fees	1,416	16	0
Books supplied to pupils (Christmas 1862 to Christmas 1863)	119	10	8
	£1,624	16	5

DISBURSEMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Masters' and officers' salaries	1,136	12	7
Ground rent, rates, insurance, &c.	62	18	9
Repairs (buildings and furniture)	111	19	11
Printing, advertising, &c.	97	12	8
Coals, gas, and chandlery	14	14	11
Examiners' fees	24	3	0
Prizes	28	2	0
Warders' clothes	7	2	5
Miscellaneous expenses	41	19	5
Books (Christmas 1862 to Christmas 1863)	91	5	6
Balance in hand	8	5	3
	£1,624	16	5

CAPITAL ACCOUNT 31st August 1864.

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
Estimated value of lease of premises	400	0	0
" " furniture	100	0	0
" " books, &c. in stock	20	0	0
Balance at bankers	8	5	3
Books supplied to pupils (Christmas 1863 to August 1864)	40	7	3
	£568	12	6

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
Ground rent due Michaelmas	20	0	0
Miscellaneous demands, estimated at	50	0	0
Books (to Midsummer 1864)	28	6	6
Balance of assets	470	6	0
	£568	12	6

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

term to form scholarship and exhibition fund (Rules and regulations). Scholarship of 30*l.* tenable for three years at Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Durham, or King's College London, awarded annually for proficiency in classics and mathematics alternately. Four exhibitions of 5*l.* each, two for classical and two for mathematical proficiency, tenable at school, open to pupils who have been three years at school and who have reached fourth form (Prospectus).

Objects.—To provide a course of classical, mathematical, and commercial education for youth. No pupil eligible to enter until he shall have completed his seventh year, when he will be expected to have acquired some knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic. Committee may allow sons of masters to be admitted free (Rules and regulations). Pupils admissible as soon as they have completed their seventh year, provided they are able to read tolerably well (Prospectus).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Greek, Latin, French, mathematics, and such modern languages and other branches of science and general literature as it may be thought fit to introduce, combined with religious and moral instruction in conformity with principles of Church of England (Rules and regulations); arithmetic, book-keeping and commercial affairs, writing, history, geography English grammar and composition, and all other such branches of knowledge as will qualify pupils either for universities, civil service examinations, or mercantile pursuits; German, drawing, and gymnastics extras (Prospectus).

Government and Masters.—Committee of management, elected from and by proprietors, consists of 12 directors (four of whom go out of office annually but are re-eligible) who must be members of Church of England. No proposition for altering any rule may be entertained at general meeting of proprietors, except on requisition signed by eight proprietors and delivered to secretary 30 days before meeting; nor such proposition be finally decided upon except at subsequent special general meeting summoned for purpose. A special general meeting may be convened as often as committee deem expedient or on written application of eight proprietors to secretary (Rules and regulations).

Masters engaged by committee; three months notice on either side being given in case of separation. Head master must be a clergyman, graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin; second and third masters must be members of Church of England; all to be chosen by committee on testimonials after public advertisement. No master may undertake service at any church or chapel where any other duties than on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday may be required of him (Rules and regulations).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Seven, exclusive of gymnastic master. Head master, M.A.; two others, graduates. Salaries (varying according to number of pupils): head master, 300*l.* to 500*l.*; second 165*l.* to 225*l.*; third 130*l.* to 160*l.*; fourth 100*l.* to 120*l.*; French (fixed) 100*l.*; German 2*l.* 2*s.* each pupil; drawing 3*l.* 3*s.* each pupil.

Day Scholars.—84; exactly half between 10 and 14 years of age. Parents: clergymen, lawyers, surgeons, clerks in Government and other offices, considerable number engaged in mercantile pursuits; mostly from within a mile. Pay for general work 16*l.* 16*s.*; German 2*l.* 2*s.*; drawing 3*l.* 3*s.*; gymnastics 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Do not attend on Sunday.

* SUMMARY of Receipts and Disbursements on account of "Scholarship and Exhibition Fund" (established January 1850), for Year ending 31st August 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	366	9	4
Subscriptions during the year	93	16	0
	£460	5	4

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Hummel (two half-yearly instalments of scholarships	30	0	0
Blake (one do.)	15	0	0
Four exhibitions of 5*l.* each to pupils in school	20	0	0
Balance (of which Hummel may be a further recipient of 45*l.*, Blake of 75*l.*, and Simson of 90*l.*)	395	5	4
	£460	5	4

Boarders.—Three: all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat in general only once. Terms 44 guineas. Rise $7\frac{1}{2}$ a.m.; retire $8\frac{3}{4}$ to $9\frac{3}{4}$ p.m. Committee's licence required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission only required to read English correctly.

School classified by classics chiefly, mathematics being taken into account. No modification of school course to suit special cases further than that, *e.g.*, a boy is allowed to drop Greek in order to give more time to mathematics. Church Catechism taught, and books on Scripture and ecclesiastical history used. School work begins and ends with prayers selected from Liturgy; portion of Bible read before prayers in the morning.

Promotions by marks denoting boys' proficiency, specially in classics.

Examinations once a year in July, in Divinity, classics, mathematics, arithmetic, and French, by four examiners chosen by directors. Lower part of school examined by head master at times, and whole school at Christmas. Prizes given after July examination, which depend chiefly on marks gained between Christmas holidays and time of examination.

Punishments: loss of marks allowed for good conduct, tasks, confinement after school hours, and corporal punishment; last privately and by head master only.

Playground 80 yards by 40. Boarders of 15 years of age allowed to walk out by themselves under restrictions. Drilling taught to all by the warder, a retired military sergeant; gymnastics to some.

On average of last five years two boys annually have within one year of leaving school gone to some university, and two to private tutors to prepare for civil service or other examinations.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in summer and 26 in winter (November, December, January, and February) per week. Preparation of lessons at home expected to occupy an hour and a half to two hours daily.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Merchant and Landowner.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Commercial.
,, ,, 2	Solicitor.	,, ,, 2	Commercial.
,, ,, 3	Merchant.	,, ,, 3	Underwriter at Lloyds.
,, ,, 4	Marchant.	,, ,, 4	Stockbroker.
,, ,, 5	Gentleman.	,, ,, 5	Commercial.
,, ,, 6	Military.	,, ,, 6	Commercial.
,, ,, 7	Engineer (Civil).	,, ,, 7	Solicitor.
,, ,, 8	Manufacturer.	,, ,, 8	Engineer.
,, ,, 9	Solicitor.	,, ,, 9	Civil Engineer.
,, ,, 10	Clergyman.	,, ,, 10	Gentleman.

All from within one mile of the School.

Stockwell.—Proprietary Grammar School.—Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.				H.			Y.				H.			Y.				H.	
Religious Knowledge.	—	—	—	4	16	2	—	—	2	Thucydides (about 2 chaps. at a lesson); Æschylus, 40 lines; Eton Greek Gram.; Frost's Materials for Greek Prose Comp.; Beatson's Greek Iambics; Carr's Hist. of Greece; Seale on the Greek Metres; Arrowsmith's Ancient Geography.	11	14¾	2	—	—	2	Greek. Xen. Hellenica; Odys.; Eton Greek Gr.; Arnold's Exc.; Carr's Hist. of Greece; Arrowsmith's Geog.	25	12	2	—	—	2	Latin. Eton Lat. Gram.; Donaldson's Lat. Read.; Major's Lat. Exer.
Greek - -	—	—	—	4	—	8	—	2	13		—	—	8	—	2	13		—	—	10	—	3	10	
Latin - -	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	4			—	—	6	—	4									English.
French -	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	2	4		—	—	4	—	2	4		—	—	4	—	2	4	Murray's Eng. Gram. (Abridgment); Outlines of Sacred Hist. (Soc. Prom. Christian Knowl.); Outlines of Eng. Hist. (ditto); Outlines of Roman Hist. (ditto); Outlines of Geography (ditto); Church Catechism.
German -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	2	—	2	2*	Latin. Horace; Sallust; Eton Lat. Gr.; Frost's Mat. for Lat. Prose; Rapier's Verses; Keightley's Hist. of Rome.	—	—	2				
Arithmetic -	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	2		—	—	2	—	—	1		—	—	5	—	—	5	
Book-keeping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Latin. Horace (40 lines at a less.); Livy (a chap. or two at a lesson, according to length); Eton Lat. Gr.; Frost's Mat. for Latin Prose; Edward's Lat. Lyrics; Keightley's Hist. of Rome.	—	—	1	—	—	1	French. Delille, Poesie; Lamartine, Columb.; Molière; Contanseau's Guide.							Arithmetic. Hall's: Oram's; Pinnock's Tables.
Mensuration and Surveying - -	†																							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	—	—	4	—	8	—	—	6		—	—	6	—	—	6								

* The time for German (being an extra) is deducted by those that learn it from some other subject.

† Included, when necessary, under Arithmetic.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Physics	—	—	—	4	—	1	H.	—	H. 1	FRENCH. Delille, PoésieFrançaise; Lamartine, Christoph. Columbus; Molière; Contanseau's Guide to French Translation.	—	—	2	—	—	H. 1	DIVINITY. Tomline's Elements of Theology; Greek Test.	—	—	3	—	—	1	FRENCH. Delille's Beginner's French Book.
History	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	1		—	—	2	—	—	1		—	—	2	—	—	1	
Geography	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	1		—	—	2	—	—	1		—	—	4	—	—	2	
English Grammar.	—	—	—	4	*	—	—	—	—	DIVINITY. Burton's Eccl. Hist.; Greek Testament.	—	—	—	—	—	—	MATHEMATICS AND ARITHMETIC. Euclid; Colenso's Algb.; B. Smith's Arith.	—	—	—	—	—	—	GERMAN. Same as in Fifth Form, if boys sufficiently advanced.
English Composition.	—	—	—	4																				
English Dict.	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	PHYSICS. Webster's Physics.	—	—	—	—	—	—	GERMAN. Ahn's Gram.; Dr. Fischel's Reading Book; F. Hoffman's Tales; Schiller, Goethe, or any other German Classic Author.	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Reading	—	—	—	4		—	—	—	—	MATHEMATICS AND ARITHMETIC. Euclid; Colenso's Algb.; Hudson's Trig.; Barnard Smith's Arith.	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	2	—	—	1	
Writing	—	—	—	4		—	—	—	—		—	—	1	—	—	1		—	—	3	—	—	3	
Drawing	—	—	3*l*3*s*	1	—	1	2†																	

* No regular number of lessons or time; taught as opportunity serves. † On a half-holiday.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

TABLE G.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of Distinctions gained within the last Ten Years by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Smith, Horace William.
Third Wrangler, 1856. Fellowship at Trin. Col., Camb., 1857.

Bullock, Frederick.
First Math. Prize at King's Coll., Lond., and Senior Math. Scholarship, 1854. Scholarship at Emm. Coll., Camb., 1855.

Messenger, John Farnham.
Prize in Applied Sciences at King's Coll., London, 1854. Scholarship at Lincoln Coll., Oxf., 1856. First Class Math. in Moderations, 1857.

Harrison, George W. W. R.
Scholarship at Clare Coll., Camb., Jan. 1855.

Besant, Walter.
Junior Math. Scholarship at King's Coll., London, Easter, 1855. Gold Medal, Christ's College, Cambridge, June 1856. Eighteenth Wrangler, 1859. Theological Prize for B.A., June 1859.

Bourne, Alfred.
First Class at Degree Exam., Lond. Univ., Nov. 1855.

Moore, Benjamin Theophilus.
Eighth Wrangler, Jan. 1856.

Morgan, Algernon.
Second Class Moral Science at Degree Exam., Cambridge, Jan. 1856.

Capel, Henry Nelson.
Honours in Mathematics at Matriculation. First Class in Mathematics at B.A., London University, Oct. 1859.

Evans, Alfred William.
First Class at M.B. Exam., London University, Sept. 1859.

Moore, Alphæus.
Honours in Botany at Degree Exam., London University, Nov. 1856.

Hudson, William Henry Hoar.
Senior Math. Scholarship at King's Coll., London, Feb. 1857. Sizarship, at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, June 1857. Foundation Scholarship and Wright's Prize for third time, at same College, June 1860. Third Wrangler, Jan. 1861. Fellowship at St. John's Coll., May 1862.

Eliot, Charles John.
Scholarship at Corp. Chr. Coll., Cambridge, June 1857.

Hill, Arthur.
Prizes for Divinity, and for General Proficiency, King's College, London, June 1858.

Phipps, George Henry.
Prize in Applied Sciences, at King's College, London, June 1858.

Besant, Frank.
Junior Math. Scholarship at King's Coll., London, July 1859. Scholarship at Emm. Coll., Cambridge, June 1860. Twenty-eighth Wrangler, January 1863.

Hodgson, Francis Cotterel.
Newcastle Scholarship, Eton, 1856. Pitt Scholarship, Camb., 1858. Fellowship at King's, 1859. First in Classical Tripos; Chancellor's Gold Medal, 1860. Le Bas Prize, October 1862.

Caldwell, Robert Townley.
Mathematical Scholarships, and Prizes at King's College, London. Scholarship at Corp. Chr. Coll., Cambridge, June 1862. Tenth Wrangler, 1865. Fellowship at Corpus, Feb. 1865.

Rawlinson, Albert.
Certificates of Merit in French and Math. at King's College, London, Evening Classes.

Marshall, George Alexander.
Prizes and Certificates at King's College, London, Evening Classes, May 1864.

Blake, Walter Henry.
Prize in Math. at King's College, London, June 1864.

Hummel, Francis.
Prize in German, and Certificate in Classics, at King's College, London, June 1864.

STRAND.

KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.

Date of Establishment.—A branch of King's College, London, established by charter of King George IV. 14 Aug. 1829.

Constitution.—Official governors, proprietors of 100*l.* shares, donors of 100*l.* at one time or within four successive years, and donors of 50*l.* at one time or within three successive years, incorporated by the style of "governors and proprietors of King's College, London," with power to take lands not exceeding in value 5,000*l.* exclusive of lands used for immediate purposes of college. Donors of 100*l.* styled donors of first class and succeeded by their personal representatives. Privileges of a donor of 50*l.* or donor of second class cease at death. Council has pre-emption of shares. Shares and donations may not be transferred without approval of council. Husbands of female proprietors, representatives of proprietors or donors of first class, and assignees of bankrupt proprietors, not proprietors or donors as such. Annual general court of corporation to be held some day in February, March, or April for election of six members of council, treasurer, and three auditors. Extraordinary general court may be convened by ten members of council. Twenty a quorum at general court. Council chosen from a list prepared by governors of number of members of corporation equal to double number of vacancies (Charter). After providing for current expenses monies to be invested in funds or other government securities. If in any year after payment of all outgoings there be a surplus, a dividend of 4 per cent. may be declared out of surplus, after deducting therefrom a sum not exceeding one tenth. Dividends on donations not payable to donors but applicable to general purposes of college. Husbands of female proprietors, and representatives of proprietors or donors of first class may with approval of council be admitted proprietors or donors of first class (Bye-laws.)

Exhibitions.—Two annually of 30*l.* at University or King's College; tenable for three years; one for classics the other for mathematics. College has ceased to offer exhibitions tenable at school.

Objects.—For the general education of youth (Recital in charter). In admission of students preference to be given to nominees of proprietors and donors (Charter).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Literature, science and doctrines and duties of Christianity as inculcated by United Church of England and Ireland (Charter).

Government and Masters.—Archbishop of Canterbury is visitor; Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of York, Bishop of London, Chief Justice of England, Speaker, Home Secretary, Lord Mayor, and Deans of S. Paul's and Westminster are official governors. Eight lay members of the corporation of King's College, nominated by visitor, are life governors; governors, treasurer, and twenty-four other members of the corporation form the council; five a quorum; Archbishop of York or Bishop of London, if present and willing, chairman. (For List of Governors, &c., see *post.*) No person who is not a member of Church of England may act as governor, or be eligible as member of council or fill any office except that of professor of oriental literature or modern languages. Council may make and alter bye-laws, and appoint and remove all professors, tutors, masters, secretary, and all officers, agents, and servants, except treasurer and auditors; provided no appointment or dismissal of any head master be final until confirmed in writing by governors (Charter).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Three departments A, B, and C; A "classical," B "modern" (in which German takes the place of Greek), C "Lower" or "Preparatory" School.

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

Masters.—24; head-master B.D.; salary 500*l.* with capitation fee of 1*l.* on every paying pupil. His duties are,—

1. He is responsible, with the assistance of the vice-master, for the discipline of the whole school.
2. He instructs the boys of the Sixth Form in Divinity, and in the usual subjects of a classical education.
3. He superintends, examines from time to time, and is directly responsible for the proper teaching of all boys in the Classical Division of the School.
4. He is responsible for the system of teaching pursued in the modern division of the school, but the details are in this case left to the vice-master's hands. The liberty of examining the boys in this division from time to time is reserved to the head-master.
5. He summons, and, if present, presides at periodical meetings of the masters of the school, and invites frequent communications from them, both personally and in writing, concerning the studies of their respective forms, and the progress of their pupils.
6. In all ordinary cases affecting the government, discipline, and studies of the school, the head-master will act, under the general direction of the council, on his own authority, but in grave and exceptional cases he must, before action, take counsel with the principal of the college.

Vice-master has capitation fee of 1*l.* on every paying pupil. His duties are,—

1. To maintain, under the head-master, the discipline of the whole school, especially during the time given to recreation.
2. To conduct, under the head-master, the teaching of all boys in the division of "modern instruction."
3. To attend, and, in the absence of the head-master, preside at periodical meetings of the masters of the school.

The master of the lower school has charge of the junior or preparatory department. Four "classical" assistants, three "modern" assistants, three "junior" assistants, and one mathematical master, with salaries from 160*l.* to 200*l.* besides allowance of 8*s.* to 24*s.* a head on all boys over 325. Three mathematical, arithmetic, and writing assistants, three French, two German, two drawing (one occasional twice a week), and one natural science master, with salaries from 100*l.* to 150*l.* and allowances as above.

Day Scholars.—412; nearly half between 10 and 14 years of age; from distances up to 15 miles. Dinner is provided on the premises at the charge of 1*s.* per diem, and nearly one-third of the boys dine there during the time allotted for recreation. Annual fees for regular course (including books, stationery, &c.) 24*l.* Dancing and fencing 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* each. Drilling 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Drawing (extra only in A division) 2*l.* 2*s.* German (extra only to boys in A division under fourth class) 3*l.* 3*s.* Workshop 3*l.* 3*s.* No attendance on Sundays.

Boarders.—Four under masters, with permission of council, take boarders as a private speculation.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—The lower school is intended to provide a thorough course of elementary instruction. It includes English, drawing, writing, arithmetic, French, and Latin as far as Cæsar and Ovid. It is preparatory to the two higher divisions. Boys enter at a very early age, and are supposed to have some knowledge of English, but to begin Latin in this division.

Boys separately classified according to proficiency, in A division, in classics, mathematics, French and science; in B division, in arithmetic, Latin, French, and German. School course modified to suit special cases. Religious instruction in Greek Testament and Old and New Testament history. Church Catechism taught, but excused in all cases where it is conscientiously objected to. School work begins with prayers taken from Prayer Book. Special services begin and end each term.

Promotions by terms, work, and examination. Proficiency in composition in A division, and arithmetic in B division, specially affect promotion.

Examination at the end of two terms by head master; at end of Midsummer term by examiners appointed by council. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions and detention. No corporal punishment.
Playground: small paved yard of a quarter of an acre. There is also a large covered playroom.
School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 29 hours in the week. All lessons prepared out of school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School 1	Clergyman - -	Sydenham Road, Croydon.	About 12 miles.
„ 2	Physician - -	Bloomsbury Square, W.C.	10 minutes' walk.
„ 3	Private Gentleman -	Balham, Surrey - -	About 7 or 8 miles.
„ 4	Clergyman - -	Wandsworth, S.W. -	About 6 miles.
„ 5	Widow of a Merchant -	Church Terrace, Isleworth.	12 miles.
„ 6	„ „	„ „	„
„ 7	Private Gentleman -	Stoke Newington.	
„ 8	Physician - -	Gloucester Street, Belgrave Road - -	About 2 miles and a half.
„ 9	Clergyman (Boarder) -	Near Tenbury, Herefordshire.	(Boarder.)
„ 10	Publisher - -	Kildare Terrace, W. -	Nearly 4 miles.
„ 11	Private Gentleman -	Mortlake - - -	About 9 or 10 miles.
Boys lowest in School 1	Widow of a Coal Merchant.	Lower John St., Golden Square.	About a mile.
„ 2	Fancy Goods Maker -	Golden Square - -	„
„ 3	Physician - -	Gloucester Terrace -	4 miles.
„ 4	Widow - -	Boarder - -	-
„ 5	Glass Merchant -	Battersea - -	5 miles.
„ 6	Private Gentleman -	Upper St. Martin's Lane (Father lives at Kingston).	¼ mile (lives with an uncle.)
„ 7	Solicitor - -	Guildford St., Russell Sq.	1 mile.
„ 8	Wine Merchant -	Upper Norwood -	10 or 12 miles.
„ 9	Private Gentleman -	Baker St., Lloyd Square, W.C.	1½ mile.
„ 10	Perfumer - -	Lewisham Park, S. -	8 miles.

STRAND.—KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Division of Classics, &c., or A. Division.

Subject.	Statistics of whole Division.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Lent Term 1867 (one-third of school year).	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, exclding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Lent Term 1867 (one-third of school year).	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, exclding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Lent Term 1867 (one-third of school year).
Religious Knowledge.	168	8	—	12	Y. 16	2	H. 1½	—	H. 6	Epistles to the Corinth. (Greek); Maclean's Class Book, Old Test. Hist.; Maclean's Class Book, New Test. Hist.	16	Y. 16	2	H. 1	—	H. 1¼	Same as Class 1	29	Y. 12	1	H. 3	—	H. 3	Church Catechism and Collects; Maclean's Sacred History down to death of Joseph.
Greek	120	6	—	12	16	4	2	2	8	Thucydides, Lib. ii.; Aristophanes, Equites (Holden's Edn.).	16	16	2	1	3	6	*Sophocles' Electra, 1,000 lines.							
Latin	168	8	—	12	16	4	2	3	8	Cicero pro Ligario, pro Rege Deiotaro, Eton Texts; Horace, Odes iii., iv.	16	16	4	1	3	8	Cicero pro Archiâ, and Virgil's 1st Georgic (203 lines by heart); Grammar, Composition, &c.	29	12	4	3	3	8	New Latin Primer; Lat. Ex., Dr. Major's; Lat. Reader, Jacob's Fables, xxv. to end.
French	168	8	—	9	16	2	1	2	5	Corneille's "Le Cid," for translation, and to learn; Brasseur's Chesterfield's letters, English into French; Brasseur's Phraseology to learn.	12	15	2	1	2	6	Les Fourberis de Scapin; Molière Wattez Frh. Idioms; Brasseur's Chesterfield's letters into French.	29	12	2	1	2	2	Contanseau's 1st Frh. Step; Brasseur's Frh. Fables.
German	15 average number learning German in A. Division.									Same as B. Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	Same as B. Division.							
Arithmetic	168	8	—	21	17½	No regular lessons				Examin. from printed papers by Professors, once each term.	15	15	1	1½	—	1½	Hall's Arithmetic, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (all).	16	12	4	1½	—	1½	Hall's Arithmetic, 1st four rules.
Book-keeping																								
Mensuration and Surveying.																								

* The time for Greek given in the Time Tables for this Class includes that for Composition and Greek Grammar.

Subject.	Statistics of whole Division.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are Formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Lent Term 1867 (one-third of school year).	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Lent Term 1867 (one-third of school year).	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Lent Term 1867 (one-third of school year).
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	95	8	—	13	16	4	1½	—	8	Differential Calculus, Todhunter, first 10 chapters; Conic Sections, Todhunter; Analytical and Geometrical Ellipse and Hyperbola.	7 7	16 16	3 1	1½ 1½	— —	4½ 2½	Proportion, Variation, Binomial Surds, Quadratics (Hall, Todhunter); Euclid, Book iii., iv., and Deductions.	31	14	4	1½	—	6	Algebra, Hall's first four rules; Euclid, Book i. 1-30.
Physics Natural History Chemistry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Six Lectures each term to whole school. Notes taken and subsequent examinations.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Same as Class 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Same as others.
History Geography	168	8	—	12	16	Taught in connection with classical work				England, Student's Hume; Greece, Carr's History, &c.; Rome, Student's Rome, Dr. Smith's; Rome, Merivale's Republic, &c. Geography, Cornwell's.	16	16	Same as Class 1.				Same as Class 1	29 29	12 12	1 1	1½ 1½	— —	1½ 1½	England (Smith's Smaller Hist.), A.D. 1066-1272. Cornwell's Geography, England.
English Grammar. English Literature. English Composition.	168	8	—	12	16	—	—	—	—	Essays, once a week. Shakespeare, Milton, &c.	16	16	—	—	—	—	Same as Class 1 Dictation	29 29	12 12	2 1	0½ 1	— —	1 1	Cook's Selections Eng. Poetry, Longman; Constable's 6th Read. Book; various.
Writing	113	5	—	25	15	1	0½	—	0½		27	14	2	1	—	2		29	12	2	1	—	2	
Music	16 Chapel Choristers are trained in Vocal Music on Hullah's method.																							
Drawing	See paper referring to Division B. (in A. Division only about 12 learn Drawing.)																							

King's College School.—Table B.—School Instruction.

Division of Modern Instruction, or B. Division.

Subject.	Statistics of whole Division.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during last Term (Lent 1867). One Third of Year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during last Term (Lent 1867). One Third of Year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during last Term (Lent 1867). One Third of Year.
				Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	198	10	16	15¼	1	1	—	1½	Maclear's Old Test. Hist., larger edition, Bks. v., vi., vii.	18	16	1	1½	—	1½	Same as 1st class - -	23	14	1	1	—	2	Maclear's smaller O. T. Hist., from David to the Captivity.
Greek -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No Greek in B. division.														
Latin - -	174	10	16	16¾	2	1	—	4	Horace, Odes., Bk. i., 1–10, Bk. iv., 1–10.	14	16	3	¾	1	5	Horace, Odes, Bk. iv. -	24	14¼	4	1	4	8	Arnold's 1st Latin Book, Ex. 20–50; Jacob's Lat. Reader, Fables i.–xx.; Lat. Gram., Accidence.
French - -	198	6	30	16	4	¾	4	8	Le Misanthrope, Molière; Chesterfield's Letters; Brasseur's Selections (from Eng. into Fr.); French Phraseology, Brasseur's.	31	15	4	¾	4	8	Athalie, Racine; Wattez Fr. Idioms; Brasseur's Chesterfield's Letters.	30	14		¾	4	8	Gram. Manual, Brasseur, pp. 90–154; pp. 56–71 translation; and 56–62 by heart.
																				M.		H.M.	
German -	185	10	15	16½	3	1	1	3	Schiller's Jungfrau, 14 pages; Bernay's Gram., 11 pages; and Exercises, 10 pages.	17	16	3	1	1	3	Schiller's Tell, 12 pages; Bernay's Germ. Gram., 8 pages; and Exercises, 8 pages.	22	13	2	50	—	1 50	Wintzer's 1st Germ. Book, 7 pages; and 2 pages dialogues.
																				H.		H.	
Arithmetic -	198	10	26	16¼	1	1	—	2	Hall's S.P.C.K., and Barnard Smith's larger Arithmetic.	18	16	1	1	—	2	The same.	23	14	6	1	5	7	Barnard Smith's Practice, Rule of Three, Double do.
Book-keeping	64	—	—	16	2	1	—	2	Haddon's; Weale's Manuals, double entry.														
Mensuration and Surveying.	1	—	1	16	—	—	—	—	Nesbit's plane surfaces.														

King's College School.—Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Division of Modern Instruction, or B. Division—cont.

Subject.	Statistics of whole Division.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during last Term (Lent 1867). One Third of Year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during last Term (Lent 1867). One Third of Year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during last Term (Lent 1867). One Third of Year.
				Y.	H.			H.			Y.	H.			H.			Y.	H.			H.	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding	144	8	13	16½	2	1	2	4	Euclid, Todhunter, Bks. i., ii., iii., iv., vi., xi.	16	16	2	1	2	4	Euclid, Todhunter, Bk. i.–vi.	53	15½	2	2	2	4	Euclid. Todhunter, Bk. i., Prop. 1–30.
	111	8	16	16½	3	1	—	3	Algebra, Todhunter and Hall's (General).	16	16	3	1	3	2½	Same as Class 1.	31	15½	3	1	1½	3	Hall's Algb., Addtn., Sub., Mul., Div.
			12	16½	3	1	—	3	Trigonometry, Todhunter, ch. v., vi.	12	16	3	1	3	2½	Trigonometry, 2 chaps.							
			6	17	3	1	—	3	Analytical Conics, &c., Todhunter.														
Physics, Natural History, Chemistry	—	—	16	16½	1	1	1	2	Six lectures on Pneumatics, &c., and examination thereon to whole school.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Same.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Same.
History	198	10	16	16¾		⅜	—	1½	England, Gleig's School Hist., Parker, Rome, 50 pages; Archd. Browne's S.P.C.K.	18	16	1	⅛	—	1⅛	Same as Class 1.	23	14	3	1	—	7	Smith's smaller Hist. of Eng., Hen. VII., VIII., Edw. VI. and Mary.
Geography	198	10	16	16¼	1	½	—	1½	Cornwell's Geog., paras. 531–641; Keith Johnston's Atlas.	18	16	1	¼	—	1½	Do.	23	14	1	1	—	2½	Cornwell's Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Greece.
English Grammar	114	6	16	16½	1	2	—	4	Morell's Grammar and Analysis; Morell's Poetical Rdng. Bk.; Trench on Words; Shakespeare, Henry VIII.	18	16	1	2	—	4	Do.	23	14	1	½	—	1¼	Hughes' Specimens of Eng. Poetry.
English Literature	73	4																					
Eng. Compos.	73	4	16	16½	—	—	1	1	Essays on var. subjects.	18	16	—	—	1	1	Do.							
Reading	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	23	14	Occasional.				
Writing	168	8	18	16	2	1	—	2	- - - -	19	15½	2	1	—	2	- - - -	23	14	4	¾	—	3	
Music	16 chapel choristers are trained in vocal music.																						
Drawing	198	10	16	16¼	3	1	—	3		18	16	3	1	—	3	- - - -	23	14	3	1	—	3	

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

University and other Distinctions, 1855 to 1864.

Oxford:—

1855.—Smith, King, Brazenose, Prize English Essay. Sheppard, J. W., Balliol, 1st Class Classics. Thompson, J. E., Lincoln, 1st Class Moderations. Little, E. H, Brazenose, Scholar. Millard, F., and Cabban, C. P., Queen's, Scholars.

1856.—Griffin, F. C. G., Lincoln, Scholarship. Shippard, S. G. A., Oriel, Ireland Scholarship.

1857.—Griffith, A. F., Merton, Postmastership. Shippard, L. G., Magdalen Hall, Lusby Scholarship. Maidlow, J. M., Queen's, Tabarder. Stonhouse, W. L., Brazenose, Scholarship. Godfray, F., Lincoln, Scholarship. Orton, O., Corpus Christi, Scholarship. Howell, E. T., Worcester, 2nd Class Classics. Little, E. H., Brazenose, 1st Class Moderations. Coxhead, J. J., Corpus, 2nd Class Moderations, and present of books.

1858.—Bywater, J., Queen's Scholarship. Marras, A., and Tahourdin, C. J., Lincoln, Scholarship. Dicey, A. V., Balliol, 1st Class Classics. Millard, F., Queen's, 1st Class Moderations.

1859.—Maidlow, J. M., Scholar of Queen's, 1st Class Moderations (Math.). Griffith, A. F., Postmaster, Merton, 1st Class Moderations (Math.). Orton, O., Scholar of Corpus, 1st Class in Moderations, Classics. Cutler, J., Exeter College, 2nd Class Moderations, Classics. Little, Edgar, Scholar Brazenose, 2nd Class Classics. Hoole, J. W., Queen's, 1st Class in Classics. Dicey, A., Balliol, Arnold Prize.

1860.—Emberson, H. E., Scholarship Wadham. Cheston, C., Postmastership Merton. Stonhouse, W. L., Brazenose, 1st Class Moderations. Bywater, J. Queen's, 1st Class Moderations. Jackson, B., Exeter, 2nd Class Moderations. Griffin, F. C. G., 1st Class in Natural Science.

1861.—Marras, A., Lincoln, Taylorian Scholarship, Mod. Languages. Stonhouse, W. L., Brazenose, Chancellor's Prize Latin Verse. Maidlow, J. M., Queen's, 1st Class Classics, 1st Class Math., Degree. Orton, O., Corpus, 2nd Class Classics. Griffith, A. F., Merton, 1st Class Math. Hoole, J. W., Queen's, 1st Class Law and Mod. Hist. Sladen, E., Balliol, 1st Class Moderations. Weightbrecht, J. H. M., Scholarship, Corpus.

1862.—Maidlow, J. M.. Queen's Fellowship. Bywater, J., 1st Class Classics. Emberson, F. C., 1st Class Moderations. Chester, C., 1st Class Moderations. Whitaker, W. E., Brazenose Scholarship, Math. Friend, M. T., Magdalen Exhibition. Saintsburg, G. E., Merton Postmastership.

1863.—Griffin, F. C. G., Lincoln, Travett's Fellowship. Bywater, J., Exeter Fellowship. Dyer, W. T. T., Christ Church Studentship in Physical Science. Duggan, W. B., Lincoln, Exhibition.

1864.—Sladen, E., 2nd Class Classics. Maidlow, J. M., Eldon Scholarship. Manas, A. P., Arnold Essay Prize. Warren, S. L., Fellowship at Wadham. Lyall, C. J. Proximè Accessit (Balliol Scholarship). Emberson, 1st Class Classics. Whitaker, 2nd Class Moderations.

Cambridge:—

1855.—Clarke, C. B. 3rd Wrangler. Fawcett, H., 7th Wrangler. Clarke, J. M., 28th Wrangler. Ward, H., Fellow, Trinity. Meeres, Senior Optime, Clare. Jones, Danl., Summers, Edgar, and Bidder, G. P., Scholars of Trinity. Davies, A., and Greet, A., Scholars of Clare Hall. Creswell, S. F., Scholar of St. John's. Hazell, J. H., Scholar of Corpus. Ayerst, Wm., Hulsean Prize.

1856.—Jones, D., 15th Wrangler. Summers, E., 1st Class Classical Tripos. Streeter, G. T. P., 1st Class Moral Philosophy. McKellar, M. W., and Hazell, J. H., Scholars, Christ College.

1857.—Vibert, J., Christ College, Scholarship. Benson, P., Magdalen, Scholarship. Lewin, S. H., Trinity, 1st in 2nd General Exam.

1858.—Geary, C. H., and McKellar, W., Scholars of Corpus Christi. Clayton, L., and Durst, W., Scholars of Emmanuel. Warren, E., Scholar of Magdalene. Taylor, C., Sizarship, St. John's. Summers, E., Trinity, 1st Class Theological Exam., and Scholefield Prize. Thelwall, E., and Davies, 1st Class in Trinity College Exam. Ayerst, W., Caius, Norrisian Prize Essay.

1859.—Lewin, S. H., and Davies, J. C., Scholars of Trinity. Warren, Scholar of Magdalen and 1st in Class.

1860. — Taylor, C., Scholar, St. John's. Davies, J. C., Scholar, Trinity (a wrangler). Pratt, J. W., Greek Testament Prize, Trinity, 1st Class in 1st General Exam.

1861.—Workman, 1st Class, Trinity College. Whitaker, A., Classical Scholarship, Queen's. Baker, H. S., Math. Scholarship, Queen's. Taylor, C., St. John's, 9th Wrangler. Fynes, Clinton, O., St. John's, 21st Wrangler. Jackson and Festing, W., Trinity College, Senior Optime.

1862.—Pratt, J. W., Scholar at Trinity and 1st Class Classical Tripos. Galliers, T., Minor Scholar, Caius.

1863.—Davies, J. N. C., Trinity Scholar and Wrangler. Ewbank, A. L. V., St. John's, Wrangler. Workman, A., Trinity, Wrangler. Christie, W. H. M., Trinity, Junior Scholarship. Reece, R. M., and Fynes, Clinton E., Exhibition, St. John's.

1864.—Taylor, C., Cross Scholarship, St. John's. Bodkin, A. A., Open Scholarship, King's. Galliers, Scholarship, Caius. Watherston and Hensman, Scholarships, Emmanuel.

Elsewhere:—

1855.—Stebbing, T. R. R., Univ. Lond., Scholarship Classics. Heath, J., Univ. Lond., Honours in Classics and Math. Ord, W. M., Univ. Lond., Gold Medal, Chemistry, and Honours, Botany. Perkins, H. E., Indian Civil Service Appointment. Thaine, R., 1st in List of Engineers, Woolwich.

1856.—Cruickshank, A., Civil Service Appointment. Holmes, W., 4th in Exam. for Engineers, Addiscombe.

1857.—Bailey, A., Univ. Lond., Law Scholarship. Stebbing, T. R. R. Univ. Lond., 1st Class in Law and Mod. History. Peck, W. E., 1st in Candidates Woolwich Academy. Alabaster, C., Interpreter to Commissioner Yeh.

1858.—Pridden, C. E., 4th Sandhurst Exam. Ashford, H. W., 9th Sandhurst Exam. Golding, C. N., 1st in Military Exam. Sandhurst, and Commission without purchase.

1859.—Little, Edgar, successful in Civil Service Exam. for India. Macaulay, T. G., 1st in Competitive Exam. for Army Appointments in India. Hill, A., do. do. for Woolwich. Cuff, C. R., 1st Class Honours, Univ. Lond. Rixon, Appointment, India House.

1860.—Ricard, H. L., 5th in Exam. for Sandhurst. Boughey, G. F. O. Bell, M. S., and Todd, U. K., passed in Exams. for Woolwich. Turner, A. H., do. do. Addiscombe. Griffith, G. C., and Carter, C. S., Appointments in Civil Service Exam. Nicholson, C. A., 5th of 90 in Naval Exam.

1861.—Castle, 3rd in Exam. for Woolwich (May, 1864). Trimen, Gold Medal, Apothecaries' Hall (1861). Moser, J. J., Prize at Clifford's Inn, and Prize from Incorp. Law Soc., being 1st in legal Exam. Luff, John., Naylor, J. R., Leupolt, J. C., and Lilly, W. S., Appointments in Indian Civil Service. Gordon, C. D., Rudge, S., Hunter, J. M., and Wheatley, F. H., Woolwich Appointments. Dyer, W. T., Warneford (Medal) Scholarship, King's College, Lond.

1862.—Boughie, (6) Woolwich, July 1862, Exam. Bell, (3) Woolwich, July 1862, Exam. Blandford, G. M., 2nd in Admiralty Exam., March 1862. Thaine, W., Honours at Matriculation in Math., Univ. London. Canton, W. L., Cass, H., and Turner, J., 1st Division, Univ. Lond. Matriculation.

1863.—Neville, F., successful in Civil Service Exam., Doctors' Commons, and Hon. Certificate for French. Pike, L. O., Appointment in Record Office (1st in Exam.). Spiers, R. P., Gold Medal, Books, and Scholarship of 25*l.* for two years, for Architectural Designs; Silver Medal and Books for Figure Drawings. Hunt, A. A., Silver Medal and Books for Painting from Life; same for Drawing from Life. Mascall, F., Pollock Gold Medal and first in Exam. for Engineers (1863), Woolwich.

1864.—Spiers, R. P., Royal Academy Travelling Studentship, Dec. 1864. Royal Institute of British Architects, Soane Medallion with 50*l.* (Feb. 1865). Heath, E., Cortis, De la Ferté, and Taylor, Univ. Lond. Matriculation Exam. 1864, 1st Division.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

List of Governors, &c.

Official Governors:

The Right Hon. The Lord Chancellor.
His Grace The Lord Archbishop of York.
The Right Hon. and Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of London.
The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.
The Right Hon. The Secretary of State for the Home Department.
The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons.
The Right Hon. The Lord Mayor of London.
The Very Rev. The Dean of St. Paul's.
The Very Rev. The Dean of Westminster.

Life Governors:

H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
The Most Noble The Marquis of Cholmondeley.
The Right Hon. The Earl Howe.
The Right Hon. The Earl of Harrowby.
The Right Hon. The Earl Powis.
The Lord Calthorpe.
The Right Hon. Sir J. T. Coleridge.
Sir Thomas Watson, Bart., M.D.

The Council:

The Governors and Treasurer.
The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Winchester.
The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Lichfield.
The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Ely.
The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.
Henry Ackland, Esq., M.D.
Cholmeley Austen-Leigh, Esq.
Robert Cheere, Esq.
Richard Clarke, Esq.
John Duke Coleridge, Esq., Q.C.
Rev. Charles D'Oyly, M.A.
Edmund Beckett Denison, Esq., Q.C.
Arthur Farre, Esq., M.D.
The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.
The Hon. George Waldegrave Leslie.
Rev. J. G. Lonsdale, M.A.
Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D.
Sir William Heathcote, Bart., M.P.
Robert Hudson, Esq.
The Master of the Temple, D.D.
Thomas Godfrey Sambrooke, Esq.
William Henry Smith, Esq.
C. P. Serocold, Esq.
Egerton Vernon Harcourt, Esq.

Treasurer:

Edward Wigram, Esq.

Head-master:

Rev. G. F. Maclear, B.D.

Secretary:

J. W. Cunningham, Esq.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER AND PIMLICO CHURCH OF ENGLAND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

BESSBOROUGH GARDENS, VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1855.

Constitution.—Buildings vested in incumbent and churchwardens of Holy Trinity, Westminster, for the time being.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—To provide a suitable education for sons of professional men and tradesmen of moderate income (prospectus).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—In junior department (for boys under 10 years of age) religious instruction under superintendence of incumbent of district, reading, spelling, arithmetic, writing, geography, French grammar, vocal music, and drawing. In commercial department (for youths preparing for offices, &c.) religious knowledge, reading, spelling, commercial arithmetic and mental calculations, French, Latin, history, geography, vocal music, English grammar and composition, writing, book-keeping (including general preparation in office work), arithmetic, and elements of mathematics including mensuration, and free hand, model, mechanical, and architectural drawing (prospectus).

Government and Masters.—Committee must be communicants of Church of England; appoint and dismiss masters.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical and Commercial.

Masters.—Two, besides lecturers. Head master's salary 80*l.* besides certain capitation fees, house, gas, and coals.

Day Scholars.—70, average of last three years; chiefly sons of tradesmen, clerks, &c.; from an average distance of three quarters of a mile; pay for general work under 10, 4*l.* 4*s.*, above 10, 6*l.* German 2*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No regulation as to knowledge of boys on admission.

School classified by proficiency in reading chiefly and arithmetic subordinately. Separate department in separate room for boys (1) who having been at school more than three years and passing successfully through ordinary school course are capable of pursuing their studies under guidance only; (2) who require some special preparation for public examinations, &c.; or (3) who need special treatment, *e.g.*, separation from others on account of neglected education, weak health, &c. Half an hour daily devoted to religious instruction. School work begins and ends with form of prayer compiled from Prayer Book principally.

Promotions by half-year's work and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination once a year by members of the universities, such as heads of training colleges, public schools, &c. appointed by committee. Prizes given.

Punishments: loss of marks for bad conduct, detention, and corporal punishments; last publicly and by head master only.

Drilling taught.

School open 44 weeks in the year. Study in senior department 30, in junior 25 hours per week. One third of lessons prepared out of school.

WESTMINSTER.—WETMINSTER AND PIMLICO CHURCH OF ENGLAND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which these Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	84	2	—	52	—	4	½	1	2½	Gospel of St. John; Ramsay's Catechism.	—	—	—	—	—	—	• • •	32	—	5	½	1	3	S.P.C.K. Life of Our Lord; the Parables; the Miracles.
Latin -	6	2	—	4	12½	4	1	4	6	Principia Latina, Pt. i. to Exercise 40.	2	11	4	1	4	6	Latin Gram. (various Authors), Declensions and Conjugations.							
French -	79	4	—	6	13	4	1	4	7	Delille's Beginner's Book, Exercises 100 to end; translate and learn by heart first 12 pieces Poésie Française; translate all the reading lessons, &c.	15	11	4	1	4	7	Delille's Beginner's, &c., 40–100; learn first 12 pieces Poésie Fran.	6	9½	4	½	2	3	Delille's Beginner's Book, first 20 Exer.
German -	5	—	10s.	5	11½	2	1	1	3															
Arithmetic -	84	6	—	10	12⅝	6	¾	1	6	Davis's Examples, whole of Pt. i., first 3 sections Pt. ii.	12	11½	6	¾	1	6	Davis's Examples, whole of Pt. i.	12	—	4	¾	2	5	Nat. Society's Penny Arith., Pt. i., the Simple Compound Rules.
Book-keeping	15	2	—	5	12	1	1½	1	2															
Mensuration and Surveying.	10	1	—	10	12¾	1	½	—	½	No Text Book used. Explanations and examples given by master. The time taken out of one of Arithmetic lessons.														

WESTMINSTER.—WESTMINSTER AND PIMLICO CHURCH OF ENGLAND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.M.		H.M.												M.		H.	
Mathematics, pure or applied, besides preceding.	Taught only to Special Class.																							
Physics	An occasional popular lecture in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, &c. Explanations of common machines, such as a pump, door lock, &c. Action of water, nature of the eye, &c. explained.																							
History	Provided for in Reading Lessons.																							
Geography	84	2	—	52	—	2	0 40	1	2 0	Darton's Geography, chapters 1–12.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	32	—	3	40	1	2½	Chambers's Primer, the whole.
English Literature.	The whole of the Senior Department have read and re-read the Vicar of Wakefield, got up Goldsmith's life, character, &c., and have been made acquainted with the nature and character (by extracts read) of his other works.																							
English Composition.	52	2	—	30	—	2	0 40	1	1 40	Morell's Analysis used as Text Book.														
Reading	89	3	—	—	—	2	0 40																	
Writing	89	—	—	—	—	7	0 40																	
Music	89	—	—	—	—	1	1 0																	
Drawing	89	5	—	5	12	1	2 0																	

Table C.—Distinctions.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Boys.*)

List of Distinctions gained within the last Ten Years by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*b.*) Competitive Civil Service Examination.
3 Customs' Clerkships.
1 Civil Service Commission.
3 Post Office.
1 Studentship, Woolwich Dockyard.

(*a.*) One Associate in Arts, Oxford.
Three Junior Certificates.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

BLOOMSBURY.

48 and 49 Bedford Square.

Bedford College.

Digest of Information.

Establishment.—In 1849 a sum of 1,500*l.* was advanced for the establishment of the college. In 1859 a sum of 2,000*l.* stock was transferred to three trustees for establishing Reid, or "student," scholarships. In 1861 a subscription scholarship was founded for 20 years by some old pupils and other friends of the college. In 1866 Mrs. Neil Arnott gave 1,000*l.* railway stock for promoting the regular and scientific education of girls in natural philosophy. Fund vested in six trustees, to be applied either in scholarships, books and apparatus, augmentation of professor's salary, or prizes. At present applied in scholarships and apparatus.

Exhibitions.—Total annual value of scholarship fund 122*l.*

Objects.—To afford a sound, liberal, unsectarian education to girls, without any restriction. Appropriation of funds may be modified, provided the college remain unsectarian.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and mathematics required by Reid scholarship trust; and some branch of natural science by old pupils' scholarship trust. Arithmetic and natural philosophy by Arnott scholarship trust.

Government and Teachers.—The board consists of the trustees, professors, lady visitors, lady president, and other persons elected by the board. The council, chosen annually, consists of one of the three trustees (chairman), three professors, chosen by the body of professors,, three lady visitors, chosen by the lady visitors, one lady and one gentleman, chosen by the board from itself, and the honorary secretary.

The council regulate the studies and pupils' payments; appoint professors, teachers, lady visitors, and other officers; regulate everything except the teaching, which rests with professors. There are three trustees of the student scholarship fund, six trustees of the old pupils' scholarship fund, six of the Arnott fund.

17 professors and assistants give lessons. Lady visitors, members of the board, responsible for discipline.

State of College in Easter Term, 1868.

General Plan.—A four-year course arranged by committee of education. Regular students required to attend five, may attend seven classes, besides vocal music class, which is optional. Occasional students may select any number of classes.

Teachers.—17 professors and assistants. Receive salaries of 25*l.* up to 120*l.* per annum, being at the rate of half a guinea per hour, or if class consists of fewer than seven, four-fifths of fees. Extra payment to professors for examinations.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Girls.*)

Students.—78, daughters of professional men and tradesmen; from distances up to five miles. 32 regular students pay 21 guineas per annum, or 8 guineas per term; except student scholars, taught free. Instrumental music 3 guineas a term for all. 5*s.* a term extra for drawing from life model. Occasional students pay 2 guineas a term for one class, and 1½ guineas for each additional class. The classes meet twice a week. Entrance fee one guinea.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No fixed standard of qualification. Some girls from home teaching, some from other schools; generally better prepared in the latter case.

College classified separately for each subject. Instruction by professors, in presence of lady visitors, who are responsible for discipline. Harmony and singing taught in classes. About 20 minutes allowed for instrumental music lessons. Drawing from the antique and from life models. Drawing school always open for practice, except during drawing class hours. No religious instruction. No prayers used. An unsectarian Bible literature class was attempted, but failed.

Promotion at discretion of professors.

Examination once or twice a year by professors. One student scholarship awarded every other year, amounting to a remission of fees. One old pupils' scholarship awarded by special examination, amounting to a remission of fees. All tenable for two or three years. Prizes occasionally given for special work.

No punishments used. Registers of attendance kept by professors. Reports of progress at end of session.

Class-rooms warmed by open fires, and ventilated. Seats provided with backs.

No playground. A library, open daily from 10 till 4.

Students remain at college on an average 4⅛ terms.

College open 30 weeks in the year, 10 in each term. Regular students are at college 14½ hours in the week; occasional students, on an average, 5⅓ hours.

BALANCE SHEET from 1st July 1866 to 1st July 1867.

RECEIVED.

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance at Bank	266	0	0			
less cheques of last Session	23	6	8			
				242	13	4
Interest				3	13	5
Balance of petty cash				4	5	4
College Fees—						
Michaelmas Term	754	19	0			
Lent „	293	9	6			
Easter „	270	7	6			
				1,318	16	0
School and School-music Fees—						
Michaelmas Term	368	11	0			
Lent „	387	9	0			
Easter „	385	7	0			
				1,141	7	0
				2,710	15	1

PAID.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Advertisements	40	8	0
Rent	130	6	8
Rates and taxes	139	12	4
Professors	1,103	3	0
Salaries and wages	878	14	6
Coals and wood	59	4	0
Work in house	116	19	6
Printing, stamps, and stationery	25	19	0
Books, maps, and apparatus	15	1	3
Pianos	7	14	6
Furniture	6	15	0
Sundries	27	11	11
Logic (balance to professor)	1	4	6
Cheque book	0	16	8
	2,553	10	10
Balance at Bank	146	18	2
Balance of petty cash	10	6	1
	2,710	15	1

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Scholars highest in School 1	Gun Maker - -	High Holborn -	1 mile.
,, 2	Retd. Officer, H.E.I.C.S.	Argyll Street, Euston Road.	1¼ ,,
,, 3	No Profession or Occupation.	Bedford Square -	A few yards.
,, 4	Father dead - -	Lamb's Conduit Place -	½ mile.
,, 5	Solicitor - -	Eyam, Derbyshire -	150 miles.
,, 6	House Decorator -	Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn.	1 mile.
,, 7	Literature - -	Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square.	½ ,,
,, 8	Father dead - -	Granville Square -	1½ ,,
,, 9	Father dead - -	John Street, Bedford Row.	1 ,,
,, 10	Solicitor - -	Torrington Square -	½ ,,
Scholars lowest in School 1	Father dead - -	Euston Road -	½ ,,
,, 2	Architect - -	Russell Square -	¼ ,,
,, 3	Father dead -	Burton Crescent -	½ ,,
,, 4	Solicitor - -	Bedford Square -	A few yards.
,, 5	Merchant - -	Tavistock Square -	½ mile.
,, 6	Manager of a business -	Montagu Street, Russell Square.	¼ ,,
,, 7	Literature - -	Albert Street, Mornington Crescent.	1½ ,,
,, 8	Manager for Allsopp -	Brunswick Square -	½ ,,
,, 9	Baby Linen Warehouse	Ludgate Hill - -	1½ ,,
,, 10	Solicitor - -	Russell Square -	¼ ,,

Bedford College.—Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y. M.		H.		H.			Y. M.		H. M.		H.			Y.		H. M.		H.	
Latin	46	4	No extra fees.	12	14 11	1	1	1	1	Latin. Kennedy's Grammar; Bradley's Exercises; Church's Latin Prose Lessons.	11	14 6	1	1 0	1	1	Latin. Kennedy's Gram.; Bradley's Exer.; Phædrus (Interlinear translation).							French. Delille's Grammar for Beginners; Lectures Graduées (Abbé Gaultier).
French	63	5		13	14 11	3	1	3	3		18	14 8	3	0 50	3	2½		5	—	5	1 0	5	5	
German	31	2		12	14 11	2	1	2	2	French. Delille's Grammar; Roche's Prosateurs Français; Au Coin du Feu (E. Souvestre).	19	14 8	2	1 0	2	1	French. Delille's Grammar; Roche's Prosateurs Français.							
Arithmetic	63	5	—	21	14 8	2	1	2	2		12	14 0	2	1 0	2	2		6	10	3	0 50	2	2½	English. Ince's Outlines of English History; Cornwell's Geography and Atlas; Fourth Irish Reading Book; Constable's Third Reading Book; Mavor's Spell. Book; Payne's Selection of Poetry; Hullah's Manual.
Natural History.	31	2	—	13	14 11	1	1	1	1		18	14 8	1	1 0	1	1								
History	63	5	—	13	14 11	1	1	1	1	German. Heimann's Fifty Lessons; Heimann's Introduction to German Authors; Wendeborn's Grammar.	18	14 8	1	1 0	1	1	German. Heimann's Fifty Lessons; Heimann's Introduction; Wendeborn's Grammar.	5	10	2	0 30	2	1	
Geography	63	5	—	13	14 11	2	1	2	2		18	14 8	2	1 0	2	2		5	10	2	1 0	2	2	

Bedford College.—Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y. M.		H.		H.			Y. M.				H.			Y. M.			H. M.		H.	
English Grammar.	58	4	—	13	14 11	1	1	1	1	English. The Student's Hume; Cornwell's Geog. and Atlas; Morell's Gr. and Anal., with Ex.; Constable's 6th Reading Book; Scrymgeour's Selection of Poetry; Hullah's Manual.	18	14 8	1	1	1	1	English. Collier's History of Engl.; Cornwell's Geog. and Atlas; Morell's Grammar and Analysis, with Exercises; Constable's Fifth Reading Bk.; Scrymgeour's Select. of Poetry; Hullah's Manual.							
Reading	63	5	—	13	14 11	1	1	—	1		18	14 11	1	1	1	1		5	10 0	3	0 40	—	2	
Writing	63	2	—	31	14 8	1	1	—	1		Join highest class.							33	12 0	1	1 0	—	1	
Vocal Music	63	2	—	34	14 0	2	½	—	1	- - - -	Join highest class.							29	11 8	2	0 30	—	1	
Drawing	63	5	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	- - - -	11	14 0	2	1	—	2	- - - -	9	11 0	2	1 0	—	2	
Callisthenics	63	5	—	13	14 11	2	½	—	1	- - - -	18	14 8	2	½	—	1	- - - -	15	12 0	3	0 30	—	1½	
Dictation	50	4	—	18	14 8	1	½	—	½	- - - -	16	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	5	10 0	3	0 50	—	2½	
English Poetry	63	5	—	13	14 11	1	1	—	1	- - - -	18	14 8	1	1	—	1	- - - -	5	10 0	1	1 0	—	1	

BLOOMSBURY.

97, Southampton Row.

West Central Collegiate School for Young Ladies.

Digest of Information.

Pro-prietary Schools. (*Girls.*)

Date of Establishment.—Easter A.D. 1858, in Great Ormond Street, removed to its present site, January A.D. 1859.

Constitution.—Formed and governed by a voluntary association of ladies who collected funds for purpose. School is now altogether self-supporting.

Exhibitions.—One "free scholarship" has recently been established by means of subscriptions, which have been invested in the names of three trustees, and produce 16*l.* 16*s.* a year.

Objects.—To meet the wants of a large number of respectable tradesmen, professional men, retail shopmen, &c., who find themselves unable to meet the expenses of higher schools and colleges.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—No special subjects recommended, but good preparation for domestic or business life to be given.

Government and Teachers.—A committee of six ladies appoint teachers, and act generally as managers.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Leading subjects of instruction, French, drawing, vocal music; English subjects, especially arithmetic; Latin for a few.

Teachers.—Three always, besides occasional teachers for French, drawing, and vocal music; also a teacher for elementary science. Lady superintendent has largest salary; about 370*l.* or 380*l.* a year expended in salaries.

Day Scholars.—Sixty three, nearly three sevenths between 10 and 14 years old, children of retail dealers and smaller professional men, generally from immediate neighbourhood; pay for general work 9*l.* 9*s.*; under 11 years of age 6*l.* 6*s.* (raised in 1866 to 11*l.* and 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* respectively). Entrance fee, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and piano forte lessons 1*l.* 11*l.* 6*d.* per term. No lessons on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Pupils on admission must be able to read and take part in class lessons; usually come from other schools; stay about two years; a few four or five.

School variously classified according to subject. Clergyman attends once a week for religious instruction. School work begins with prayers, usually taken from Prayer Book; attendance of Jewish children excused.

Promotions by examination.

Examination twice a term by superintendents; once a year by professors from Queen's College. No system of rewards and prizes.

Punishments: learning lessons, previously neglected, with detention.

Playground very small.

Rooms warmed and ventilated by open fire places, ventilators, and opened windows. Some seats have backs.

School open about 40 weeks in the year. Pupils in school about 30 hours in the week, with an interval for recreation each day.

School Instruction.

Subject.	Number of Girls learning each Subject.
Religious Knowledge	60
Latin	15
French	65
Arithmetic	65
Book-keeping	12
Physics and Natural History	25
History, Geography, English Grammar and Composition, Reading and Writing	65
Vocal Music	65
Drawing	65
Needlework	65

CAMDEN TOWN.

12 and 14 Camden Street.

North London Collegiate School for Ladies.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Girls.*)

Date of Establishment.—April A.D. 1850.

Constitution.—Conducted under general superintendence of clergy of St Pancras, to whom an annual report is rendered when assembled in vestry hall for distribution of prizes.

Exhibitions.—Six pupils educated gratuitously; nominated by widow of founder (Prospectus). Few others at mistress's discretion.

Objects.—To give a good secular education on a religious basis at a moderate cost to girls of middle class.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Comprise English, French, elements of Latin and German, drawing, class singing, arithmetic, geometry, plain needlework, and callisthenics.

Government and Teachers.—Clergy of St. Pancras have right of visiting school whenever they please. Might desire a certain thing to be done or alteration to be made, or insist upon a certain teaching or practice being discontinued. Non-compliance on part of mistress would result in withdrawal of their sanction. This would so completely change constitution of school that it would cease to exist in its present form. Two of parish clergy visit school weekly.

State of School at Easter 1863.

General character.—Leading subjects of instruction, French, drawing, music, and English subjects; about 50 pupils learn Latin.

Teachers.—Eleven governesses in daily work; eight also give weekly lessons in arithmetic, geography, French, Latin, German, harmony, singing, and callisthenics; and 13 masters attend at different times during the week. Salaries vary from 24*l.* to 80*l.* per annum. Many teachers paid by lesson, and some by extra fees paid by pupils.

Day Scholars.—190; between 6 and 18 years of age; principally from neighbourhood. Pay for general work, under 13 at entry, 9*l.*, 9*s.*, above, 12*l.* 12*s.*; music and solo-singing, 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* each; Italian, 4*l.* 4*s.*; German, 3*l.* 3*s.*; dancing, 1*l.* 10*s.*; library, 6*s.*; daily practice, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* No lessons on Sunday.

Boarders.—16, in two houses. Four meals a day; meat once, sometimes twice. Terms (inclusive of school fees, washing, and seat in church,) 60 guineas and 42 guineas. School bills; highest 75*l.*; lowest 45*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms, 413·5ft. per pupil. All have separate beds. Washing apparatus consists of wash-hand stands, foot baths, sponging baths, and plunge bath. Rise 6½ to 7¼ a.m.; retire 8 to 10 p.m. according to age.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No fixed standard of attainments on admission. Pupils rarely come well prepared. On the whole, those who come from home have more general information. Some stay nine or ten years.

Pupils classified by knowledge of English chiefly. Two clergymen give weekly Bible lessons; scripture teaching forms also part of daily routine. School work begins with prayers; collects from Prayer Book used chiefly. Roman Catholic and Jewish pupils not obliged to attend.

Promotions partly by year's work, partly by examination at end of year, and separate for every group of subjects.

Terminal examinations; Easter examination conducted by some of neighbouring clergy. Prizes given.

Punishments: forfeiture of marks, and in graver cases impositions; latter almost invariably committed to memory, not written.

Two gardens attached to house, each about 100 feet by 20. Callisthenics taught as part of system, especially among older girls.

Rooms warmed and ventilated by open fire places, windows, and ventilators. Seats of elder girls always provided with backs.

School open nearly 42 weeks in the year. Pupils in school nearly 32 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Scholars highest in School 1	Lawyer - -	West Ham, Stratford -	Boarded in private family.
„ 2	Gentleman (deceased) -	Mary Street, Hampstead Road.	½ mile.
„ 3	Doctor of Medicine -	Argyle Square, King's Cross.	1 „
„ 4	Artist - -	Young Street, Kensington.	Boarding in family.
„ 5	Barrister - -	Camden Street, Camden Town.	under ¼ mile.
„ 6	Zinc Worker (private house), dead.	Ampthill Square -	1 mile.
„ 7	Artist - - -	Ebor Villas, Stratford Place, Kentish Town.	
„ 8	Wine Merchant -	High Street, Camden Town.	
„ 9	Clergyman - -	St. Paul's Road -	1 „
„ 10	Printer (private house)	Victoria Road South -	1 „
Scholars lowest in School 1	Fish Salesman (dead) -	St. Paul's Road, Camden Square.	1 „
„ 2	Artist - -	Hilldrop Crescent -	1¼ „
„ 3	Dealer in Slates -	Grove Terrace, Kentish Town.	2 „
„ 4	Clergyman - -	Camden Square -	
„ 5	Cricket Warehouseman	Seymour Street, Camden Town.	½
„ 6	Surgeon - -	Caledonian Road, King's Cross.	1 „
„ 7	Clerk - -	Charrington Street, Oakley Square.	
„ 8	Licensed Victualler (private house).	Lidlington Place, Ampthill Square.	
„ 9	Linen Draper (private house).	Adelaide Road -	1 „
„ 10	Solicitor - -	New Ormond Street -	1½ „

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Girls.*)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.—*cont.*

Boarders.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Scholars highest in School -	1	Grocer - - -	Southgate Street, Gloucester.
„	2	Physician - -	Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square.
„	3	Cheesefactor - -	Sandymount near Dublin.
„	4	Schoolmaster - -	Uxbridge.
„	5	Horsedealer (private house).	Finchley.
„	6	Merchant - -	Wilmot Road, Dalston.
„	7	Pianoforte Tuner -	High Street, Canterbury.
„	8	Father dead - -	Lower Norwood.
„	9	Gentleman - -	Cricksea Hall, Maldon, Essex.
„	10		
Scholars lowest in School -	1	Berlin Wool Warehouse -	King Street, Hammersmith.
„	2	Bookseller - -	Windmere Road, Upper Holloway.
„	3	- - - - - -	Amherst Road, Hackney.
„	4		
„	5		
„	6		
„	7		
„	8		
„	9		
„	10		

North London Collegiate School.—Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	——	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week (written).	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	——	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week (written.)	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	——	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, exceeding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week (written.)	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			Gs.		Dv.		H.		H.			Dv.		H.		H.			Dv.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	180	7	—	62	2	4	nly.	—	2½	- - -	61	2	4	⅘	—	3	- - -	57	3	5	⅘	—	3⅓	
Latin - -	30	2	—	12		1		1	¾	Cornelius Nepos	18		1	⅓	1	¼	Phædrus' Fables.							
French -	192	8	—	66	„	2	3	9	6	Delille's Répertoire de Littérature.	57	„	2	3	6	6	Le Lutrin, Boileau.	69	4	2	2	6	4	Delille's Grammar for Beginners.
German -	34	2	1 dv 3	14		2	1	2	2	Dahlmann's English Revolution.	20		2	1	2	2	Ahn's German Course.							
Arithmetic -	180	10	—	65	4	2	1	1	2	Barnard Smith's and Oram's.	58	3	2	1	1	2	Oram's Arithmetic -	57	3	2	1	1	2	
Botany - -	116	4	—	58	2	1	1	1	1	- - -	58	2	1	1	1	1								
History -	180	7	—	62	„	2	1	—	2	Collier's Abridgment -	61	„	2	1	—	2	Collier's Abridgment -	57	„	1	1	—	1	
Geography -	180	7	—	62	„	2	—	—	1½	John's Introduction -	61	„	2	⅓	—	1	John's Introduction -	57	„	2	⅔	—	1	Sullivan's Geography.
English Grammar.	180	7	—	62	„	1	1	1	1	Morell's English Grammar.	61	„	1	1	1	1	Morell's English Grammar.	57	„	2	⅔	1	1	Morell's Essentials.
English Literature.	62	2	—	28		1	1	—	1	Paradise Lost, Books III. and IV.	34		1	1	—	1	Paradise Lost, Books III. and IV.							
English Composition.	171	6	—	65	„	1	1	1	1	- - -	61	„	1	½	1	½	- - -	45	2	—	—	1		
Reading -	180	7	—	62	„	1	1	—	1	Milton - - -	61	„	1	1	—	1	Boy's 2nd Reader -	57	3	4	¾	—	3	Stevens and Hole's Standards, 5th and 6th.
Writing -	118	5	—	30		2	1	—	2	- - -	31		2	1	—	2	- - -	57	„	2	1	—	2	
Instrumental Music.	109	4	4	30		2	20m	—	40m	- - -	39		2	20m	—	40m	- - -	40	2	2	20m	—	40m	
Vocal Music -	125	5	—	37		1	½	—	½	- - -	31		1	½	—	½	- - -	57	3	1	½	—	½	
Drawing -	177	7	—	53	„	2	2	—	4	- - -	68	„	2	1	—	2	- - -	56	„	2	1	—	2	
Needlework -	173	7	—	55	„	1	1	—	1	- - -	61	„	1	1	—	1	- - -	57	„	1	1	—	1	
Harmony -	109	4	—	30		1	½	1	½	- - -	39		1	½	1	½	- - -	40	2	1	½	—	½	
(Solo Singing -	14	—	4	—		2	20 m	—	40m															

Cambridge Local Examinations.

(Communication from the Head Mistress of the North London Collegiate School for Ladies.)

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Girls.*)

The effect produced by the Cambridge local examinations during the short time they have been extended to girls has been (so far at least as this school is concerned) to diminish the claims of accomplishments, and to increase the attention given to the study of English.

Fewer girls learn music and drawing for mere display; parents are more willing to allow their daughters to devote themselves to the close study of English and arithmetic, and the girls, too, are more inclined to concentrate themselves in those less showy but more real studies, which before they were disposed to undervalue.

The first of these examinations proved that arithmetic was a weak point in the school. Motive being thus supplied to teachers and pupils, arithmetic has since received greater attention, and at the present time the middle classes are as advanced as the highest class was before these examinations came into operation.

Latin is more thoroughly studied by a few, while close and diligent attention is given by many to the study of harmony.

Formerly, prizes were given on the competitive system, a separate prize for each subject. Thus, a prize for history or geography might be gained by a girl who had paid little or no attention to grammar and arithmetic. *Now*, all the English subjects are aggregated, so that no girl can obtain school distinction who has not worked well in history, geography, grammar, literature, and arithmetic. The standard has thus been raised, and girls of 14 and 15 are now as advanced in English as were formerly girls of 17 and 18,

The general work of the school has become more steady, accurate, and precise. The teachers, no less than the pupils, are benefited by having an object in view, and a definite standard at which to aim, while time, too, is saved by the teacher not having to plan her own course of instruction.

Complete courses of mathematical and physical geography have been introduced, in which the pupils take great interest.

The study of modern languages has been made more interesting by the necessity of reading other works than those previously used. In fact the general education has been placed on a wider basis.

Another great advantage of these examinations, and one not easily overrated, is, that the standard is common to boys and girls. Too much stress can hardly be laid upon this. As things are at present, an examination open to *women only* is of little real value, but in these examinations parents know the girls' work is tested by the same standard as the boys', and therefore they fully realize the value of a Cambridge certificate, the possession of which is now considered a greater honour than any number of school prizes.

The effect of the examinations on the pupils themselves is good.

The preparation for them involves no undue strain upon health. They supply a stronger motive for concentration than mere school prizes. Many girls work steadily and successfully now who were not influenced before by the hope of school distinction. No jealousy is created, no ill-natured rivalry encouraged, because the honour is open to all. Friendships are formed on the best foundation—similarity of pursuit.

It is, too, an advantage for the girls to know that their work will be judged by an independent and therefore impartial standard, outside the school.

A strong public spirit is created; each girl becomes desirous of success, not for her own sake only, but that the school may gain honour.

The success of one girl stimulates her companions to steady, concentrated work, and the failure of one increases the energy and application of other candidates.

We may, therefore, safely assert that the Cambridge local examinations have had a decidedly good effect on teachers, parents, and pupils.

MARYLEBONE.

43 and 45 Harley Street.

Queen's College.

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Girls.*)

Date of Establishment.—Opened in A.D. 1848, in connection with the Governess's Benevolent Institution.

Constitution.—Incorporated as an independent institution by Letters Patent of Queen Victoria, 2nd November 1853, with power to hold lands not exceeding 1,000*l.* annual value. Reserve fund formed by profits during last four or five years, interest of which (at present (1868) about 120*l.*) is added to principal.

Exhibitions.—Payment of 250*l.* secures right of a free presentation during lives of two persons named by donor. Free scholarship in perpetuity, founded on payment of 400*l.*, if conditions proposed for its tenure meet approval of council and committee of education. Donors of 25*l.* obtain right of nominating during life a pupil in school or compounder in college, at a reduction of three guineas a year on ordinary fees. Her Majesty (as donor of 250*l.*) has a free nomination. In consideration of 1,500*l.* paid by professors towards expenses of charter two scholars, elected annually by lady visitors to school (candidates must be between 11 and 13 years old) and two to college by committee of education (candidates must be between 13 and 15 years old, holders of junior scholarships being preferred); these scholarships tenable for two years, but tenure of senior scholarships may at discretion of committee be extended another year. Maurice scholarship open to pupils in two junior years (election by committee of education), tenable for two years. Lady visitors scholarship (election by them) open to pupils between 14 and 16 years old, tenable for two years. Cambridge scholarship for girls between 13 and 15 years old, who have lost their fathers, and are children or grandchildren of graduates of Cambridge (election by master of Trinity College), tenable for three years, or for four if scholar show proficiency in arithmetic, elements of geometry, and principles of natural philosophy. Oxford scholarship for girls between thirteen and fifteen years old, who have lost their fathers, and are children or grandchildren of masters of arts of Oxford (preference being given to children of Members of Trinity College, with president whereof election rests), tenable for three, or, in discretion of committee, four years. Arnott scholarship founded by Mrs. Arnott for promotion of the study of natural philosophy, tenable for one year. Candidates must be under 18. Examination in mathematics and natural philosophy. Twining scholarship, founded by Miss Elizabeth Twining for girls between 13 and 16, tenable for two years. Nomination rests with founders during her life, afterwards with the lady visitors All scholarships give free instruction in all subjects included in college course (Prospectus), but no money payments or other privileges.

Objects.—General education of ladies, and granting certificates of knowledge. Prior to admission, all pupils must bring with them certificates of good conduct (Prospectus).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Deed of constitution (A.D. 1852) mentions prosessors of theology, moral philosophy, history, mathematics, natural philosophy, geography, ancient languages, modern languages, music, and drawing

Government and Teachers.—Bishop of London, or, if he refuse to act, some other spiritual peer chosen by Home Secretary, visitor (Charter);

Council manages and conducts affairs and business of college, consists of not less than 12 nor more than 32 members; any increase or diminution of number and every election of a new member, must have sanction of visitor, who may also remove any member; council may elect from its own members a president, vice-president, auditors, treasurer, and honorary secretary, and such committees

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Girls.*)

as may be thought fit from time to time, and appoints and dismisses officers, clerks, and servants. Committee consists of professors of theology, moral philosophy, history, mathematics, natural philosophy, geography, ancient languages, modern languages, music, and drawing, and of such other as may be from time added to their number, with approval of visitor; committee arranges, controls, and superintends all matters directly relating to education within college. Chairman of committee styled principal, and has ex officio a seat in council. Twenty [actually 36 at present] lady visitors superintend, and report upon to council, domestic arrangements and moral discipline of college (Deed of Constitution).

Subject to visitors approval, all teachers appointed and dismissed by council.

State of College and School in Easter Term of 1865.

General Character.—Pupils learn Latin, modern languages, physics, &c.

Teachers.—Classed as professors, assistants, and lady teachers. All paid by time, out of fees. None take boarders.

Day Scholars.—124, beside 59 pupils attending single classes at their discretion as non-compounders. Terminal payments (three terms in the year), school, under nine years of age, 5*l.* 5*s.*; under 11, 6*l.* 6*s.*; under 13, 7*l.* 7*s.*; above 13, 8*l.* 8*s.*; college, under 15, 8*l.* 8*s.*; above 15, 10*l.* 10*s.* Annual payments (according to age) school; 12*l.* 12*s.*, 15*l.* 15*s.*, 18*l.* 18*s.*, and 22*l.* 1*s.*; college, 22*l.* 1*s.* and 28*l.* 7*s.* Extra subjects (terminal fees), instrumental music, 2*l.* 2*s.* (lady), 3*l.* 3*s.*; (master), vocal music (individual teaching), 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; drawing (higher subjects), 4*l.* 4*s.*; dancing, 2*l.* 2*s.*; writing, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; private tuition, 10*s.* 6*d.* Terminal payments by non-compounders (i.e., students attending one or more classes without matriculating), classes meeting once a week, 1*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; twice a week, 2*l.* 2*s.*; drawing, once a week, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; twice, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; writing, 2*l.* 2*s.*

Boarders.—Two ladies keep boarding houses, one in the same building as the college. Terms for college year, 60 guineas. In one house, laundress, 6 guineas; seat in church, 1*l.* 1*s.*; use of piano, 3*l.* 3*s.*; in the other seat at church and use of piano, 3*l.* 3*s.*, and laundress' charge for washing.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Pupils on admission to college must be able to read and write and be acquainted with elements of arithmetic. For junior classes of school (about five years old) pupils need hardly know more than the alphabet. On the whole, those who come from school better prepared than those from home. Pupils generally stay three years in school and same time in college.

In school, age of pupils chief basis of classification; in college, complete scheme arranged for a four years' course. Religious instruction given in college by a professor of theology, in school by lady superintendent and her assistant. On application of next friends, pupils exempted from religious instruction. School and college work begins and ends with selections from Prayer Book, including psalms for the day.

Promotions as a rule by seniority, subject to discretion of professor, and separate for every group of subjects.

School examined twice each term by professors of college. Professors examine their own classes in college at Midsummer and Christmas. No prizes.

No punishments, but admonitions.

No play ground. One room set apart for gymnastic exercises by girls in the school. Callisthenics taught as part of system in school and junior year in college.

School and college room, warmed and ventilated by open fire places, ventilating panes and bricks, ventilators in chimney, and opened windows, seats have backs.

School open 32 weeks in the year. Study in college about 30 hours; in school about 26 (junior division about 18) hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. of PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Scholars highest in College - 1	Professor of Music - -	Berners Street.
„ - 2	Mother, living on her own resources.	Upper Harley Street.
„ - 3	Proprietor of Coffee-house -	Chapel Street, Soho.
„ - 4	Architect - - -	Gloucester Crescent, N.W.
„ - 5	Captain, R.N. (?) -	Bromley.
„ - 6	Upholsterer - -	Upper Harley Street.
„ - 7	Solicitor - - -	Cricklewood.
„ - 8	Merchant - - -	Manchester.
„ - 9	Physician - - -	Queen Anne Street.
„ - 10	Private Gentleman -	Cambridge.
Scholars lowest in School - 1	Architect - - -	Sussex Place, Regent's Park.
„ - 2	Manager of Bank - -	Old Cavendish Street.
„ - 3	Unknown - - -	Devonshire Street.
„ - 4	Retired Hotel-keeper -	Sussex Place, Regent's Park.
„ - 5	Do. do. - -	Do. do.
„ - 6	Orphan ; Grandmother, lady	Upper Grosvenor Street.
„ - 7	Physician - - -	Queen Anne Street,
„ - 8	Do. - - -	Do. do.
„ - 9	Indian Civil Service -	Lower Seymour Street.
„ - 10	Merchant - - -	Park Crescent.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Scholars in the one Boarding House 1	Solicitor - - -	Cricklewood.
„ - 2	Clergyman - - -	Isle of Wight.
„ - 3	Clerk of Epsom Race Course	Croydon.
„ - 4	Architect - - -	Torquay.
„ - 5	Private Gentleman - -	Calne.
„ - 6	Retired Merchant - -	Brompton.
„ - 7	Hosier - - -	Leicester.
„ - 8	Major - -	Omagh, Ireland.
„ - 9	Do. - - -	India.
„ - 10	Surgeon - - -	Norwich.
Scholars in the other Boarding House 1	Clergyman - -	Tunbridge.
„ - 2	Do. - - -	Do.
„ - 3	Do. - - -	Beighton, near Norwich
„ - 4	Private Gentleman -	Norwich.
„ - 5	Clergyman - -	Addresses omitted.
„ - 6	Do. - - -	
„ - 7	Do. - - -	
„ - 8	Do. - - -	
„ - 9	Merchant - -	
„ - 10	West India Proprietor -	

Queen's College.—Table A.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during Easter Term 1865. 1st and 2nd Senior.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during Easter Term 1865.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during Easter Term 1865.
Religious Knowledge.	49	3	—	16	Y. 17	1	H. 1	—	—	Bible and Prayer Book; the Psalms.	16	Y. 15	1	H. 1	—	—	Acts of the Apostle; Epistle to the Hebrews.	16	Y. 14	1	H. 1	—	—	Robertson's Sketches of Church History, chaps. 1 to 10.
Latin - -	53	4	—	12	—	1	1	1	—	Æneid, Books I. and II.; Arnold's 2nd Book, Exercises 10–40; Portions of the Georgics.	12	—	2	1	4	—	Georgics, 110 lines; Æneid, 25 lines; Arnold, Book I., 23 Exercises; Grammar, Nouns and Verbs.	12	—	2	1	4	—	London Lat. Gram., to Irreg. Verbs; Arnold' 1st Bk., Exer. 27–42.[S] Corn. Nepos; Miltiades and Themis.
French -	107	7	—	15	—	2	1	2	—	"L'Art Poetique," Chants II. and III; "Athalie," 6 scenes; Translation of "Paradise Lost," 200 lines; Translation of 16 pieces of Mariette's "Half Hours."	15	—	2	1	2	—	Mariette's "Half Hours," 12 pieces; Racine's "Brittanicus," 3 scenes.	15	—	2	1	2	—	Grandineau's Conversations, 73–100; Brasseur's Grammar, from Irregular Verbs to Syntax of Verbs; Brasseur's Manual, 3 pieces.
Italian -	52	3	—	17	—	2	1	4	—	Lemmi's Grammar, Exercises 40; Translation of Biaggi's "Prosatori," 8 pieces; Dante, 200 lines.	17	—	2	1	4	—	Lemmi's Grammar, 26 Exercises; Biaggi's "Prosatori," 5 pieces; Botteri's Dialogues, 15 chapters.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
German -	86	6	—	15	—	2	2	2	—	"Iphigenie," "Herman und Dorothea," to end Canto II.; Bernays' Grammar, Rules 14–187, and Exercises on them.	15	—	2	1	4	—	Oltrogge's "Lesebuch," 2 pieces; Bernay's Grammar, 26 Rules and Exercises on them; Ahn's Dialogues.	15	—	2	1	4	—	Bernays' Grammar, Irregr. Verbs, Exercises on the Verbs; Translation from Oltrogge's Lesebuch; learnt "Eroberung von Magdeburg."

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during Easter Term 1865. 1st and 2nd Senior.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during Easter Term 1865.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during Easter Term 1865.
					Y.		H.					Y.		H.					Y.		H.			
Arithmetic -	87	4	—	22	17	1	1	1	—	Colenso's Arithmetic, Decimal Fractions, and Double Rule of Three, Cube Root and Square.	22	—	1	1	1	—	Colenso, Double Rule of Three, Vulgar Fractions, and Miscellaneous Examples.	22	—	2	1	2	—	Colenso, Practice and Vulgar Fractions, Rule of Three.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside the preceding.	25	3	—	8	—	1	1	1	—	Geometry, different divisions, from the 1st to the end of 4th Book.	8	—	1	1	1	—	Euclid, 1st Book, Potts and Todhunter.							
Physics -	56	2	—	28	—	1	1	—	—	Natural Philosophy, Lardner, Sound and Magnetism.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	28	—	1	1	—	—	Natural Philosophy; Metals and Sound.
Ancient History.	90	3	—	30	—	1	1	—	—	Lord Derby's Iliad; Pope's Odyssey; Heber's Pindar; Homer and Pindar.	30	—	1	1	—	—	Roman History, Archdeacon Brown' ; to the 1st Punic W :	30	—	1	1	—	—	History of Greece, R. W. Brown, M.A.; Conquest of Pelasgians to death of Pisistratus.
Modern History.	100	3	—	38	—	1	1	—	—	The 16th and 18th Century.	38	—	1	1	—	—	The 6th to the 13th Centuries.	38	—	1	1	—	—	Daniel's English History, Henry III. to Richard II.
Geography -	92	4	—	20	—	1	1	1	—	Hughes' Manual; Progress of Discovery, Turkey in Asia, India, Persia, Arabia, Maps.	20	—	1	1	1	—	Hughes' Manual; Physical Geography.	20	—	1	1	1	—	Hughes' Elementary Geography, Maps of Asia and North America.
English Grammar.	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		25	—	1	1	2	—	Morell's EnglishGrammar, Analysis of Sentences, Parsing.
English Literature.	49	1	—	49	—	1	1	—	—	The 18th Century.	—	—	—	—	—	—								

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—TABLE A.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during Easter Term 1865. [1st and 2nd Senior.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during Easter Term 1865.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during Easter Term 1865.
					Y.		H.					Y.		H.					Y.		H.			
English Composition.	36	1	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	- - - -	36	—	1	1	1	—	Bacon's Essays, 7.							
Instrumental Music.	101	—	—	—	—	2	0·20	—	—	- - - -	35	—	2	1	—	—	Hullah's Manual, "Who will to the Greenwood hie," "Silvery Stream," "Spring is coming."							
Vocal - -	101	3	—	35	—	2	1	—	—	Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion;" Handel's "Alexander's Feast;" Mendelssohn's Six Two-Part Songs.	25	—	2	1½	—	—		35	—	2	1	—	—	Hullah's Manual, P. II.
Drawing -	100	4	—	25	—	2	3	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—		25	—	2	1½			
Dancing -	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—		25						
Church History.	30	1	—	30	—	1	1	—	—	Account of Monastic Orders; the Abbeys of England.														
Astronomy -	22	1	—	22	—	1	1	—	—	Moseley's Lectures, Tides and Eclipses.														
Harmony -	16	1	—	16	—	2	1½	2	—	Hullah's Grammar and Exercises; Exercises on Grammar of Music.														
Mental and moral Philosophy.	12	1	—	12	—	1	1	—	—	Novum Organum, B. I.														

GREAT ORMOND STREET.

Proprietary School for Girls.

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Girls.*)

Constitution.—One proprietor, who receives all payments and pays all expenses. With 112 pupils school would be self-supporting. Schoolroom belongs to Working Men's College, and is rented by proprietor for 30*l.* a year.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Education of daughters of shopkeepers and others of lower middle class, who will have to earn their own livelihood when grown up.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good general education; especial attention being paid to handwriting, arithmetic, and book-keeping, to assist pupils in obtaining situations in after life.

Government and Teachers.—Teachers appointed and dismissed by proprietor.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Elementary and English subjects are the leading subjects of instruction.

Teachers.—Two; head teacher receives 70*l.*, the other 45*l.* a year.

Day Scholars.—64 [90 the usual attendance, 1868], about half between 10 and 14 years of age; parents belong chiefly to class of small shopkeepers or skilled workmen of a superior kind; school radius a mile and a half or more. Annual school fees under 10, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, 1*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, and 2*l.* 5*s.*; above 10, 1*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, 2*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*, and 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; French, 15*s.*; the fees having been twice raised for new pupils.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Pupils need not know anything on admission; if they have had any teaching at all at home (which is rarely the case) they are better prepared than those who come from other schools. Seldom stay after 15.

School variously classified according to subject, in upper school, arithemtic being leading subject. Mistress only person who gives direct religious instruction. School work begins with a hymn, reading New Testament and prayers, usually collects, with Lord's prayer. School closed on Sunday.

Pupils promoted partly according to age, but chiefly according to general intelligence, as shown not only at half-yearly examination but in class.

Lady visitors examine occasionally; part of plan that pupils should be examined once a year by mistress in presence of parents. Prizes have been given.

Punishments; sending out of class and detention.

Playground adjoins school.

Schoolrooms warmed by common fire-places, and ventilated by perforated window panes, and ventilators in floor. Seats have no backs.

School open 45 weeks in the year. Pupils in school 20 hours in the week those who learn French, one hour and a half longer.

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Girls.*)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. of PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School-house.
Scholars highest in School 1	Journeyman Tailor -	Euston Road, N.W. -	A mile and a quarter.
„ 2	Dressmaker - -	Harpur Street, Red Lion Square, W.C. -	A furlong and a half.
„ 3	Reporter for the press -	Queen's Square, W.C.	Next street.
„ 4	Shopman - -	New Ormond Street, W.C.	Do.
„ 5	Tinplate-worker -	Edward Square, Caledonian Road, N.W. -	A mile and a half.
„ 6	Master Carver and Gilder	Compton Street East, W. C.	Half a mile.
„ 7	Corrector for the press	Gray's Inn Road, W.C.	A furlong and a half.
„ 8	Solicitor's Clerk - -	King's Road, Gray's Inn, W. C.	¼ of a mile.
„ 9	Clerk - - -	Do. - - -	Do.
„ 10	Shopman - -	Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.	Next Street.
Scholars lowest in School 1	Compositor - -	- - - -	½ of a mile.
„ 2	Bookseller - -	Goodge Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.	¾ do.
„ 3	Grocer - - -	Red Lion Street, W.C.	¼ do.
„ 4	Clerk to the Lunacy Commission.	Southampton Row, W.C.	Next street.
„ 5	Cabinet-maker - -	Arlington Street, N.W.	A mile and a quarter.
„ 6	Law Stationer - -	Great Ormond Street. W.C.	Same street.
„ 7	Bookbinder - -	Wilmot Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.	¼ of mile.
„ 8	Engraver and Printer -	Bennet Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.	¾ do.
„ 9	Coffee-house Keeper -	- - - -	A furloug and a half.
„ 10	Tailor - -	Cardington Street, Hampstead Road, N.W.	A mile.

REGENT'S PARK,

11, St. Andrew's Place.

Adult Orphan Institution.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Girls.*)

Date of Establishment.—First meeting held 18th June 1818; opened in Mornington Place, Hampstead Road, 24th June 1820; removed to its present site Michaelmas 1824.

Constitution.—Supported by voluntary contributions.* Donors of 5*l.* 5*s.* have one vote, with an additional vote for every additional 5*l.* 5*s.* Annual subscribers have one vote for every half-guinea subscribed. All subscriptions payable in advance. First named executor of a will whereby legacy of 20*l.* is bequeathed to institution has one vote; or if legacy be 50*l.*, two votes; or if 100*l.*, three votes; with an additional vote for every additional 50*l.* Like number of votes awarded to chairman of any corporation or public company or other party instrumental in obtaining donations or conferring essential benefit on institution. Annual general meeting consists of treasurer or some other member of committee, and any ten or more other subscribers (Laws.)

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Relief and education, as governesses, of orphan daughters of clergymen, and military and naval officers. Deceased father of orphans of military and naval men must have held sovereign's commission in army, or former East India Company's army, for twelve years at least, (or for any shorter period, provided he has held it within three years of his death,) or been a commissioned officer in navy or marines (Laws.) Wards elected by ballot at general meeting; number to be elected recommended by ladies' committee. Managing committee have power to admit without election, upon recommendation of ladies' committee. Candidates nominated by commissioners of Patriotic fund on payment by commissioners of 40*l.* a year for each candidate so admitted. No candidates may be admitted under fourteen years of age, or above seventeen, unless under special circumstances, to be approved by committee, who may admit up to nineteen. Candidates must produce certificates of parents marriage; candidate's baptism; freedom from bodily and mental infirmity; capability to receive such instruction as will qualify to discharge duties of a governess; ability to read English accurately and fluently; acquaintance with Scripture history and rudiments of religious knowledge; familiarity with first four rules of arithmetic, and outlines of history, geography, and grammar; and progress in elementary parts of a liberal education. Any false statement or certificate invalidates a candidate's election. No ward may continue in institution after attaining age of twenty-one (Bye-laws).

---

* Summary of Balance Sheet for Year ending 31 Dec., 1863.

Income.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	379	13	4
Annual subscriptions	826	19	0
Donations	84	16	0
Wards' contributions	354	9	6
Grant by Patriotic Fund towards past maintenance of a ward	173	11	0
Payments by Patriotic Fund towards maintenance of wards	100	0	0
Dividends on consols	81	0	0
Collection after sermon	54	6	5
Incidentals	0	3	0
Consols (300*l.*) sold	279	15	0
	£ 2,334	13	3

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Food	676	13	5
Washing, firing, lighting, &c.	225	3	4
Furniture, &c.	38	8	11
Repairs, rates, taxes, &c.	57	3	3
Salaries, &c. to teachers, &c.	541	7	6
Other salaries and wages, and collector's commission	263	8	2
Books, printing, stationery, &c.	68	14	9
Medicine, &c.	10	5	7
Advertisements, postage, and sundries	45	19	6
Ground rent	100	0	0
	2,027	4	5
Balance at banker's	307	8	10
	£ 2,334	13	3

Note.—Funded property, 2,400*l.*

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Girls.*)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Principles and duties of Christian religion according to Church of England; sound and useful knowledge, with such accomplishments as may qualify wards to become governesses or teachers; such practice in domestic economy as may fit them for whatever stations in society they may obtain to be made a regular subject of attention (Regulations).

Government and Teachers.—Bishop of London visitor.

Treasurer, clerical superintendents, and twelve other subscribers, chosen at annual general meeting, form committee, three a quorum; annual general meeting also appoint ladies' committee of twenty-one, who appoint from among their number sub-committee of twelve, three a quorum, for more especial superintendence of wards. Ladies' committee appoint governess, matron, and such masters and mistresses as it may be found necessary to employ, subject to approval of managing committee (Laws). Female servants under control of and hired and dismissed by matron, with approbation of ladies' committee (Bye-laws). No religious books or tracts admitted but such as are contained in catalogue of Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, or have written sanction of both committees (Regulations).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Leading subjects of instruction are Latin, modern languages, music, drawing, and English subjects.

Teachers.—Three resident; professors of Latin, French, Italian, German, music, drawing, and callisthenics attend at stated times. Salaries; governess 100*l.*, English teacher 45*l.*, French teacher 35*l.*

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—36; average age in first class 18, second 16, third 15. Four meals a day; meat daily. Terms 12*l.* Laundress 1*l.* 6*s.* Usual washing apparatus of a bed-room in a gentleman's family, with unlimited supply of hot and cold water. Assemble at prayers 8 a.m.; retire 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Pupils examined on admission to ascertain their proficiency, according to age, in rudiments of English grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, and principles of Christian religion. Pupils who come from other schools generally the better prepared. Pupils generally remain five years.

Daily religious instruction by governess and English teacher. Prayers morning and evening; in morning Bishop Blomfield's prayers used, and Psalms and other portions of Bible read.

Promotions according to progress, at discretion of governess.

First class examined annually before committees and a select company, and usually by a bishop at request of committees. First class receive prizes of books.

Pupils never punished; reproof and admonition only resorted to when needed.

House situated in its own grounds, which contain about two acres. Pupils walk out, accompanied by some lady in authority.

School rooms warmed and ventilated by keeping good fires, and opening all windows when not occupied. Seats, very comfortable chairs with backs.

School open all the year, except a fortnight at Christmas and two months in summer. Pupils in school about 20 hours in the week. Exercise in Park or Botanic Garden daily.

School Instruction.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Girls.*)

Subject.	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.
Religious Knowledge	36
Latin	16
French	36
Italian	16
German	10
Arithmetic	36
History	36
Geography	36
English Grammar	36
English Literature	36
English Composition	36
Reading	36
Writing	36
Instrumental Music	36
Vocal Music	36
Drawing	25
Callisthenics	36
Dancing	36
Needlework	36

The 1st Class prepare for their English studies, not from text books, but from reading and reference to books on such subjects as may be then considered, to which oral instruction is added.

The library extends over 400 vols., and consists of judiciously selected works of approved authors; viz., in theology, Jewel, Hooker, Burnet, Secker, Stanhope, Paley, Sumner, &c. The works of British essayists, poets, and historians: as Dr. Johnson, &c.; biography of celebrated persons by James, Misses Lawrence, Aikin, Bengor, Mrs. Jameson, Adolphus; many volumes of travels, Saturday and Penny Magazines, selected articles in the Quarterly Review, and other literary periodicals, are read, according to their suitableness to circumstances. French: Racine, Corneille, Hist. de France (Millot); de la Revolution (Mignet); Voyages d'Anacharsis. Fables: Fontaine, Florian, Cours de Littérature et de Morale. Lettres de Mme. Sévigné. Grammaire de Noël et Chapsal, de l'Academie, de Spiers. de Hamel, &c., &c., &c. Italian: Tasso, Dante, Alfieri, Metastasio, Silvio Pellico, Notti Romani, Scelte. Grammars: Vergeni, Biagioli, Perretti. Latin: Virgil, Cicero. Latin Reader: Cæsar, Delectus.

German: Krummacher, Bernstein's Selections, Schiller's Prose Works, Undine.

Dictionaries.

30, in different languages and on all kinds of subjects, and of these several copies.

Text books.

Pinnock's Catechisms, Questions on mythology, middle age history, historical questions, ancient and modern.

Arithmetic.

Abbott's Hand Book.
Colenso's.
Barnard Smith's.

There are no books specially appropriated to each class.

The library is open to all the wards, and they or their teachers may use any book that will assist or elucidate the subject under consideration.

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the TRUSTEES of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

A.

CONSTITUTION and ENDOWMENT.

1. By what name is the School commonly known?
2. When and by whom, and by what instrument was it founded?
3. In what Town, if any, and in what Parish is it situate?
4. What is the number of the population of such Town and Parish?
5. Does any large proportion of the neighbouring population belong to the farming, manufacturing, mining, seafaring, or to any other, and what class?
6. Is the School—
   (*a*) a separate foundation, or
   (*b*) a branch of any foundation, comprising also other and what objects?
7. In the latter case—
   (*a*) are the endowments of the School separate, or
   (*b*) is it entitled to any, and what, share of the income of the whole establishment?
8. Is any special power in force for the modification of the Statutes or constitution of the charity? and in whom is it vested?
9. Has any such modification been made, whether under such special power, or under any, and what general jurisdiction?
10. If any new scheme has been established for the government of the School within the last 50 years, please to send a copy of such scheme.
11. Mention any parts of the Statutes or Ordinances which, without being formally repealed, have been dispensed with, or ceased to be observed.
12. Will you add any reasons which appear to you to justify any such non-observance?
13. Where are the instrument of foundation, and any subsequent or separate Statutes or Ordinances governing the School, and its other muniments, deposited?
14. Are they, or copies of them, accessible to the public.
15. Are the school site and buildings well adapted to their purpose?
16. By whom is the School property actually managed?
17. State the average gross income derived from the whole endowments during the last five years.
18. State the average net amount of such income applicable to the purposes of the foundation during the same years, after the allowance of all outgoings payable in respect of the properties, the expenses of management, and other deductions.
19. State what portion of that amount has been applied to the purposes of the School during the same years.
20. Please to send a balance-sheet of all receipts and expenditure on accouut of the endowments during the last year, stating any arrears of income received, and any income accrued due but not received at the close of the year.

21. Are the accounts of the School property regularly audited? and at what period? and by whom?

22. If in any year the income exceeds the expenditure, who holds the balance, and what is done with it?

23. If in any year the expenditure exceeds the income, how is the deficiency met?

24. Is any material increase or diminution of income to be expected at any early period, on the expiration of existing leases, or under any new dispositions of the property, or otherwise?

25. Are there any and what ecclesiastical benefices comprised in the endowments?

26. In whose patronage are any such benefices?

27. By whom is each held?

28. Has the incumbent of any such benefice any, and what, present or past relation to the School in respect of any office discharged by him, or otherwise?

29. Are there any exhibitions or scholarships at any University appropriated to the school separately, or with other schools, by the original or any later endowments? If so, state

(*a*) the total number;
(*b*) the amount of each;
(*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
(*d*) the conditions of tenure.

30. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars.

Government of School.

31. State the names, descriptions, and residences of the Trustees or Governing Body of the School property.

32. Are there any ex-officio Trustees or Governors? and if so, to what offices or positions is the trust annexed?

33. State what are the means for the renewal or continuance of the trust or managenent upon the occurrence of any vacancy among the non-official Trustees or Governors.

34. Are there any particular qualifications, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, place of education, religious creed, profession, employment, or other, required in Trustees or Governors?

35. Do the Governors actually exercise any control over

(*a*) the internal management and regulations of the School;
(*b*) the appointment or dismissal of the master, or any of the masters, whether on the foundation or not;
(*c*) the admission or expulsion of the boys;
(*d*) the studies;
(*e*) the discipline;
(*f*) the payments by the boys;
(*g*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?

36. Is the consent of the bishop of the diocese or other person required and actually obtained by the Governors for exercising any of their powers?

Objects of Trust.

37. For whose benefit was the School founded, as set forth in the deed of foundation?

38. Is the endowment

(*a*) for the education of boys only;
or (*b*) in whole or in part applicable to the education of girls?

39. Are there any, and what, particular qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, age, religious creed, profession or occupation of parents, poverty, or other circumstances required in candidates for admission to the School, or to any advantage thereof?

40. Has any class of boys a right to claim admission to the advantages of the foundation?

41. Can boys of that class, if any, be rejected for incompetence or any other reason?

42. Can they be dismissed or expelled?

43. What does the foundation require to be taught in the School?

44. Does the foundation provide any other benefits for the scholars than instruction; as clothing, board, advancement in life, or the like? If so, specify them.

45. Are the benefits of the foundation, whether instruction or other, open to all the scholars?

46. If there is any limitation, are the recipients selected by merit or nominated, or do they succeed by seniority, or in virtue of any other and what qualifications?

47. Is the number of boys entitled to the benefits of the foundation increasing or diminishing?

Masters (including Usher) of School.

48. What is the title and description of the head and other foundation masters?

49. How many foundation masters are there?

50. By whom are the head and other foundation masters appointed?

51. Is the right of appointing the master alienable?

52. Are any and what qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of school, university, religious creed, profession, age, or other circumstances, ordered to be required in the head or other masters?

53. Have any such qualifications been in fact required?

54. Is the office of master held or tenable with any ecclesiastical or other preferment or office?

55. What has been or is the usual practice observed in making the appointment of any master?

56. Is the notice of vacancy published, and in what way?

57. Do the present master or masters hold office subject to any future alterations as to duties or emoluments?

58. Are any residences provided for the head or other foundation masters?

59. If so, are they adapted for the reception of boarders?

60. Do the masters reside in their official residences?

61. Are the masters permitted to receive boarders? with what limitation?

62. Does the head or any other master make payments to other masters, or for any other purposes, out of their official receipts?

63. What is the average net yearly income of each master
    (*a*) from the endowment;
    (*b*) from fees for instruction;
    (*c*) from profits of boarders;
    (*d*) from any other sources?

64. Is there any rule or usage respecting superannuation, or any provision for it?

65. Does the power of appointing and dismissing assistant masters or teachers, regular or occasional, rest with the Governors or Head Master, or with whom?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTER of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER of SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day boys, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the boys attending it.
4. From what distance do the day boys come?
5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine? or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the boys, whether day boys or boarders, attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many boys have within one year of leaving the school gone—
   (*a*) to any university?
   (*b*) to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connexion with the School?
9. Does the Head Master keep a boarding house?
10. Do any and what other masters keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than masters in the School?
12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's control? and does it rest with him, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?
13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of boys in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many boys sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every boy a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
20. Are there separate rooms for study; if so, to how many boys is one room allotted?

INSTRUCTION and DISCIPLINE.

21. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
22. What, if anything, are the boys required to know on admission?
23. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?

24. Is the school classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?

25. Are boys promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?

26. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?

27. How many hours a week are the boys in school?

28. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a master;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?

29. In learning Latin, Greek, French, and German lessons, are the boys allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from a master or tutor;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?

30. Are Latin, Greek, French, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?

31. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from Exercise-books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?

32. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the master;
    (*c*) set in writing?

33. Are the boys taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the master or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the boys themselves?

34. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

35. Is the theory or practice of music taught?

36. How often is the School examined?

37. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?

38. In what subjects?

39. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

40. Is it part of the system to modify the course of the School in the case of boys—
    (*a*) who show a particular aptitude for certain studies;
    (*b*) who are intended by their parents for certain lines of life;
    (*c*) who after trial appear specially disqualified for any part of the school work?

    If so, how is it done?

41. Is the ordinary school instruction sufficient, without supplementary aid, to prepare a boy of good ability for success in the competitive examinations for Scholarships at the Universities, and for the Civil, Military, and East India Services?

42 Is the Head Master supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere with him?

43. Is the School connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?

44. What provisions are made for religious instruction?

45. (*a*) Is the Head Master responsible for the religious instruction?
(*b*) Is any other master or person?

46. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?

47. What prayers are used?

48. Are all boys necessarily present at prayers?

49. In case of boys whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing the boys?

50. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?

51. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?

52. Is the Head Master supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?

53. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?

54. If corporal punishment is in use, is it inflicted publicly or privately?

55. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master only?

56. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the under masters, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or others?

57. Are there any monitors or præpostors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?

58. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?

59. What punishments, if any, can they inflict?

60. Can they inflict such punishments without reporting to the Head Master or others?

61. Have they any other powers, *e.g.*, that of fagging?

62. Are they required to report any serious evil that they may observe among their schoolfellows?

63. Do you believe that they would?

64. Is there any rule that the boys should never be out of the presence of some master or other?

65. Have the boys access to any school library?

66. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

67. Is there a playground attached to the School?

68. If so, is it open to all the boys to use?

69. How large is it?

70. How far is it from the School?

71. Have the boys any, and what, covered place for play in wet weather

72. How many hours a week are allowed for play?

73. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?

74. Is there any rule that a master should be always present?

75. Do any of the masters join in the games?

76. Is there a gymnasium?

77. Is drilling, or are any athletic exercises, taught as a part of the School system?

78. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the boys allowed to walk in the country at their own discretion?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?

80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?

81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?

82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your school were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?

83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

84. Is it, in your judgment, possible or expedient to give boys at school a direct preparation for the particular occupations for which they may be intended by their parents?

Printed Questions addressed to the Head Master or Mistress of Endowed Schools for Girls comprised in the Commission.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

Character of School.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day scholars, or both?

3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the scholars attending it.

4. From what distance do the day scholars come?

5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine?
   or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?

6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the scholars, whether day scholars or boarders attending the School?

7. On the average of the last five years, how many scholars have within one year of leaving the School gone to any other place of education?

Boarding Houses.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connection with the School?

9. Does the Head Master or Mistress keep a boarding house?

10. Do any, and what other teachers keep boarding houses?

11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than teachers in the School?

12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's or Mistress's control? and does it rest with him or her, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?

13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of scholars in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many scholars sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every scholar a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. What provision is there of washing apparatus?
20. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
21. Are there separate rooms for study? if so, to how many scholars is one room allotted?

Instruction and Discipline.

22. During how many weeks in the year is the school at work?
23. What, if anything, are the scholars required to know on admission?
24. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?
25. Do the scholars usually come from some other school, or from home teaching?
26. In which case are they better prepared?
27. What is the average time that the pupils remain in the School?
28. Is the School classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
29. Are the scholars promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?
30. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
31. How many hours a week are the scholars in school?
32. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a teacher;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?
33. In learning Latin, French, Italian, and German lessons, are the scholars allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from the teacher;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?
34. Are Latin, French, Italian, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?
35. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from exercise books?
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?
36. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the teacher;
    (*c*) set in writing?

37. Are the scholars taught history—
    (*a*) from abridgments;
    (*b*) from standard authors;
    (*c*) from oral lectures?
38. Are the scholars taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the teacher or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the scholars themselves?
39. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?
40. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) harmony;
    (*b*) instrumental music;
    (*c*) class singing;
    (*d*) solo singing?
41. How often is the School examined?
42. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?
43. In what subjects?
44. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?
45. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere?
46. Is the School connected with any, and, if so, with what religious denomination?
47. What provision is made for religious instruction?
48. (*a*) Is the Head Master or Mistress responsible for the religious instruction?
    (*b*) Is any other teacher or person?
49. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?
50. What prayers are used?
51. Are all the scholars necessarily present at prayers?
52. In case of scholars whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing them?
53. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?
54. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?
55. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?
56. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?
57. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master or Mistress only?
58. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the assistant teachers, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or Mistress, or others?
59. Are there any monitors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?
60. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?
61. Is there any rule that the scholars should never be out of the presence of some teacher or other?
62. What are the means of enforcing regularity of attendance?

63. Have the scholars access to any school library?
64. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

65. Is there a playground attached to the School?
66. If so, is it open to all the scholars to use?
67. How large is it?
68. How far is it from the School?
69. Have the scholars any and what covered place for play in wet weather?
70. How many hours a week are allowed for exercise?
71. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
72. Is there any rule that a teacher should be always present?
73. Do any of the teachers join in the games?
74. Is there a gymnasium?
75. Are callisthenics taught as a part of the School system?
76. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the scholars allowed to walk out only when accompanied by a teacher?
77. How are the school-rooms warmed and ventilated?
78. Are the seats provided with backs?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

Printed Questions addressed to the Governors of Proprietary Schools for Boys.

I.

Constitution and Government of School.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
   (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
   (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?
3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?

7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the masters?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the boys?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and masters a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many masters are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of masters and number of boys?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue master?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each master?
17. Are there any exhibitions at any University appropriated to boys of the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.
18. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars?
19. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the School either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTERS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for BOYS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Boys.]

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the GOVERNORS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

I.

CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of SCHOOL.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
    (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
    (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?

3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other propety vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?
7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the teachers?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the scholars?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and teachers a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many teachers are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of teachers and number of scholars?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue teacher?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each teacher?
17. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the condition of the tenure.
18. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the Schools either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the MASTERS or MISTRESSES of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Girls.]

SCHOOL INQUIRY COMMISSION.

Vol. XI.

SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS,

AND

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1868.

PREFACE.

THIS volume relates to the South-Eastern Division, as defined by the Registrar General.

The Reports on individual schools in Kent are by C. I. Elton, Esq.; those on schools in Surrey (except Kingston) and Sussex by H. A. Giffard, Esq.; those on schools in Hampshire by C. H. Stanton, Esq.; and those on schools in Berkshire, and that on Kingston school, by D. R. Fearon, Esq.

The General Report of H. A. Giffard, Esq., and part of the General Report of D. R. Fearon, Esq., (published in Vol. vii.) also relate to part of this District; viz., the counties of Surrey and Sussex.

The "Digests of Information" have been compiled independently of the Assistant Commissioners. In the case of Endowed Schools, the information is derived partly from the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Charities, A.D. 1819 to 1837 (and whenever this is the case a reference has been given to the volume and page); partly from the statements and documents furnished by the trustees and masters in reply to the inquiries of the Commissioners. Assistance has also been occasionally obtained from the Return of Endowed Grammar Schools (1865). As regards the number and value of Exhibitions to the Universities the Commissioners were favoured with information from the heads of colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

In the case of Proprietary schools, the information has been derived from the authorities of the schools alone.

In order to insure accuracy, these Digests were sent in draft to the trustees and to the head masters of the several schools for their revision and correction; and the alterations (if any) made by them have been adopted, whenever the plan of the volume permitted.

The Tabular Digest of Replies from Endowed Grammar Schools has undergone the same process of verification. The questions to which replies were asked for are reprinted at the end of the volume.

The Assistant Commissioners' reports and the statements in the Digests concerning the present condition of the schools do not always refer to exactly the same date. The Assistant Commissioners visited the schools in 1865 and 1866, and their reports in the main relate to the state of the schools at the time of such visit. The returns obtained from the trustees and masters of Endowed Grammar Schools referred most frequently to the second half-year of 1864; and the statements in the Digests and appended tables, therefore, apply to that date, unless it be otherwise expressed. Alterations having been usually made by the authorities of the schools where considerable change had occurred, it is believed that these accounts are true, in all important respects, at the present time.

The information respecting the numerous Endowed Schools not included in our list of Grammar and other Secondary Schools, has been obtained by circulars addressed to the trustees and masters, chiefly in 1867 and 1868. In some cases, where no information was received, the amount of income from endowment has been ascertained from the latest returns made to the Charity Commissioners.

A tabular account of the income of the Grammar and other Secondary Schools, and the number of pupils, exhibitions, fees, &c. for the whole of England, will be issued in a separate volume.

November, 1868.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE

Introductory Summary - - - - 1

I. ENDOWED SCHOOLS:—

Tables giving a conspectus of the Endowed Grammar Schools in each County comprised in the South-Eastern Division - 5

KENT (*Extra-metropolitan*):—

Endowed Grammar Schools:

1. Reports, Digests of Information, &c.
The Schools are—
ASHFORD - - - - - 17
BIDDENDEN - - - - - - 20
CANTERBURY:—
(1.) King's School - - - - - 22
(2.) Clergy Orphan School - - - 36
CRANBROOK:—
(1.) Grammar School - - - - 41
(2.) Dence's School - - - - - 47
DARTFORD - - - - - 48
FAVERSHAM
(1.) Grammar School - - - - 49
(2.) Commercial School - - - - - 55
GOUDHURST - - - - - 62
LEYBOURNE - - - - - 64
MAIDSTONE - - - - - 67
EAST MALLING - - - - - 73
ROCHESTER:—
(1.) Cathedral School - - - - 75
(2.) Mathematical School - - - - 83
SANDWICH - - - - - 89
SEVENOAKS - - - - - 91
SUTTON VALENCE - - - - - 96
TENTERDEN - - - - - 102
TONBRIDGE - - - - - 105
WYE - - - - - 115

2. Tabular Digest of Returns - - - - 117

Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls ("Non-classical") - - - - 143

SURREY:

Endowed Grammar Schools:

1. Reports, Digests of Information, &c.
The Schools are—
BLECHINGLEY - - - - - 153
CRANLEIGH - - - - - - 157
CROYDON - - - - - - 160
FARNHAM - - - - - - 163
GUILDFORD:—
(1.) Grammar School - - - - 171
(2.) Abbott's School - - - - 178
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES - - - - 183
REIGATE - - - - - - 193

PAGE

SURREY—*cont.*

2. Tabular Digest of Returns - - - -

Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls ("Non-classical") - - - - - 211

SUSSEX :

Endowed Grammar Schools :

1. Reports, Digests of Information, &c.

The Schools are—

CHICHESTER :
(1.) Prebendal School - - - - - 217
(2.) Whitby's School - - - - - 223
CUCKFIELD - - - - - 225
EAST GRINSTEAD - - - - 226
HASTINGS :—
(1.) Parker's School - - - - 229
(2.) Saunders' School - - - - 232
HORSHAM - - - - - 235
HURSTPIERPONT - - - - 240
LANCING - - - - - 244
LEWES - - - - - - - 251
MIDHURST - - - - - - 255
RYE - - - - - - - 258
NEW SHOREHAM - - - - - - 261
STEYNING - - - - - - 265

2. Tabular Digest of Returns - - - - 271

Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls ("Non-classical") - - - - - 293

HAMPSHIRE :

Endowed Grammar Schools :

1. Reports, Digests of Information, &c.

The Schools are—

NEW ALRESFORD - - - - - 299
ALTON - - - - - - - 306
ANDOVER - - - - - - - 310
BASINGSTOKE - - - - - - - 315
BISHOP'S WALTHAM - - - - - 321
GODSHILL - - - - - - 324
HOLYBOURNE - - - - - - 327
LYMINGTON - - - - - - 332
NEWPORT - - - - - - - 334
PETERSFIELD - - - - - 339
PORTSMOUTH - - - - - - 344
RINGWOOD - - - - - - 349
SOUTHAMPTON - - - - - 352

2. Tabular Digest of Returns - - - - 363

Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls ("Non-classical") - - - - - 385

BERKS :

Endowed Grammar Schools :

1. Reports, Digests of Information, &c.

The Schools are—

ABINGDON - - - - - - 393
BRADFIELD - - - - - - 401
CHILDREY - - - - - - 408
HUNGERFORD - - - - - - 412

PAGE

NEWBURY - - - - - - - 416
PANGBOURNE - - - - - - 421
READING - - - - - - 423
WALLINGFORD - - - - - - 427
WANTAGE - - - - - - - 428
WELLINGTON COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS - - - 436

2. Tabular Digest of Returns - - - - 439

Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls ("Non-classical") - - - - - 451

II. PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS:—

For Boys:—

COUNTY OF KENT:—Erith: Belvidere Middle Schools (*no information*) - - - 459

COUNTY OF SURREY:—Croydon: Friends' School (*no information*) - - - 459
Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children (*no information*) - 459
Epsom College - - - 460

COUNTY OF SUSSEX:—Brighton: The College - - 465
7, Ship Street - - 471
47, Grand Parade - - 476
Puget Middle Schools - 482
Eastbourne College - - 485

COUNTY OF BERKS:—Radley: St. Peter's College - - 487
Windsor: St. Stanislaus (Roman Catholic) - - - 491

For Girls:—

COUNTY OF SUSSEX: Brighton: 12, Marlborough Place (*no information*) - 492
Puget Middle Class - 492

COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON: Wymering: St. Mary's Home 492

INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY.

THE South-Eastern Division contains the extra-metropolitan portions of the two counties of Kent and Surrey, and the three counties Sussex, Hampshire, and Berkshire. The Division includes 1,813,611 inhabitants, of whom 781,674 live in 72 towns.

Of the 72 towns, 35 containing a population of more than 343,000 have no grammar school endowments. 36 towns, and 22 places not reckoned as towns, making 58 places in all, have school endowments for secondary education. This does not include Winchester College, which was reported on by the Nine Schools Commissioners, and is included in the "Public Schools Act, 1868."

The gross income of these 58 foundations, some of which embrace other objects than the support of the schools, has been computed in Vol. I. at 25,370*l.*

The net annual income of the grammar schools, after payment of all charges on account of repairs, rates, taxes, and insurance in connexion with the property and school-buildings, has been estimated at 13,524*l.*, besides 2,554*l.* for exhibitions not defrayed from the general revenue of the schools.

This amount is distributed among the several counties as follows:—

	Net income.	Exhibition.
Kent (extra-metropolitan) - -	7,396	1,405
Surrey do. - -	1,066	72
Sussex - - - -	2,560	—
Hampshire (besides Winchester Coll.)	1,854	—
Berks - - - - -	648	1,077

Six of these schools are of recent foundation, and are intended for boarders only, who are received in a common hostel. The endowment in each case consists of little besides good site and buildings. These are Wellington College, of which no account is given here, as it furnished information to the Nine Schools Commissioners; a list of the valuable exhibitions attached to it is, however, here included. The other five are three founded by Rev. N. Woodard as branches of St. Nicolas College, viz., Lancing, Hurstpierpoint, and Shoreham (the last soon to be transferred to Ardingly); Bradfield, founded by Rev. Thomas Stevens; and the Surrey County School at Cranleigh. The Clergy Orphan School at Canterbury is also of a special nature, and intended for boarders only.

Besides these seven schools and Winchester College there are 18 classical schools with 1,073 scholars, 9-semi-classical with 418 scholars, 14 non-classical with 799 scholars, and three elementary. The total number of scholars in all the schools, excluding the elementary, is 3,643. The income of five is paid over to national schools, and eight are closed or in abeyance. Of the 18 classical schools only eight (six of which are in Kent) are, as regards the age of their scholars, in the first grade.

The net annual income of Winchester College is about 15,000*l.* a year, besides about 2,000*l.* a year on special trusts for exhibitioners and other purposes, and besides 30 scholarships of 100*l.* a year each at New College, Oxford.

There are no endowed schools in this Division founded or endowed for the secondary instruction of girls.

Of endowments connected with the primary instruction of the poor, excluding schools founded since the reports of the Commissioners of Charities (1819–1836), there are 181 with gross incomes amounting to 20,545*l.* of which 7,011*l.* is expended directly in education. The richest of these foundations are: in Kent,—Jesus Hospital, Canterbury, (643*l.*); Poor Priests' Hospital, Canterbury, (730*l.*): in Surrey,—Chertsey, (527*l.*); Whitgift's Hospital, Croydon, (3,471*l.*); Egham (708*l.*):

in Hampshire,—Romsey, (840*l.*): in Berkshire,—Blewbury (745); Reading, Blue Coat, (909*l.*)

The total net income of the trusts for educational purposes in this Division may therefore be put at about 43,000*l.* a year, of which 20,000*l.* belongs to Winchester College.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

(For Secondary Instruction of Boys.)

TABLES I. AND II.

Giving a conspectus of the Endowed Grammar Schools in each County in this Division, grouped—

(1.) According to their Subjects of Instruction.

(2.) According to the Age of their Scholars.

Together with a brief notice of the other Educational Endowments of each County.

COUNTIES OF KENT (*Extra-Metropolitan*), SURREY (*Extra-Metropolitan*), SUSSEX, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BERKS.

POPULATION - - 1,813,611.

N.B.—The figures in Table II., being often founded on information obtained subsequently to the replies given by the authorities of the schools to the printed inquiries of the Commissioners, are not always in accordance with those in Table I., which is chiefly compiled from those replies.

County of **KENT** (*Extra-Metropolitan*).—

Table I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

Classical Schools.										Semi-classical Schools.								
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning			
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages	Natural Science.
		£	£									£	£					
Maidstone -	23,058	61	90	54	17	54	39	23	54									
Canterbury -	21,324																	
(1) King's School.	—	645*	415	107	89	102	63	102	26									
(2) Clergy Orphans.	—	1350	120	85	80	85	40	65	—									
Rochester -	16,862	290†	232	58	54	56	38	38	—	Rochester (Math. Sch.)	16,862	548	—	66	36	20	19	—
Tonbridge -	5,919	2834	213	174	149	174	149	166	12									
Faversham -	5,858	225	120	14	3	14	5	14	—	Faversham (Commercial)	5,858	165	—	96	30	26	30	26
Ashford - -	5 522	30	—	41	6	30	14	12	14									
Sevenoaks -	4,695	260	—	57	6	32	18	28	18									
Cranbrook -	4,128	156	—	62	30	62	20	43	—									
Sutton Valence	1,056	39	20‡	45	33	44	22	41	—									

Remaining Towns:—	
Chatham - -	36,177
Dover - -	25,325
Gravesend -	18,782
Tonbridge Wells	13,807
Sheerness - -	12,015
Ramsgate -	11,865
Margate - -	8,874
Folkestone -	8,507
Deal - - -	7,531
Dartford - -	5,314
Whitstable -	4,183
Hythe - -	3,001
Sandwich - -	2,944
Goudhurst -	2,778
Milton - -	2,731

* Besides 100*l.* paid to King's Scholars. &c.
† Besides 433*l.* paid to King's Scholars.
‡ Besides cost of repairs, and 786*l.* a year in exhibitions, &c. contributed by Clothworkers Company.

Dartford - - Endowment of 6*l.* 15*s.* a year. School reopening.

Sandwich - - Endowment of 40*l.* a year. School in abeyance.
Goudhurst - Endowment of 35*l.* a year. School in abeyance.

There is also an endowment at Wye of 16*l.* a year and house. School in abeyance.

Table II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally

First Grade.					Second Grade.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Canterbury (King's Sch.)	Classical	A.B.	52	39	Ashford - -	Classical -	A.B.	13	28
Cranbrook	Classical	A.B.	43	19	Canterbury (Clergy Orphan.)	Classical -	A.	85	—
Maidstone	Classical	A.B.	8	46					
Rochester	Classical	A.B.	24	25	Faversham -	Classical -	B.	—	14
Sutton Valence.	Classical	A.B.	34	11	East Malling -	Non-classical	C.	—	70
Tonbridge	Classical	A.B.	96	76	Sevenoaks -	Classical -	A.B.	0	57

Population, 540,460.

kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their population.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning: Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning: Natural Science.
		£					
Tenterden -	3,762	79	Income paid to Church School.				
East Malling -	1,974	94	—	70	—	—	—
Biddenden -	1,412	20	Income paid to National School.				
Leybourne -	289	94	—	70	—	—	—

age up to which they retain their scholars.
number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the number

grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of
being less than 4.

to the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Biddenden -	Non-classical	*Income applied to Nat. Sch.*		
Faversham - (Commercial)	Semi-classical.	B.	—	96
Leybourne -	Non-classical	C.	—	70
Rochester (Math. Sch.)	Semi-classical	B.C.	—	66
Tenterden -	Non-classical	*Income applied to Ch. Sch.*		

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

The Extra-Metropolitan part of Kent also contains :—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Education of Girls.**

None.

b.—Fifty-five **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of: Boys.	Number of: Girls.
	£	£		
Benenden - -	132	100	40	—
Canterbury—				
(1.) Eastbridge Hospital.	?	37	30	—
(2.) Jesus Hospital -	643	Warden teaches.	20	—
(3.) Poor Priests' Hospital.	730	180	16	—
Hawkhurst - -	223	55	40	—
New Romney -	115	Gov. requird. to teach.	2	—
Sevenoaks - -	448	174	92	59
Southborough -	111	111	60	10

And *forty-seven* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.* a year.

County of **Surrey** (*Extra-Metropolitan*).—

Table I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

Classical Schools.										Semi-classical Schools.								
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning			
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£															
Reigate - -	9,975	200	30	36	20	36	15	10	—									
Kingston-on-Thames.	9,790	90	—	48	4	47	10	16	1									
Guildford - -	8,020	73	42	114	103	114	92	110	—									
										Farnham - -	3,926	22	—	50	21	8	23	34
										Cranleigh - -	1,393	—	—	180	126	54	157	—

Remaining Towns:—		
Croydon - -	20,325	Middle School of Whitgift's Hospital not yet established. Income will be above 500*l.* per ann.
Richmond -	7,423	
Epsom - -	4,890	
Dorking - -	4,061	
Chertsey - -	2,910	
Godalming -	2,321	

Table II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole given by that per centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first grade, scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

First Grade.					Second Grade.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Guildford	Classical	A.B.	78	33	Cranleigh -	Semi-classical	A.B.	177	3
					Kingston-on-Thames.	Classical -	A.B.	6	42
					Reigate - -	Classical -	A.B.	8	28

Population, 251,345.

kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their population.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning: Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning: Natural Science.
		£	£				
Guildford (Abbot's School.)	8,020	190	—	79	6	—	—
Blechingley -	1,691	21	—	67	—	—	—

age up to which they retain their scholars.
number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the number

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of
being less than 4.

upper, middle and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Blechingley -	Non-classical -	B.C.	29	38
Farnham -	Semi-classical	A.B.	15	35
Guildford (Abbot's).	Non-classical	B.C.	—	79

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

The Extra-Metropolitan part of Surrey also contains :—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—Nineteen **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz. :—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of: Boys.	Number of: Girls.
	£	£		
Chertsey - -	527	226	75	90
Croydon (Tenison's School).	161	161	81	64
Croydon (Whitgift's Hospital).	3,471	380	—	—
Egham - - -	708	182	70	—
Richmond - -	161	64	200	100

And *fourteen* others, the gross income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.* a year.

County of **SUSSEX.**—

Table I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular

By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.

By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their regular

The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

Classical Schools.										Semi-classical Schools.								
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning			
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£									£	£					
Lewes - -	9,716	100	—	23	?	?	—	—	—									
Chichester (Prebendal School).	8,059	75 and fine	—	13	?	13	9	—	—									
Hurstpierpoint	2,556	—	—	331	72	311	174	310	26	Shoreham -	3,633	—	—	279	170	15	26	—
Lancing -	950	—	—	126	99	125	101	125	—	Steyning - -	1,620	77	—	47	44	0	15	—

Remaining Towns:—		
Brighton - -	87,317	An endowment of 33*l.* a year. School in abeyance.
Midhurst -	6,405	
Worthing - -	5,805	
Eastbourne -	5,795	
Bognor - -	2,523	
Arundel - -	2,498	
Littlehampton -	2,350	
Petworth - -	2,326	

Table II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole given by that per-centage not being less than 4.

In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first grade, scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not

The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.

The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

First Grade.					Second Grade.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Hurstpierpoint.	Classical	A.B.	324	7	Chichester (Preb. Sch.)	Classical -	A.	—	13
					Lewes - -	Classical -	?	10	13
Lancing -	Classical	A.	126	—	Shoreham -	Semi-classical	B.C.	274	5
					Steyning -	Semi-classical	A.B.	18	29

Population, 363,735.

kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their population.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning Natural Science.
		£	£				
Hastings -	22,910						
(1) Parker's	—	206	—	60	—	20	—
(2) Saunder's	—	91	—	72	—	—	—
Chichester (Whitby's School.)	8,059	1,450	—	46	20	—	22
Horsham -	6,747	540 gross	—	80	—	—	—
Rye - -	4,288	100	—	65	—	—	—
East Grinstead	4,266	41	—	40	—	—	—
Cuckfield -	3,539	28	—	—	—	—	—

age up to which they retain their scholars.
number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the number

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of
being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Chichester - (Whitby's.)	Non-classical	C.	46	—
Cuckfield -	Non-classical	Under Government inspection.		
East Grinstead	Non-classical	C.	—	40
Hastings				
(1) Parker's	Non-classical	B. C.	—	60
(2) Saunder's	Non-classical	B. C.	—	72
Horsham -	Non-classical	B. C.	—	80
Rye - -	Non-classical	B. C.	—	65

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—Twenty-seven **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz. :—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
	£	£		
Angmering - -	102	80	60	55
Brighton (Downes's) -	286	132	—	50
Guestling - -	?	82	30	36
Petworth (Taylor's) -	152	41	10	10
Rotherfield - -	304	154	40	—
Uckfield - -	232	96	31	—

And *twenty-one* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.* a year.

County of **SOUTHAMPTON.**—

Table I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular

By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.

By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their

The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

Classical Schools.										Semi-classical Schools.							
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning			
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£									£	£					
Portsmouth -	94,799	280	—	20	6	19	10	—	—									
Southampton -	46,960	178	—	99	52	93	75	53	—									
[Winchester* College.	14,776	15,000	2,000	258]	—	—	—	—	—	Newport (Isle of Wight).	7,934	116	—	43	26	4	—	26
										Andover -	5,221	20	—	25	18	9	8	—
Basingstoke -	4,654	100	—	26	12	25	8	14	—	Alton -	3,286	69	—	36	32	17	25	?

Remaining Towns:—	
Christchurch -	9,368
Ryde (Isle of Wight).	9,269
Gosport - -	7,789
West Cowes (Isle of Wight).	5,482
Fareham - -	4,011
Ventnor (Isle of Wight).	3,208
Romsey - -	2,116

* Included in Nine Schools Commission.

Table II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.

In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the 1st grade, scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not

The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*

The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

First Grade.					Second Grade.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Winchester College.	Classical	A.	258	—	Alresford -	Semi-classical	A.B.	22	32
					Alton - -	Semi-classical	B.	12	24
					Basingstoke -	Classical -	A.B.	13	13
					Southampton	Classical -	A.B.	16	83

Population, 481,815.

the kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their population.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning		
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£				
Petersfield -	5,655	778	—	28	4	3	—
Ringwood -	3,751	33	—	—	—	—	—
Lymington -	2,621	17	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop's Waltham.	2,267	50	—	12	—	3	—
New Alresford	1,546	75	—	54	2	3	?
Godshill (Isle of Wight).	1,215	36	—	—	—	—	—
Holybourn -	643	145	—	56	—	—	—

age up to which they retain their scholars.
number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of
being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society..

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table II.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Andover -	Semi-classical	A.B.C.	—	16
Bishop's Waltham.	Non-classical	B.C.	—	12
Godshill -	Non-classical	Under Government inspection.		
Holybourn -	Non-classical	C.	—	56
Lymington -	Non-classical	Income paid to National School.		
Newport -	Semi-classical	B.	3	26
Petersfield -	Non-classical	B.	16	7
Portsmouth -	Classical -	A.B.C.	—	20
Ringwood -	Non-classical	Income paid to National School.		

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—Forty-three **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction Of Boys or Girls, viz.:**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of	
			Boys.	Girls.
	£	£		
Basingstoke (Blue Coat).	210	23	10	—
Fareham - -	461	95	30	—
Hinton Ampner - -	143	80	42	29
Newport (I. of W.) -	145	30	—	12?
Odiham - -	103	62	23	—
Romsey - - -	840	124	40	—
Southampton - -	167	65	67	—
East Tytherley -	326	108	64	48

And *thirty-five* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.* a year.

County of **BERKS.**—

Table I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

Classical Schools.										Semi-classical Schools.							
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning			
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£									£	£					
										Newbury –	6,161	164	—	35	22	6	8	—
Abingdon –	5,680	270	250	68	18	42	20	24	—									
Wantage –	3,064	—	—	23	12	28	12	28	—									
										Hungerford –	2,031	20	—	46	5	—	—	—
Bradfield –	1,167	—	20	109	109	109	109	90	—									
Wellington College.	—	—	774	270	Included in Nine Schools Commission.													

Remaining Towns :—		
Reading – –	25,045	Exhibitions 230*l.* a year. For other endowments see Digest. School closed.
Windsor – –	9,520	
Maidenhead –	3,895	
Faringdon –	2,943	
Wallingford –	2,869	An endowment of 26*l.* a year. School in abeyance.
Wokingham –	2,404	

Table II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the 1st grade, scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

First Grade.					Second Grade.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Abingdon	Classical	A.B.C.	18	50	Hungerford –	Semi-classical	B.	31	15
Bradfield	Classical	A.	109	—	Newbury –	Semi-classical	A.B.	8	27
Wellington College.	Classical	A.	270	—	Wantage –	Classical –	A.B.	9	12

Population, 176,256.

the kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their population.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning: Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning: Natural Science.
		£	£				
Pangbourne -	753	25	—	69	—	—	—
Childrey -	504	13	—	22	—	—	—

age up to which they retain their scholars.
number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of
being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Childrey - -	Non-classical.	C.	—	22
Pangbourne -	Non-classical.	Mixed	Elementary.	69

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—Thirty-seven **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of: Boys.	Number of: Girls.
	£	£		
Appleford - -	125	81	30	—
Blewbury - -	745	151	72	68
Chaddeworth - -	106	50	12	5
Reading (Blue Coat) -	909	90	—	—
Do. (Green Girls)	259	?	—	21
Thatcham - -	230	75	40	—
Wargrave - -	245	88	20	20
New Windsor (Free School).	207	74	27	25
Old Windsor - -	112	112	25	25
Winkfield - -	390	?	—	—

And *twenty-seven* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.* a year.

COUNTY OF KENT (Extra-metropolitan).

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

Ashford Free Grammar School.

Mr. Elton's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

This is at present a small school, the smaller tradesmen of the town being content with the education to be gained at the National schools. There are no scholarships or exhibitions to stimulate a demand for classical instruction. Such boys, however, as come from the town are taught Latin and Greek free, paying 6*l.* 6*s.* for an English education, and 4*l.* 4*s.* for French.

There is little demand for Greek, but great attention is paid to French, according to the common wish of the parents. The head master has frequently French private pupils in the house, who associate with the foundation boys. German has not hitherto been much required, but has in one case been taught gratuitously. The head master being an eminent mathematician, arithmetic and mathematics are carefully taught throughout the school. Some of the boys had made great progress in these subjects.

Botany, chemistry, and natural science in general receive more than usual attention. The head master does not take boarders, except as private pupils.

The day boys were examined; their pronunciation of French and knowledge of the grammar was decidedly above the average. In Latin they construed easy passages very well, and did fairly in Greek parsing and construing short sentences.

The trustees do not appear to bestow much attention on the school, with the exception of one gentleman living in the neighbourhood. They have so far altered the old rules as to allow a clergyman to be the head master, and to increase the fees paid by the foundation boys for instruction in modern subjects.

There is now no fund for repairs of the school house, upon which the present master has laid out a large sum. His dwelling house is not part of the original endowment, but has been acquired partly by the lapse of certain interests in it. Rent was formerly paid for five-eighths of the house, but this payment has ceased. The yard or playground adjoins the school. Its usefulness is diminished by a right of way across it from certain cottages to the high road.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

A proposal has been made to build a new dwelling house at the further end of this yard, if leave can be obtained. Part of the money could be raised by dividing the old house into shops, for which a good rent could be obtained. It is also thought that the cottages to which the right of way belongs might be bought and their site thrown into the playground. If both these suggestions should be followed, the school would undoubtedly be benefited. It is not, however, likely in any case to be a large grammar school while the present rate of fees is maintained.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. Poor Rep. i. A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Sir Norton Knatchbull. By deed, 22 February 1638, founder's nephew conveyed to trustees school buildings and site, and a rent of 30*l.* charged upon lands in the parish of Newchurch; and by another deed, 28 February 1682, covenanted that the trustees might make up any deficiency from lands in Bilsington and Ruckinge. Last-named lands have been sold, and deficiency, to the amount of 4*l.*, is now to be made up out of lands in parish of Ivy Church.

School property.—Patron pays annually to head master a salary of 30*l.*

Buildings and site good. Head master's house healthy, but might be mproved.

Objects of Trust.—For a free grammar school. Schoolmaster to teach children of inhabitants of town and parish freely (foundation deed and schedule thereto).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The grammar allowed and approved by the King's Majesty, or other good Latin and Greek authors (schedule to foundation deed).

Government and Masters.—Owner of Mersham Hatch House, commissary, having ordinary jurisdiction within parish of Ashford, vicar of Ashford, and rectors of Adlington, Mersham, and Chart Magna, or any two of them, ex officio visitors.

Master appointed by owner of Mersham Hatch House; who, after three admonitions by visitors, may remove him.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of master, from endowment, 30*l.*, besides house, fees and profits of boarders; has also a curacy. Assistants appointed, and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—Twenty-eight, 12 between 10 and 14 years old; pay for general work, 6 guineas, Latin and Greek free. Dancing, French, German and drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Music 5*l.* 5*s.*. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Thirteen, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms 30 to 50 guineas. Cubical contents of bedrooms 675 feet per boy. Hours 6½ a.m., 8 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified by Latin chiefly. School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. Religious instruction two days in the week. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by examination.

Examination once a year by a graduate appointed by head master and sanctioned by visitors. Twenty prizes given.

Punishments: tasks and impositions; corporal punishment rare and inflicted publicly, by head master only.

Very large playground, besides hired field for cricket. Master always present at games. Boys not allowed to leave school premises without permission. [Three at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

Six private pupils have within the last five years gone to university.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 28½ hours per week; half of lessons prepared out of school. Two half holidays per week.

Table B.—School Instruction.

30 boys instructed in religious knowledge, Latin, arithmetic, history, geography, English literature and composition.
- 14 in mathematics.
- 14 in chemistry.
- 12 in French.
- 6 in Greek.
- 6 in drawing
- 5 in mensuration.
- 3 in music.

[Tables A. and C. not filled up correctly.]

List of Trustees, &c. (1865).

There are no Trustees, but four Visitors:—

1. The Vicar of Ashford (Rev. J. P. Alcock).
2. The Rector of Chart (Dean of Norwich).
3. The Rector of Adington, (Dr. Knatchbull).
4. The Rector of Mersham (Rev. G. Norwood).

[The master has since died.]

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BIDDENDEN SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

This school was endowed by the founder with three rentcharges on farms in Biddenden, Bethersden, and Tenterden, amounting in the whole to 20*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, which are still regularly received by the feoffees, and with a schoolhouse and 1½ acres of land adjoining.

He directed that the management of the school should be vested in 20 feoffees, the number to be filled up every seven years.

The village is small, and the inhabitants not of a class to require a high education for their sons; it was, indeed, directed in certain ancient orders that the Latin grammar should be taught, but no parents wish that these orders should be now followed.

Between lack of scholars and poverty of endowment, the school became little more than a name. A memorandum in the parish books shows that one master was absent at sea for seven years together. The schoolhouse became dilapidated beyond hope of repair, and the land adjoining was diminished by gradual encroachments. In this state of things the present incumbent, with the full consent of the parishioners, pulled down the old house, and built some very good National schools for 80 boys and 80 girls, with a residence for the master and mistress. These have been regularly visited by H. M. inspector and the Diocesan inspector, whose reports have been very favourable. The evening school, to which the Rev. E. Lucey (curate of Biddenden) has devoted much time and labour, is said to be the best in this part of the county, and is much valued by the parishioners. The school buildings are well suited to their purpose, and what remains of the school land makes a good playground. This has lately been much improved by the enclosure of certain waste land by the high road, which belonged to the school.

The endowment of 20*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* is applied to the use of the National schools, but the old foundation is still maintained to some extent. The master of the grammar school was formerly required to instruct 10 boys gratis in elementary subjects; and there are now seven poor children taught gratuitously in the National schools.

There are two points on which dissatisfaction is felt by the school authorities; viz:—

(1.) The government by 20 feoffees, according to the directions in the founder's will; and

(2.) The loss of so much of the school lands through neglected encroachments.

On the first point I would remark that in the present state of the parish it is almost impossible to find so great a number of persons who are fit to take part in the management of the school; that if such persons, by good fortune, could be found, the number of governors would still be too great for the good of the school; and that the legal expense attending

the filling up their number to 20 every seventh year is at present an unnecessary tax upon the endowment.

On the second point there is some difficulty. By inspection of the title deeds, it appears that the school property formerly included 1½ acres of land adjoining the house. In the year 1819 it consisted of one acre and three perches, partly waste. The trustees are now in possession of 3R. 24P., including the half-roads, and the site of a workshop, for which the nominal rent of 1*s.* per annum is paid. Two shops, which are apparently built upon the school land, occupy 29P. and 3P. respectively, making the total measurement of the piece of land surrounding the schoolhouse 1A. 0R. 16P. One of the encroachments took place more than 100 years ago. There is a good deal of evidence and of local tradition respecting the matter. The trustees regret the loss of the land for several reasons; *inter alia*, the entrance to the school green is rendered inconvenient, the playground is diminished, and it is not impossible that a Dissenting chapel may be built, as has already been proposed, between the schools and the church.

Digest of Information.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor. Rep. I. 86. A.D. 1819. End. Gr. Ret. 78.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of John Mayne, 16 April 1566, who gave three rentcharges issuing out of lands in the parishes of Biddenden, Bethersden, and Tenterden respectively, amounting to 20*l.* per annum; 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for master and rest for usher.

School Property.—Income from endowment has for several years past been applied to National school.

Objects of Trust.—For a schoolmaster and usher to teach in Biddenden for ever; (Founder's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—School managed by a committee of subscribers. (End. Gr. Ret.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

A National School under Government inspection.

About 20 years ago the old buildings were pulled down, and national schools for 80 boys and 80 girls, with a residence for master and mistress, were erected; the Committee of Council contributing 162*l.*; the Diocesan Board 100*l.*; the National Society 25*l.* These grants with subscriptions amounting in all to 625*l.*, effected the establishment of excellent national schools. (Letter from Rev E. Lucey, 9 June 1865.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CANTERBURY.—KING'S SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

It is said that there was a free school, under the government of the Archbishops or Priors of Canterbury, from the end of the seventh century until the dissolution of monasteries, when Henry VIII. remodelled it, incorporating it with the newly constituted cathedral establishment, and placing it under the control of the dean and chapter.

The most important of the provisions made by the founder are doubtless those which relate to the "poor scholars," who were to be educated and maintained without any expense.

For this purpose the dean and chapter were required to pay to the poor scholars an allowance, at that time sufficient for their maintenance, and arrangments were made for a common table, at which they should be fed. If the common table were ever used, it soon became obsolete; and in the amended statutes the stipends of the scholars are reduced to 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, or about one half the annual expense of living for a boy at that period, but the free maintenance and education was still enjoined.

We may attribute to the abolition of the common table, without making compensatory allowances to the scholars, the fact that since the reign of Elizabeth the school has changed its character to a remarkable extent.

In the eleventh year of that Queen's reign it was still called the free or common school of Canterbury, but in later times the free or poor scholars have ceased to attend, and, in the words of a historian of Kent, "they have generally been of the best "families of that part of the county."

When the King's scholars ceased to receive anything more than a trifling stipend, which might pay half their bill for books, it was inevitable that a class of rich boys would be attracted to fill the school, founded chiefly for the poor. Then it followed that it was of the less importance to carry out the founder's intentions as to maintenance and free education, for the simple reason that the King's scholars were not in general of the class designed by him to be so benefited. Again, when a good school has once been occupied by the higher classes exclusively, a natural repugnance grows up to allow the poor to be again received. Again, when under these circumstances a very good upper-class school has been formed, it is urged on all sides that it would be mere mischief to destroy it, especially when it must be doubtful whether very poor men would now wish to have their sons prepared for the university by a classical education.

The King's School at Canterbury is a very good example for a discussion on the merits of the present system of conducting cathedral schools.

It was, as stated above, founded chiefly for the purpose of educating gratuitously, religiously, and liberally, fifty poor scholars, capable of passing a good preliminary examination and

of continued industry and good behaviour. It was doubtless anticipated by the founder that these scholars would, as a rule, pass through the universities into the Church.

On the other hand, we find that from a very early period the school changed its character, the statutory maintenance not being provided when the common meals were discontinued. Several helps have been provided from time to time for deserving scholars in need of assistance at the university; for instance, four exhibitions of 50*l.* per annum are derived from the funds of the School Feast Society, founded early in the last century. The dean and chapter have done a great deal for the school, and would not, I believe, oppose its development in any way really desired by the parents of the boys who now use it.

But these parents like the present system of classical education; there is little demand for "commercial" instruction; and finally, the plans for setting up a modern department, or for separately educating boys not designed for the university, failed after due trial.

I am informed that the gentry and richer tradespeople have expressed a decided objection to allowing the choristers to be educated with their sons, although that also was part of the founder's scheme.

The dean and chapter consider that the school has now attained its full development; they do not expect an increase of numbers, and, I believe, with the parents, are satisfied with its present flourishing condition.

It must, however, be remembered that the Cathedral Commissioners recommended that the intentions of the founder should be carried out, viz., that the boys on the foundation should be entitled to a liberal education free of expense, and that there should be a choristers' school connected with the cathedral, for admissions to which preference should be given to such boys as are likely to be fit to enter the grammar school, and that, if duly qualified, the choristers should have a right to be admitted to vacancies among the King's scholars.

The head master has proposed that a middle school should be established, affiliated to the King's School, and officered by its masters, under the control of himself and the supervision of the dean and chapter. He is of opinion that such a school would be self-supporting, if once started by the dean and chapter.

There is, however, one objection to this plan, viz., that the question is still unsettled whether the cathedral schools are to be left as they are, or thrown open to the lower middle class. If they are so useful under the present system that it would be mischievous to alter them, there is no reason for the establishment of lower schools by the chapters. If the founder's scheme is to be carried out at all, there will be no need of a lower school, unless, indeed, an excellent suggestion should be adopted, which was laid before the Cathedral Commissioners, viz., in each cathedral, where a grammar school forms part of the original foundation, to establish lower, middle, and upper schools,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

connected together and provided with valuable exhibitions from the lower to the higher, and from the highest to the universities or other superior places of education.

Regarded apart from any question of the founder's intentions, this appears to be a good school in all respects.

The discipline is admirable and the standard of education high. The dean and chapter have done much for it of late years, and, in particular, have made the King's scholarships quite as valuable as they need to be while the present class of scholars are upon the foundation.

More space, however, is required for teaching purposes, the school being now very much crowded. Complaints are especially made that the mathematical master has not sufficient room for the forms taught by him, and an increasing neglect of mathematics by the boys has been attributed to this cause. Two forms are obliged to work together in the head master's room; altogether, there is no doubt that more buildings are required, including several class rooms, and a detached house for the reception of invalids. In other respects the arrangements for boarders are very good.

I have said that mathematics are somewhat neglected by the scholars; this is not due to a want of encouragement by the authorities, the prizes being of sufficient value, and the mathematical work helping to determine the place of each scholar in his form.

Great attention is paid to modern languages, the learning of French being compulsory in all cases, and German being also necessary in competing for any modern language prize.

The classical work is good. The progress of all the forms is frequently tested by examinations, and the last examiner from Oxford was very well satisfied. In a *vivâ voce* examination, I found that the sixth form was up to the standard of the great schools. With one or two exceptions, the scholars translated and explained passages of Tacitus, Thucydides, and other authors with spirit and accuracy. The middle forms translated the easier classical authors very creditably, and the youngest boys did well in Delectus. Care has been taken to ground the boys carefully in their grammar. On the whole, I cannot give a better impression of the school than by saying that the Dean of Canterbury and the head master, the Rev. Dr. Mitchinson, are satisfied with the progress of the scholars.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Appendix to Cath. Com. Rep. p. 4 (A.D. 1854); and as regards Exhibitions, Ch. Com. Rep. xxx. 220, A.D. 1836.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By charter of King Henry VIII., 8 April 1541. Deeds in custody of the Dean and Chapter, not accessible to public. (Extracts from the Cathedral Statutes will be found on p. 31.)

School property.—None, besides exhibitions, separate from that of Cathedral On average of five years ending Christmas 1864 Dean and Chapter have.

applied out of their revenues 622*l.* annually to school; during which period sums so applied have annually increased.* In 1867 apparently 645*l.*, besides 100*l.* paid to King's scholars.

Exhibitions tenable at University.—Fifteen, viz.:—

Four exhibitions of 50*l.* each for four years at Oxford or Cambridge. A fifth has since then been founded by the late Mrs. Bunce of 30*l.*, tenable for four years at Oxford or Cambridge, augmented by old Cantuars' subscriptions to 50*l.*; electors, the Dean and Chapter.

Two (founded by Archbishop Parker in 1569) of 30*l.* each, and rooms for four years at C. C. C. Cambridge; electors, Dean and Chapter (a second preference is given to Westminster School).

Two (founded by William Hayman in 1624), now 25*l.* each for seven years at school or college; strict preference to descendants of Peter Hayman, grandfather of founder), and secondly to natives of Sellinge; electors Hayman's trustees.

Four (founded by Robert Rose in 1618) of 6*l.* each (now 12*l.*) for seven years tenable at either university.

Two (founded by Archbishop Parker in 1569) at C. C. C. Cambridge of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, payable out of the revenues of Eastbridge Hospital; electors, master of Eastbridge Hospital, and Archbishop of Canterbury.

(The exhibitions founded by John Parker at Corp. Chr. Coll., Henry Robinson at St. John's Coll., and by Dr. Thorpe and Mr. Brown at Emmanuel Coll. Cambridge, are now, by statutes passed under the provisions of the Cambridge University Act, no longer confined to this school.)

Exhibitions tenable at School.—There are 50 King's Scholarships forming the foundation. These are divided into three ranks: 10 senior scholars; 15 junior scholars; 25 probationers. The seniors receive in *stipends and exemptions* 30*l.* per annum; the juniors receive a free education equal to 15*l.* 15*s.* per annum; the probationers receive 10*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

The senior and junior scholarships are together tenable for five years from admission as a junior; the probationership is tenable for two years; the condition of tenure is good conduct and diligence. By order of Chapter Midsummer 1860.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house recently rebuilt by Dean and Chapter at a cost of 6,000*l.* Dean and Chapter have prepared a house for the under master, and have added two class rooms to the school buildings.

Objects of Trust.—For the institution of youth in good literature (charter). For the education of fifty poor friendless boys in grammar. Not to be admitted before they are able to read and write and have some acquaintance with the elements of grammar. Preference to the children of the Chapel Royal; others not to be admitted before nine or after fifteen. (Statutes of King Charles I.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Charter). Speaking and writing Latin (Statutes).

Government and Masters.—Statutes given by King Charles I.

Dean and Chapter elect and expel foundationers, appoint and after three admonitions dismiss head and under master. Two canons examine school annually in November, and appoint a university examiner in mathematics and

* Expenditure for King's School, Canterbury.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Head Master: Stipend less Income Tax.	193 15 0	192 1 8	198 9 2	203 4 8	204 9 8
Second do. do. do.	96 17 6	96 0 10	99 4 7	101 12 4	102 4 10
Third do.	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
King's Scholars	61 5 5	55 12 1	64 16 8 Gowns included.	59 0 5 Gowns included.	54 10 10 Gowns. included
" " Gowns	20 8 4	17 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Class Exhibitions	9 3 9	58 13 9	131 12 6	188 0 6	216 15 0
Examination Expenses	- - -	16 13 0	15 6 6	17 2 0	18 19 6
Coals	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Gifts to Scholars	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0
	493 10 0	548 11 4	621 9 5	680 19 11	728 19 10
Add fixtures purchased of late Second Master.	37 12 8				
	531 2 8				

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

classics severally at Easter and Midsummer, on whose recommendation the exhibitions are awarded. Archbishop, visitor.

Head master must be M.A., under master B.A. at least. No restriction upon other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year in 1864.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master receives boarders subject to such limit as may be assigned by the Dean and Chapter. Total income from endowment 200*l.*, from fees 600*l.*, fluctuating profits from boarders, average 500*l.* besides house; of under master, from endowment 100*l.*, from fees (300*l.*), besides profits of boarders and house; of first mathematical master, from Dean and Chapter 100*l.*, from head master and school fees 100*l.*; two assistant masters' salary 150*l.* with board and rooms in head master's house; French master 70*l.*; writing and assistant master 70*l.* Of these salaries head master pays 50*l.* to mathematical master, and to each assistant master; the rest of the salaries are paid out of fees before they are shared by head and under master. Drawing, German, singing, &c. masters paid by special fees from pupils. All assistants appointed and dismissed by head master.

Day Scholars.—52, seventeen on foundation, from distances up to two miles; pay for general work; foundationers, probationers 5*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, senior and junior King's scholars free: non-foundationers, 15 guineas. German 3*l.* 3*s.* Drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.* Singing 1*l.* 1*s.* Stationery and library 5*s.* each. Drilling 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday for school, but foundationers attend Cathedral services twice.

Boarders.—55, 30 on foundation, in houses of head and second master, a minor canon, and three ladies. Four meals a day, meat once. Terms for board in head master's house, 50 guineas for non-foundationers and probationers, for junior King scholars (in certain cases) 40*l.*, for senior King scholars 38*l.* 5*s.* Fees for instruction &c., same as day scholars. Use of study, 2*l.*; seamstress, 5*s.*; school bills, highest (a commoner's), 83*l.*; average 68*l.*; lowest (a senior scholar's), 48*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 760 feet per boy. Separate 'cubicle' for each. Hours of rising 7½ a.m.; of going to bed 9¼ to 10¼ p.m. Dean and chapter's permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write tolerably and have begun Latin grammar.

Classification by classics chiefly, but separate for mathematics and French. School course exceptionally modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Greek Testament, Scripture history and Church Catechism (according to boy's place in school) on Monday and Saints' days. School begins, and, on whole school days, ends with prayers and reading psalms. Boys attend Cathedral on holy days and eves.

Promotions partly by half-year's work, partly by examination, and, as a rule, separate for each group of subjects.

Examination five times a year, one, statutable, after November audit, by two canons, at Christmas and Michaelmas by masters, at Easter in mathematics and Midsummer in classics by examiners selected by Dean and Chapter alternately from Oxford and Cambridge. Prizes given, amongst other things, for Latin scholarship, private study, and natural science.

Punishments: expulsion or dismissal, flogging, caning, impositions, and detention; the first three by head master only, corporal punishment generally in private.

Playground, 'the Green Court' part of precincts, surrounded by a public thoroughfare. Cricket on subscription ground, more than a mile from school. Drilling taught as part of system, swimming encouraged by prizes.

Nineteen boys gone to University during last five years. [The average has much increased since this was written; 10 at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time 38 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week, besides time for preparation, which is at least an hour per day for boarders. Play time 25 hours per week.

Auditor to Dean and Chapter, Honourable Daniel Finch, Precincts, Canterbury (since dead).

Head Master,—Rev. J. Mitchinson, D.C.L.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Colonel (retired).	Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer.
,, 2	Minor Canon in the Cathedral.	,, 2	Captain (retired).
,, 3	Without profession.	,, 3	Officer's Widow.
,, 4	Rector of St. Margaret's.	,, 4	Minor Canon.
,, 5	Do.	,, 5	Without profession.
,, 6	Brewer.	,, 6	Organist of Cathedral
,, 7	Medical Practitioner	,, 7	Miller.
,, 8	Lay Clerk in Cathl.	,, 8	Do.
,, 9	Clergyman.	,, 9	Bookseller (retired).
,, 10	Colonel (retired).	,, 10	Clergyman's Widow.

With the exception of one boy from Harbledown, which is between one and two miles from the school, all of these boys reside within a mile of the school.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Without profession -	Sandgate, near Folkestone.	The Head Master.
,, 2	Clergyman - -	Sholden, near Deal -	Do.
,, 3	Do. - -	Nottingham - -	Rev. F. A. Smith, Precincts.
,, 4	Lieutenant - -	York - -	The Head Master.
,, 5	Coal Merchant -	London - -	Do.
,, 6	Printer - -	Oxford - - -	Do.
,, 7	Without profession -	Do. - -	Do.
,, 8	Clergyman - -	Margate - -	Mrs. Love, St. George's.
,, 9	Medical Practitioner	Durham - -	The Head Master.
,, 10	Physician - -	London - - -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Linendraper - -	Rugby - -	The Head Master.
,, 2	Physician's Widow -	Liverpool - -	Rev. F. A. Smith.
,, 3	Major - -	Bath - -	The Second Master.
,, 4	Clergyman - -	Wandsworth - -	The Head Master.
,, 5	Do. - -	Canterbury - -	Do.
,, 6	Instructor of Musketry	Fleetwood - -	Rev. F. A. Smith.
,, 7	Medical Practitioner	Tottenham - -	The Head Master.
,, 8	Clergyman - -	Godmersham, Kent -	Miss Henniker, St. Sepulchre's.
,, 9	Solicitor - - -	Sandgate, near Folkestone.	The Second Master.
,, 10	Do. - -	Newcastle-on-Tyne -	The Head Master.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	102	4	–	24	16	1*	2	–	2†	Acts of the Apostles, capp. XX. to end.	29	14½	1	2	–	–	St. Mark, 1-5; Acts, 1; part of Kings and Chronicles.	26	13	3	½	–	1½	‡ Sunday Gospels (by heart); Judges, 1–12; Catechism.
Greek - -	89	6	–	14	16½	5	1	1	5 (exclusive of prepar.)	Aristophanes, Nubes, Thucydides I. 1 23, III. 86–end; Homer Odyssey, 1 & 2; Æsch. Prom. (repetition) 300 lines.	10	15	5	1	1	–	Herodotus VII., 44–105; Æsch. Prom., 1 608; Homer Odyssey, 1 & 2.	20	13	5	1	1	5	*Greek* Grammar (Wordsworth) from beginning to end of regular verbs; Easy Greek Delectus (Wilkins).
Latin - -	102	7	–	14	16½	3	1	2	3	Horace Epistles, Bk. I.; Virgil Æn. XII., 1–500 (repetition).	10	15	3	1	2	–	Horace Epistles, Bk. I.; Virg. Æn. 12, 1 500 (repetition); a few chapters of Cicero.	14	12	6	½	2	6	*Latin* Grammar (K. Edw. VI.); The Accidence, and the Elementary Syntax Rules; 25 exercises from Henry's 1st Latin Book; six pages of Adam's Latin Delectus.

* Occurring also on Saints' days. † Exclusive of preparation time and Saints' days.

‡ The work for *this* half-year has been given, as organic changes in arrangement of lower forms took place early in the year.

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			[Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£ *s.*		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
French - -	102	6	–	24	16	2	1¼	1	2½	Voltaire's Mérope, first four acts (a small portion, repetition).	29	14½	3	1	1	–	Voltaire's Charles XII., part of Bk. 2; part of *Le Misanthrope* (repetition).	13	11½	4	½	1	3	*French* (Coutanseau's FirstSteps) from beginning to conjugation of regular verbs, with exercises thereupon.
German -	13	2	3 3 per an.	7	16	2	½	1	–	Selections from Bernstein's G. Reading Bk.; Tiark's Exercises and Grammar.	6	14	2	½	–	–	Tiark's Grammar and easy sentences.							
Arithmetic -	96	6	–	11	16½	2	1½	–	3	Generally Colenso and Barnard Smith.	18	15	2	1¼	–	–	Colenso and Barnard Smith; Compound Interest, Stocks, and Proportional Parts.	12	11	5	1¼	–	6	*Arithmetic*, 1st four rules and reduction of money in Barnard Smith's School Arithmetic.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	63	5	–	5	16½	4	1¾	–	7	Algebra to the end of Binomial Theorem in Todhunter; Trigonometry (Todhunter) 4 chapters; Euclid, Bk. VI.	11	16	3	1⅔	–	5	Equations, Indices, Surds, A. G. & H. P. in Todhunter.							
Physics -	17	1	–	17	16	1	1	–	1	Not begun till this half year.														

N.B.—Practical and Experimental Mechanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics.

(*Continued on next page.*)

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning any of the Subjects.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Geology } Natural Hist. }	26	1	–	26	Y. 15	1	H. 1	–	H. 1	Page's Text Book, to Silurian system.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
History -	102	4	–	24	16	3*	1	–	3	Greek, from Reforms of Cleisthenes to Persian war, in Smith and Thirlwall; English, Heptarchy to Norman Invasion in Student's Hume.	29	14½	2	1	–	2	Roman, from B.C. 88–62, Liddell; Greek, Smith's History, capp. XIV. & XV.	26	13	1	1	–	1	From the Conquest to Henry III. (in Mrs. Markham).
Geography -	78	3	–	27	14½	1	1	–	1	Ancient Geography (Butler) of Countries between Gallia and the Euxine.	–	–	–	–	–	–	- - - -	26	13	1	1	–	1	Geography of Ireland (Anderson).
English Grammar.	Intermixed with other work.																							
English Literature.	Rev. A. J. D'Orsey visits the school monthly, giving an hour's instruction to the VI. and V.										–	–	–	–	–	–	- - - -	26	13	4	½	–	2	Selections of English Poetry (by heart) from the Charterhouse "Specimens."
English Composition.	Occasional essays in prose and verse, and translations, are set throughout the VIth, Vth, and IVth Forms.																							
Reading -	Rev. A. J. D'Orsey gives a catechetical lecture to the school monthly.									- - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	- - - -	Reading, occasionally, with other Lessons.						
Writing -	53	2	– £ s.	20	13½	4	½	–	2	- - - -	33	12	4	½	–	2								
Vocal Music -	30	2	1 1 per an.	21	15	1	1	–	1	- - - -	9	12	1	1	–	1								
Drawing -	18	–	4 4 per an.	–	14½	2	1	–	2															

N.B.—Vegetable and Animal Physiology, if taught, are to be included in Natural History.

* One of these is for boys who do not study Natural Science.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

The subjoined list is for the last six years; being the time that I have been Head Master. I can find no authentic records of honours gained during the four previous years.

Butler, F. B.—Scholar of Merton, 2nd Class (Classics) B.A., 1863.
Barber, H. W.—Exhibition, Queens', Oxford, 3rd Class (Classics) Moderations, 3rd Class (Classics) B.A. 1864.
Marriott, R. J. T.—Scholarship, Magdalen Hall (died 1863).
Pater, H. W.—Second Class (Classics) B.A., 1862, Fellow of Brasenose.
McQueen, J. R.—Second Class (Law and Modern History) B.A., 1862.
Kemp, J.—Scholarship, Lincoln College, 1st Class (Classics) Moderations, 1864.
Corbett, J. R.—Scholarship, Magdalen Hall.
Hales, C. T.—Scholarship, Christ's, Cambridge.
Love, R T.—Scholarship, Oriel, Oxford.
Browne, F.—Scholarship, Corpus, Cambridge.
Butler, C. E.—The same.
Archer, F. H.—Junior Optime, 1865.
Chafy, W. K.—3rd Class (Classics) Moderations; 2nd Class (Law and Modern History) 1864.
DuBoulay, J.—Scholarship, Wadham College.
Stephenson, W.—Placed high in examination for direct commissions, 1859.
Lonsley, B. } Passed into the Royal Engineers.
Archer, G. }
Archer, F. L.—Passed (with a year's tuition) into Woolwich.
Gardner, A.—Passed with credit into Sandhurst.
Maitland, P.—Junior Scholarship and prizes, King's College, London.

EXTRACTS from STATUTES of CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.
(Communicated by the Dean and Chapter.)

The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury, was incorporated by Charter of 8th April, 32 Hen. VIII., and the object of such incorporation is expressed in the Preamble as follows.

* * * *

ut in posterum ibidem (viz. on the site of the late dissolved monastery) Sacrorum Eloquiorum Documenta et nostræ Salutiferæ Redemptionis Sacramenta purè Administrentur; bonorum morum Disciplina sincerè observetur; *Juventus in literis liberaliter instituatur;* Senectus viribus defecta (eorum præsertim qui circa Personam nostram vel alioquin circa Regni nostri negotia publica bene et fideliter servierint) rebus ad victum necessariis foveatur; ut denique Eleemosynarum in Pauperes Christi elargitiones, viarum Pontiumque reparationes, et cætera omnis generis pietatis officia illinc exuberanter in omnia vicina loca longè latèque dimanent ad Dei omnipotentis gloriam et subditorum nostrorum communem utilitatem felicitatemque.

* * * *

In the preamble to the Statutes granted by the same King (Henry VIII.), after referring to the suppression of monasteries, is added as follows:—

* * * *

Nos igitur et Divinæ voluntati conformes, et magis e re Xtiana esse ducentes, ut ubi ignorantia et superstitio regnabant ibi sincerus Dei cultus vigeat, et sanctum Xti Evangelium assiduè et purè annuncietur et præterea ut ad Xtianæ fidei ac pietatis incrementum, *Juventus Regni*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

nostri in bonis litteris instituatur et pauperes perpetuo sustententur in ipsorum Monasteriorum loco Ecclesias ereximus et constituimus, quorum alias cathedrales alias collegiatas vocari volumus.

Pro quarum quidem Ecclesiarum gubernatione et Regimine, Leges et Statuta quæ sequuntur prescribenda curavimus, quibus tam Decani et utriusque ordinis Canonici quam cæteri omnes Ministri, pueri et pauperes, qui in ipsis Ecclesiis commoraturi sint, pareant et obsequantur, eisque ut a nobis conditis et perfectis regantur et gubernentur &c.

* * * *

EXTRACTS from the Statutes of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury, as amended and confirmed by King Charles the First.

CAP. I.

De Ecclesiâ Cathedrali et Metropoliticâ Christi Cantuariæ et de numero integro eorum, qui in Eccl'iâ prædictâ sustentantur.

* * * *

Statuimus et ordinamus, ut sint perpetuo in dictâ Eccl'iâ unus Decanus, Duodecim Canonici, sex concionatores, sex substituti, unus organista (prout mos diu obtinuit in Eccl'iâ) Duodecim Clerici Laici, unus Magister Choristarum, Decem Choristæ, Duo Informatores puerorum in Grammaticâ, quorum unus sit Preceptor, alter Subpreceptor, Quinquaginta pueri in Grammaticâ erudiendi Duodecim pauperes de sumptibus dictæ Eccl'iæ alendi Duo Sambucarii, &c. * * * *

et (si mensa communis in Aulâ publicâ fuerit) unus Obsonator duo Pincernæ, &c. * * * *

Qui quidem in eâdem Eccl'iâ unusquisque in suo ordine juxta Fundationem et incorporationem ejusdem et juxta Statuta et Ordinationes nostras sedulo inserviant, et ante admissionem suam juramentum singuli præstabunt Decano, prout infra in Capp. 11° et 23° exprimitur.

* * * *

CAP. 4.

De Officio Decani.

* * * *

Curet autem ut Divina officia secundum statuta hæc nostra cum omni reverentiâ et decoro celebrentur; ut Conciones præscriptis diebus habeantur, *ut Pueri cum fructu instituantur*, &c. * * *

CAP. 28.

"De Pueris Grammaticis et eorum Informatoribus."

Ut pietas et bonæ literæ perpetuo in Eccl'iâ ñrâ suppullulescant, crescant, floreant, et suo tempore in gloriam Dei, et Reipublicæ commodum et ornamentum fructificent; Statuimus et Ordinamus ut ad electionem et designationem Decani et Capituli aut eo absente Vice Dec. et Cap. sint perpetuo in Eccl'iâ ñrâ Cantuariæ Quinquaginta pueri pauperes et amicorum ope destituti de bonis Eccl'iæ ñræ alendi, ingeniis (quoad fieri potest) ad discendum natis et aptis, quos tamen admitti nolumus in pauperes pueros Eccl'iæ ñræ antequam noverint legere, scribere et mediocriter calluerint prima Grammaticæ rudimenta; idque judicio Decani et Capituli aut eo absente Vice Decani et Capituli cum Archidiascalo. Atque hos pueros volumus impensis Eccl'iæ ali, donec mediocrem Latinæ linguæ notitiam adepti fuerint et Latine loqui et scribere didicerint; cui rei dabitur quatuor annorum spatium, aut (si ita Decano et Cap. aut eo absente Vice-Dec. et Capitulo cum Archidiascalo visum fuerit) ad summum quinque et non amplius.

Volumus autem ut quoties Decanus Sacelli nostri Regii Decano et Capitulo Eccl'iæ ñræ Cantuar. significaverit se à Sacello ñro Choristam (qui ibidem ad vocis usque defectionem ministravit) missurum ad Grammaticam in Eccl'iâ ñrâ perdiscendam in locum qui proximè post

illam significationem vacare contigerit, Choristam illum à Decano Sacellæ ñræ sic nominatum et significatum, Decanus et Capitulum eligent et assument absque ullâ fraude aut dolo malo.

Volumus præterea, ut nullus (nisi Sacellæ ñræ Regiæ aut Eccl'iæ ñræ Cantuariæ Chorista fuerit) in pauperem discipulum Eccl'iæ ñræ eligatur, qui nonum ætatis suæ annum non compleverit, vel qui quintum decimum ætatis suæ annum excesserit. Quod si quis puerorum insigni tarditate aut hebetudine notabilis sit aut naturâ à literis abhorrenti, hunc post multam probationem Volumus per Dec. et Capit. aut eo absente Vice Dec. et Capit. expelli, et alio amandari, ne veluti fucus apum mella devoret atque hic conscientiam Informatorum oneramus, ut quantam maximam potuerint operam ac diligentiam adhibeant quo pueri omnes in literis progrediantur et proficiant et ne quem puerum tarditatis vitio insigniter notatum, inter cæteros diutius inutiliter hærere sinant; quin nomen illius statim Decano deferant, ut eo amoto ad illius locum aptior per Decanum et Capitulum aut eo absente Vice Dec. et Capit. eligatur.

Volumus insuper ut tempore generalis Computi quotannis, post electionem officiariorum, nominentur et eligantur Scholares; in quorum electione et nominatione hunc ordinem observari volumus. Primo Decanus, aut eo absente Vice Decanus, unâ cum omnibus Canonicis domi præsentibus, si interesse voluerint, in Scholâ Grammaticali conveniant, atque ibi legatur hoc Statutum cum statuto Regni de electionibus. Deinde Decanus ipse, aut eo absente Vice Decanus cum Canonicis prædictis et Archididascalo juramentum suscipiant se neminem gratiâ aut favorè præmiove adductos in discipulum nominaturos, sed eos solum quos(conscienciâ teste) maxime idoneos judicaverint; et in eum finem protinus examinabunt eos, qui in discipulos cooptari cupiunt; ex his autem quos digniores et magis idoneos dicti examinatores, aut tres eorum (quorum Decanus, aut eo absente Vice Decanus, semper sit unus) judicabunt, tot suo judicio eligendos curabunt, quot per totum annum sequentem discedentium loca verisimiliter supplere possint, eoque ordine et loco eorum nomina et cognomina describent quo fuerant electi, et eo ipso ordine postea ab ipso Decano possint anno sequenti admitti in Discipulos quàm primum loca vacua fuerint.

Hæc omnia, in duabus Indenturis inter Decanum et Archididascalum faciendis describantur à clerico capituli, ad mandatum Decani, quæ post inceptam novam Electionem quotannis inducantur.

Statuimus etiam ut per Decanum et Capit. aut eo absente Vice-Dec. et Cap. unus eligatur, Latinè et Græcè doctus, bonæ famæ, et piæ vitæ, docendi facultate imbutus et Artium Magister ad minimum, qui tam quinquaginta illos Eccl'iæ ñræ pueros, quam alios quoscunque Gammaticam discendi gratiâ ad Scholam ñram confluentes, pietate excolat et bonis literis exornet. Hic in Scholâ ñra primas obtineat, et Archididascalus, sive præcipuus esto Informator. Rursum per Decanum et Capit. aut eo absente Vice Dec. et Cap., Volumus virum alterum eligi, bonæ famæ et piæ vitæ, Latinè doctum, docendique facultate imbutum, qui sub Archididascalo pueros docebit, prima scil: Grammatices Rudimenta: et perindo Hypodidascalus sive Secundarius Informator appellabitur. Hic ad minimum sit Artium Baccaliureus. Hi verò Informatores puerorum Volumus ut regulis et docendi ordini quem Decanus et Capitulum, aut eo absente Vice Dec. et Cap. præscribendum duxerint, diligenter et fideliter obsecundent. Informatores etiam Monitores varios e gravioribus discipulis propterea constituant qui reliquorum mores ubique inspiciant, ac notent tam in Templo et Scholâ quam alibi; nequid uspiam indecori, aut sordidi perpetretur: Si quis Monitorum deliquerit, aut in officio negligenter sese gesserit asperè in aliorum exemplum vapulet.

Volumus etiam quod singulis annis post Computum generale examinatio diligens fiat, omnium puerorum in Scholâ per Decanum et Præbendarios residentes, et Archididascalum, ut si quos viderin imagis proficientes, ad superiores classes promoveant, e t statim finitâ illâ examinatione, Archiepiscopum in Scriptis manu suâ signatis certiorem faciant de Statu Scholæ et diligentiâ vel desidiâ Informatorum.

Volumus etiam ut singulis trimestribus, Duo Canonici, ad id munus à Decano et Capitulo, aut ejus absentia Vice Dec. et Cap. XXV° die Novembris specialiter deputati, omnes scholæ pueros diligenter examinent;

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Inquirent etiam de diligentiâ vel negligentiâ, sufficientiâ vel insufficientiâ Informatorum, et in quolibet solenni Capit. Decanum et Canonicos certiores facient, quâ in re Informatorum vel Scholarium ullus deliquerit, ut pro meritis puniatur: qui si negligentes, aut minus ad docendum apti inveniantur, post trinam monitionem à Decano et Capitulo, aut eo absente Vice Dec. et Cap. amoveantur, et ab officio deponantur.

Omnia autem ad Functionem suam spectantia sese fideliter præstituros juramento promittent.

CAP. 31.

"De Communi Mensa Omnium Ministrorum."

Ut qui unà conveniunt, et unà Deum laudant in choro, una etiam comedant, et una Deum laudent in Mensâ, Statuimus et Volumus ut Minores Canonici omnes, et Clerici laici (quotquot uxores non habent) necnon Præceptores et Discipuli, si id Decano et Capitulo commodè fieri posse videatur (quorum conscientias hâc in parte in Domino oneramus) in communi aulâ simul comedant et epulentur, in qua quidem aulâ, Præcentor, vel eo absente, Senior admissione Minor Canonicus primus accumbat, proximus Archididascalus deinde cæteri Minores Canonici, et Hypodidascalus, postremo discipuli, sine Venditatione loci, et qui prius accumbit, cæteros immorigeratos arguat, et in ordinem reducat, ut omnia cum decoro* in Aulâ agantur. Quotannis vicesimo quinto die Novembris, eligatur unus per cæteros, qui pro integro anno Seneschallus erit, quique ad communem mensam ligna, carbones, salem, et id genus alia parabit, quo pro temporis ratione de hujusmodi rebus satis illis prospectum sit. Hic rationem Seneschalli menstrui (id est ejus qui pro uno mense Seneschallus erit) singulis hebdomadis coram Thesaurario, et in fine cujuslibet mensis examinabit. Et in fine anni, majori parti convivarum rationem impensarum omnium reddet; liberum tamen esse Volumus, et Concedimus Decano, aut eo absente Vice Decano, non solum quibuscunque ægrotis aut aliis causis idoneis, (per eos respectivè approbandis) impeditis licentiam dare alibi, victitandi et comedendi, sed etiam dictos convenientes, aut convenire debentes, onerare aut exonerare in præmissis, aut in aliquo eisdem pertinenti, prout pro temporis et personarum qualitatibus eis videbitur magis expedire. Omnes denique Ecclesiæ Ministros (quocunque nomine censentur) Ordinationibus formulis, et statutis hujusmodi, quæ per Decanum et Capitulum, hisce de rebus, aut iisdem pertinentibus edentur, parere et obsequi Volumus.

CAP. 32.

"De vestibus Ministrorum, quas Liberatas vocant."

Statuimus et volumus, ut Minores Canonici, Clerici et cæteri Eccl'iæ ñræ Ministri, Choristæ quoque et Pueri Grammatici, atque duodecim pauperes, utantur vestibus exterioribus ejusdem (quoad fieri potest) aut similis coloris. Recipient autem omnes (quos diximus) ad exteriora, indumenta conficienda per annum juxta eam formam quam hic præscribimus. Recipient singuli Minores Canonici, et superior Informator Grammaticæ, quatuor Virgatas panni pro togis suis, pretium cujuslibet Virgatæ quinque solidi. * * * *

Recipient singuli Clerici, et Inferior Informator Grammaticæ pro vestibus suis tres Virgatas panni pretium virgatæ ivs. vjd. * * *

Recipient singuli Choristæ et pueri Grammatici, atque etiam Subcoquus pro vestibus suis, duas Virgatas et dimidium pret. Virg. iijs. jv.d. * * * * *

Quem quidem pannum, sibi traditum, quisquis sibi decenter aptari, et componi, non curaverit, et per maximam partem anni usus non fuerit, is indignus judicabitur munere ñro, et proinde tantundem de stipendio suo cogatur rependere Eccl'iæ ñræ.

Quem quidem pannum et vestes liberatas, singulis annis parare debent Eccl'iæ ñræ Decanus et Receptor, aut eo absente Vice Dec. et Receptor, qui pro tempore fuerint tradentque singulis suas panni portiones, ante Natalem Dñi, ut novis vestibus, et novis animis celebrent Natalem Dñi ñri Jes. Xti. * * * *

* Cum silentio ordine et decoro. Statutes of Ely. Coll. (Cath. Com. Rep., App. p. 621.)

CAP. 33.

"De Stipendiis Ministrorum in Eccl'iâ n'ra."

Statuimus et Volumus ut ex bonis communibus, Eccl'iæ ñræ (præter communias et liberatas superius assignatas) solvantur stipendia omnibus ministris Eccl'iæ ñræ, per manus Thesaurarii, singulis anni terminis, per æquales portiones, ad hunc qui sequitur modum.

* * * *

	Per Annum.		
Superiori Informatori Grammaticæ - -	15	02	00
Inferiori Informatori Grammaticæ - - -	06	05	10
Cuilibet puero Grammaticæ - - -	01	08	04

* * *

CAP. 34.

"De Celebratione Divinorum."

* * * *

Volumus præterea, ut uterque Informator Grammaticæ diebus Festis choro intersit, insignibus choro et gradui convenientibus indutus. Quorum alter supra Minores Canonicos, in dextrâ parte chori, alter suprà Minores Canonicos, in sinistrâ parte, proximum in choro locum obtineat.

Ad hoc pueros Grammaticos qui sumptibus Eccl'iæ aluntur Festis diebus necnon eorundem Vigiliis volumus in habitu competente choro interesse, et officium sibi mandatum à Præcentore sedulò facere, nisi alias per Archididascalum amandentur. Pueri vero absentes per præceptores suos castigentur; singulis præterea diebus profestis, horâ sextâ æstate, et horâ septimâ Hyeme, preces matutinæ in aliquo Eccl'iæ sacello, aut alio loco ejusdem, per decanum assignato, ab uno Minorum Canonicorum suo ordine, sine cantu juxta morem Eccl'iæ Anglicanæ, summarie tamen, et cum unicâ tantum lectione, si visum fuerit, recitentur.

CAP. 37.

"De Corrigendis excessibus."

* * * *

Si quis Minorum Canonicorum Clericorum aut aliorum Ministrorum, et famulorum, similiter et pauperum, in levi culpâ deliquerit, arbitrio Decani, aut eo absenti Vice Dec. aut utroque absente Residentis Senioris corrigatur: Si gravius fuerit delictum, per Decanum et Cap. expellatur, et ab Eccl'iæ penitus amoveatur.

CAP. 40. *"De Visitatione Ecclesiæ."*

* * * *

Porro quoniam hæc ñra Statuta perpetuo durare optamus, volumus ut si quæ ambiguitas contentio aut dissentio orta fuerit post hac inter Decanum et Canonicos, aut inter Canonicos ipsos, de vero et sincero intellectu Statutorum ñrorum (quæ omnia juxta planum et grammaticum sensum intelligi volumus) decernimus, ut Statutum illud, vel aliqua Statuti Clausula, de quâ orta est contentio, ad Archiep'um Cantuariensem referatur; cujus interpretationi et declarationi (modi Statutis ñris non repugnet) eos qui dubitârunt, aut contenderunt, sine dilatione aut contradictione stare et obedire præcipimus.

* * * *

Inhibemus tamen Vistatori, et Statutorum declaratori, aliisq' omnibus cujuscunq' dignitatis, aut authoritatis fuerint, ne ulla nova Statuta condant, aut cum aliquo dispensent. Inhibemus etiam Decano et Canonicis Eccl'iæ ñræ ne hujusmodi Statuta recipiant sub pœnâ perjurii et amotionis perpetuæ à nostrâ Ecclesiâ. Reservamus tamen nobis et successoribus ñris plenam postestatem ac authoritatem, Statuta hæc mutandi, alterandi et, si videbitur, nova condendi.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CANTERBURY.—CLERGY ORPHAN SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—By subscription. A society formed in 1749 for founding boys' and girls' schools, and incorporated in 1809 by Act of Parliament. School first established at Thirsk in Yorkshire, moved in 1805 to premises purchased at Acton in Middlesex, and again in 1812 to St. John's Wood, and finally in 1855 to premises at Canterbury given by Dr. Warneford. Dr. Warneford also gave a sum of 6,000*l.* to found six scholarships, convertible from time to time at discretion of committee into exhibitions at college. There are now four scholarships and three exhibitions, the latter of 60*l.* each per annum, tenable for three years or shorter time at either university, or at any theological college from which bishops accept candidates for ordination. 500*l.* given in 1865 by J. W. Thrupp, Esqre., to found history prizes. A special fund established in 1826 to assist in obtaining suitable apprenticeships for boys on leaving. Another special fund for maintaining boys from beyond 15th year on probation for St. Augustine's Missionary College.

School Property.—About 30 acres of land with school buildings. Funds arise fron interest of capital, donations, and subscriptions. The expenses of both schools, boys' and girls', defrayed from general funds according to requirements of each. Average annual income from rents and funded property about 3,770*l.*; all expended on schools.* A large further amount raised by subscriptions.

Buildings and site good.

Objects of Trust.—For clothing, maintaining, and educating poor orphans of clergymen until of age to be put apprentice (Act, 1809). Boys must be not less than 8 nor more than 12 years of age when admitted, and certified to be healthy, and free from defect of intellect, sight, hearing, and speech; elected by vote of general court twice a year; remain to age of 15. Six or eight probationers remain till 16, from whom two Warneford scholars annually chosen to stay till 18. Not more than two of same family allowed in school at same time, unless family consist of more than eight, or mother be dead as well as father. An engagement to be given by a relative or friend to receive them back at expiration of term or if dismissed from school (byelaws).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—Governors, subscribers of 20 guineas, or of one guinea per annum, incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1809, and empowered to hold real property, The general court consisting of president, vice-president,

---

* ABSTRACT of TREASURER'S STATEMENT for year ended 31st December 1864.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To dividends on stocks and interest	3,342	14	8
Rents	162	3	4
Canal share and turnpike bond	24	14	0
Tax and insurance duty returned	137	1	0
For pupil teachers and Warneford scholars	240	0	0
Subscriptions, donations, &c.	6,509	2	7
	£10,415	15	7
Deduct balance due to treasurer on 1st January 1864	414	9	5
„ Farmer's gift	500	0	0
„ deposit at bank	1,300	0	0
	£2,214	9	5
	£8,201	6	2

Cr.

Boys' school	£	s.	d.
Teachers' salaries	737	0	0
Instructional	48	10	3
Servants' wages	301	5	0
Food	1,337	13	1
Clothing	476	5	6
House expenses	411	18	8
„ repairs	260	13	0
Rates, taxes, insurance, &c.	75	17	9
Medical	50	3	0
	3,699	6	3
Girls' school at St. John's Wood—Similar items.	3,772	6	9
	7,471	13	0
Secretary, clerk, and rent of office	359	0	3
Probate office, &c.	7	15	9
Printing, stationery, &c.	177	1	3
Election and meetings	7	13	0
Incidental	3	13	2
Expenses of special appeal	117	5	5
Balance in hand	57	4	4
	£729	13	2
	£8,201	6	2

secretary, or treasurer, and seven or more other members of the corporation, meet four times a year, and annually elect president and other officers, and a committee of 20 to manage affairs of the corporation, elects 22 auditors, not members of committee, five or more of whom are to pass accounts yearly, make byelaws, and elect boys to foundation. Treasurer to invest moneys. Committee appoint and suspend or remove master (Act, 1809), approve candidates as fit objects for admission, and superintend general management of school (byelaws).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Headmaster M.A. and clergyman, and three assistant masters (one of whom is M.A. and clergyman), besides French, Drawing, &c.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—Eighty-five, sons of clergymen, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, clothed, maintained, and educated at expense of general funds. Three meals a day, four for the sixth form. Meat once. Largest dormitory contains 45 boys, smallest 10. Discipline maintained by a monitor in each, and by one in rotation for all the dormitories from 9 to 10 p.m. Hours, 7½ a.m., 7 in summer; 9 p.m., 10 for sixth form.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of boys on admission.

School classified by classics. All learn singing and drawing. Religious instruction to all. A short service in school chapel, morning and evening. Bible read daily.

Promotion partly by seniority and partly by half-year's marks and examination combined.

Examination by masters at Christmas, by the treasurer and other members of committee at Midsummer. Prizes awarded at Midsummer for general proficiency in divinity, classics, and mathematics, besides special prizes for history and commercial subjects.

Punishments: impositions, and confining in school on half-holidays; caning rare, by head master only, in public.

Playground, about 120 yards square, adjoining school, and a covered shed 90 feet by 20 feet. Masters sometimes join in games. Limited leave to walk granted for two hours on half holidays. Drilling taught to all for half an hour a week.

A library for sixth form, and one recently begun for junior boys.

[Eight boys at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 40 or 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school 35 hours a week including 1½ daily for preparation. Playtime, 21 hours per week.

Managing Committee, 1865.

President, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Vice-President, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood.

Treasurer, Rev. G. Currey, D.D.

Secretary, Rev. J. Russell Stock, M.A.

Charles John Baker, Esq.
The Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury.
Right Rev. Bishop Chapman.
P. S. Duval, Esq.
Rev. J. B. Dyne, D.D.
Hon. Daniel Finch.
William Gilpin, Esq.
Rev. J. D. Glennie, M.A.
Ven. Archdeacon Harrison.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Harrowby, K.G.
Rev. J. Jennings, M.A.
Ven. Archdeacon Jones.
J. R. Kenyon, Esq., Q.C.
The Bishop of Lichfield.
The Bishop of London.
Rev. H. W. Maddock, M.A.
Rev. Charles Marshall, M.A.
E. Pepys, Esq.
J. W. Thrupp, Esq.
Rev. J. W. Vivian, D.D.

Head Master, Rev. Daniel Butler, M.A.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.								Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.		Average Age.		Number of Lessons per Week.		Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.		Number of Exercises per Week.		Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.		Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.		Number of Boys in the Class.		Average Age.		Number of Lessons per Week.		Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.		Number of Exercises per Week.		Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.		Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			Ten.	Sixteen Years.			Half an Hour.										Twelve.	Nine Years.			Half an Hour.							

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.	Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.									Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.									Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.		Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.		Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.		Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			Ten.		Half an Hour.						Twenty-one.		Half an Hour.						Twelve.		Half an Hour.						
History - -	All	6											1								2	1					
Geography -	All	6																			2	1					
English Grammar.	60	4																			3	2½					
English Literature.	1												1														
English Composition.																					4						
Reading -	25	2																									
Writing -	60	4																									
Music (Vocal)	All	3							1				2														
Drawing -	All	3											2														
Drilling -	All																										
Dictation -	—																					2					

	Roman	Private reading for special prizes and midsum. examns.
	Greek	
	English	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1856. (*a*) 1st Class Moderations, Oxford.
1857.
1858. (*a*) 2nd Class (Classics) Degree, Oxford.
1859.
1860.
1861. (*a*) Bible Clerkship, All Souls, Oxford.
1862. (*a*) 3rd Class (Classics) Moderations, Oxford.
1863. (*a*) Bible Clerkship, Queen's, Oxford.
1864. (*a*) 2nd Class (Classics) Tripos, Cambridge; 3rd class (Classics) Degree, Oxford; 3rd Class (Classics) Moderations, Oxford.
1865. (*a*) 28th Wrangler (Mathematics) Tripos, Cambridge.
1866. (*a*) 3rd Class (Classics) Degree, Oxford; open Scholarship, Exeter, Oxford; (*b*) 1st in examination for Royal Marines.

CRANBROOK GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

There has been for many years great difficulty in identifying the various lands given to and purchased by the governors of this school. The founder gave a house and garden called Blueberries, in Cranbrook, and a farm of 140 acres in Horsmonden. After a close examination of the title deeds, it appears that this was the ground on which the schoolhouse stands. The school farm in 1637 had diminished by 17 acres, but the governors have lately purchased out of surplus monies a small piece of adjoining land, which seems to be that which was lost before. The governors also purchased two small estates with the proceeds of the timber cut upon the school farm, viz., the Little Frythe and the Cruthole farm, in 1577 and 1773 respectively. The proceeds of the timber from time to time sold by the governors are applied to the repairs and for the purposes of the school.

The governors take a great interest in the school, and are anxious to benefit it in every way. They have recently built a new schoolroom, which was very much needed, at a cost of 300*l.* They appear to take very unusual pains in selecting the headmaster when a vacancy occurs, and have been repaid by a rapid improvement in the condition of the school under the Rev. J. J. Allan (since deceased).

This gentleman was very highly respected in the town, and the number of foundationers, which had sunk to one or two, increased during his mastership to a yearly average of 20. I examined a portion of the school, and found that the boys were well instructed. At the time of my visit the highest form was composed of younger boys than in ordinary years; they were, however, both accurate and spirited in their classical translations, particularly from the Georgics and passages from Cicero. The lower boys appear to be very well grounded in grammar. Particular attention is paid to French, with good results. I was furnished with the reports of examiners in 1864 and 1865, which are highly satisfactory. The illness of the headmaster rendered an examination of the whole school undesirable at the date of my visit.

There is good playground accommodation.

The inhabitants of Cranbrook, many of whom I had the pleasure of meeting, have for more than half a century had some difference of opinion with the governors of this school. It appears to me that their views may be thus summarily stated, viz. :—

a. The population of Cranbrook and the neighbourhood consists mainly of the farming class, whose interests it may be presumed that the founder intended to promote. But in the 16th century there was a rich and influential manufacturing class in Cranbrook.

b. If he so intended, it may be presumed that he would now prefer modern studies to classical; it would therefore be only fair to demand from the master free education in modern subjects.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The charter, which I examined, will not bear the construction. The foundation is certainly restricted at present to persons requiring a free classical education. There has already been litigation on the subject, and the governors some time ago abandoned the view of the inhabitants.

c. That the fees for modern subjects are too heavy, viz., 4*l.* 4*s.* for general instruction; the same for mathematics; 2*l.* 2*s.* for French, &c. If the total expenses of the education of a foundationer appear rather high, it must be remembered, on the other hand, that they are not higher than those of other grammar schools in the neighbourhood, and the charges for books and stationery (15*s.* on an average) are remarkably moderate.

d. That the Nonconformists of Cranbrook ought to be represented in the governing body of the school. There can be no objection to this. No religious qualification is, in fact, now necessary for a governor, and a vacancy might be filled up by any Nonconformist, being a freeholder in Cranbrook, if elected by the governors remaining in office.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. Poor. Rep. i. 94. Append., p. 142. A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent * of Queen Elizabeth, 5 May 1574. Simon Lynch had previously, by deed, 20 Nov. 1564, given premises in parishes of Cranbrook and Horsmonden. Deeds in custody of vicar and wardens.

School property.—Consists of 175 acres 0 roods 30 perches. Present annual income 219*l.* gross, 156*l.* net.† Slight increase probable.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. Headmaster's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

One exhibition of 30*l.* a year at Oxford or Cambridge tenable till B.A. Candidate to have been five years at the school.

Objects of Trust.—For the maintenance of a Free Grammar School (letters patent). For the instruction of the sons of the inhabitants of parish in the learned languages freely; no foundation boy to be admitted under the age of seven years, or to stay after he shall have completed his nineteenth year. Rules of Governors, A.D. 1851.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek freely for foundationers, arithmetic, writing, modern history, and geography, optional and for fees, (Governor's rules).

Government and Masters.—Rules made by governors, 6 Jan. 1851.

Vicar, ex officio, and twelve other resident freeholders, make rules, elect exhibitioners, appoint, and for negligence, after two warnings, or without any for gross misconduct or immorality, dismiss headmaster. Governors elect to fill vacancies in their own number.

---

* Printed in App. Com. on Educ. Poor, I. p. 145.

† ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for year ending July 1, 1865.

1864-5.	£	s.	d.
Balance	80	14	3
Rents and dividends	203	0	10
Stock sold, less expenses	890	7	2
Lent by master	200	0	0
	1,374	2	3

1864-5.	£	s.	d.
Petty expenses, tradesmen's bills for repairs, &c.	23	4	2
Insurance	7	0	6
Master, stipend and prizes	103	0	0
Exhibition, half a year	15	0	0
Purchase of farm and expenses	1,164	17	10
Interest, Dence's school trustees	5	0	0
Balance	55	19	9
	1,374	2	3

Head Master must be above 25 and under 50 years old, a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and of Church of England. May not have other occupation without written sanction of Governors.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Headmaster allowed to take boarders without limitation. Total income from endowment 100*l.*, less income-tax, from fees 80*l.*, besides house and profits of 43 boarders. Assistants appointed and paid by headmaster.

Day Scholars.—19 [23 in 1867], chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to a mile and a half. Pay for German, dancing, and music 4*l.* 4*s.* each; drawing 6*l.* 6*s.*; drilling 5*s.* Library (entrance fee) 1*l.* Seventeen foundationers pay for general work 4*l.* 4*s.*; fires 5*s.*; French 2*l.* 2*s.* Non-foundationers, general work 10*l.* 10*s.*; French 4*l.* 4*s.*; Singing 1*l.* 1*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—43 [52 in 1867], all in headmaster's house. Three meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and tuition, according to age, from 30 to 35 and 40 guineas. Washing 3*l.* 3*s.* School bills, highest 65*l.*; average 55*l*; lowest 37*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 309 feet per boy. Hours 6½ to 7½ A.M, 8½ to 9¾ P.M. Head-master's permission required for a boarding-house. [Terms and arrangements for boarders have been slightly altered by the new headmaster.]

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by classics chiefly. School course modified to suit case of boys who show aptitude for particular studies or are intended for certain lines of life. Religious instruction in Bible and Scripture history. Church Catechism not compulsory on nonconformists. School work begins and ends with prayers and reading lessons from Bible.

Promotions partly by marks, partly by examination, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination once a year by fellows of colleges selected by headmaster. Prizes given by Archbishop and others.

Punishments: impositions, confinement, and caning; last publicly and by headmaster only.

Playground one-fifth of an acre besides two fields within a few minutes walk of school. Boys not allowed to leave school precincts without permission.

Only one boy gone to any University within the last five years.

[One boy at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, about 40 weeks per annum. Study, 36 hours in summer, and 27 in winter per week. Playtime at least 22 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Perent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Land Surveyor or Auctioneer.	Cranbrook - -	Within a few minutes walk
„ 2	Dissenting Minister -	Do. - - -	
„ 3	Widow of Clergyman	Do. - -	
„ 4	Auctioneer, &c. -	Do. - - -	
„ 5	Clergyman - -	Sissinghurst - -	About 1½ mile.
„ 6	Linendraper - -	Cranbrook - -	Within a few minutes walk.
„ 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	
„ 8	Artist - - -	Do. - - -	
„ 9	Attorney - -	Do. - -	
„ 10	Widow of Draper -	Sissinghurst - -	Abont 1 mile. Now resides in Canterbury.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Ironmonger - -	Cranbrook - -	Within a few minutes walk.
„ 2	Farmer - -	Sissinghurst - -	Boards with Head Master.
„ 3	Miller - - -	Cranbrook - -	Within a few minutes walk.
„ 4	Artist - -	Do. - - -	Boards with Head Master.
„ 5	Hotel Keeper - -	Do. - -	Within a few minutes walk.
„ 6	Artist - -	Do. - - -	Barely ½ a mile.
„ 7	Do. - - -	Do. - -	Do.
„ 8	Widow of Surgeon -	Do. - - -	Within a few minutes walk.
„ 9	Linendraper - -	Do. - -	Do.
„ 10	Farmer - -	Do. - - -	About a mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Surgeon - - -	Hawkhurst - -	All in Head Master's house.
„ 2	Widow of Warehouseman.	London - - -	
„ 3	Civil Engineer - -	Rochester - -	
„ 4	Clergyman - -	Rolvenden - -	
„ 5	Widow of Tradesman	Headcorn - -	
„ 6	Barrister - -	London - - -	
„ 7	Physician - -	Do. - -	
„ 8	Barrister - -	Do. - -	
„ 9	Yeoman - - -	Chart Sutton -	
„ 10	Major in Indian Army	India - - -	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Colonel in Indian Army.	Madras - -	
„ 2	Clergyman - -	Rickmansworth -	
„ 3	Civil Engineer -	Rochester -	
„ 4	Attorney - -	Sevenoaks - -	
„ 5	Major in Army -	India - - -	
„ 6	Do. - -	Dublin - -	
„ 7	Widow of Clergyman	Tunbridge - -	
„ 8	Merchant Tailor -	London - -	
„ 9	Barrister - - -	Do. - - -	
„ 10	Yeoman - -	Cooling, near Rochester	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys, learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise *Quantity of Authors* read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	61	The School is divided into six forms.	None.	4	17	2	1½	—	3	Georgics, Book IV. Homer, Iliad, Book I. Horace Epist., Book I.	12	15	Same as First Class.			An exercise in writing every evening.	Horace Odes, Book I.; Xen. Anab. IV., cap. 1–5. Virgil's Eclogues, 1–5. Gasc's 2nd French Bk., pp. 1–20; Gasc's Morceaux Choisi. Todhunter's Smaller Algebra. Todhunter's Euclid. Arnold's Latin Prose Composition. Allen and Cornwell's English Grammar. Cornwell's Geography.	10	10				In addition to what he learns by heart, each boy writes an exercise every evening.	Kennedy's Latin Gram.; Jacob's 1st Latin Reader. Cornwell's Geography Abridged. Cornwell's English Grammar. Spelling Book. English Poetry. Giles' English History (learn). Read History of England by S. P. C. K.
Greek - -	30			4	—	2	1	1	4	Selections from Herodotus; Æschylus Prom: Vint.; Thucydides I., cap. 1-10.	9													
Latin - -	All			4	—	2	1	2	6		12													
French -	43			4	—	2	1¼	2	5	Corneille's Cinna; Gasc's French Prose Composition, pp. 18–33; Noel et Chapsal Grammar, pp. 160-182 & 188 203.	12												
German.										Arnold's Greek Prose, pp. 11–26.													
Other Foreign Languages.																								
Arithmetic -	All			4	—	2	1½	—	6	Arnold's Latin Prose, pp. 63–79.														
Book-keeping	6									Todhunter's Algebra; Todhunter's Trigonometry; Todhunter's Euclid.														
Mensuration & Surveying.	—			2	—	—	1½			Cornwell's Geography; Butler's Ancient Geography.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	20			4	—	2	1½																	

All learn History Geography, English Grammar, and Literature; 10 learn Music, 11 Drawing, two thirds English Composition.

* Cannot give this, the Masters who taught the class having left.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) 1 Third Class in Classical Tripos, 1860.
1 Wrangler in 1865.
(*b*) 1 gained clerkship in "Office of Works" by competition.
(*c*) 1 Second Class in Cambridge Middle Class examination; Several have passed the examinations required before entering the legal and medical professions.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Rev. Thomas Arnold Carr, Vicar,
Thomas Walton Roberts, Esq., Justice of the Peace for Kent,
John Jobson, M.D.,
John Hague, Farmer,
Thomas Pile, Ditto,
John Elliot Wilson, Solicitor,
William Tanner Neve, Solicitor, } Wardens,
William Barling Sharpe, }
John Thomas Dennett, Bookseller,
Thomas Webster, Esq., R.A.,
Richard Gray, Commander, R.N.,
John Calcott Horsley, Esq., R.A.,

} all of Cranbrook.

Head Master:
The Rev. Charles Crowden, M.A.

CRANBROOK. DENCE'S FREE SCHOOL.*

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

By a very informal will, dated 14th September 1573, one Alexander Dence, among other charitable gifts, gave and bequeathed unto the schoolhouse of his lands and tenements thereto belonging on certain conditions. These were not fulfilled, nor did the parish receive the lands. An award was made in 1605 between the parish and Dence's representatives, by which the parish received a sum of money for the poor in satisfaction of all demands. It appears that some of the money was allotted to this school. In 1678 the churchwardens' accounts mention the interest of 100*l.* "belonging to the English school," and in 1765 another entry refers to "the present endowment of 160*l.*" Of this sum 60*l.* were spent in repairs, the only endowment at present being the interest at 5 per cent. on 100*l.* The trustees are the vicar, churchwardens, and two other inhabitants, appointed by the vestry. The inhabitants are anxious to restore the school and repair the old house, and have drawn up a set of excellent rules for the master and future scholars. They have applied without success to the Charity Commission for leave to spend their endowment on repairs. The commissioners recommend them to sell the present schoolhouse, adding the sum received to their present capital.

The Poor Law Board has also declined to allow any part of the parish property to be applied to the repair of Dence's school.

Various other plans have been considered, with no result as yet.

1. The vicar has offered to the parishioners a site upon the glebe, in consideration of regaining the old site for the churchyard; but they are unwilling to destroy the original building.

2. It was wished to incorporate this foundation with the National schools: this could not be done, the children in the latter being instructed in the principles of the Church of England, while Dence's school was free to all.

3. The best course appears to be this: to sell the old house, and to increase the master's stipend, requiring a commercial education at a low charge for a few foundationers; and, if possible, to affiliate this middle school to the grammar school, thereby removing some of the inconveniences caused by the narrowness of the classical foundation, of which the inhabitants complain.

---

* This is not a grammar school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DARTFORD FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor. Rep. ii. 21. A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By William Vaughan, Edward Groyn, and William Death, A.D. 1576. Endowment augmented by John Beare and Rev. Henry Draper. A rent-charge issuing out of Blackdale Farm. Annual income 6*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* Also 600*l.* in hand towards cost of erection of master's house.

A schoolroom capable of holding 100 boys, a class room, and porter's room, &c., built in 1865–6, with money obtained by sale of old premises, local subscriptions, and accumulations. Site of school 5 acres. (Cost of site and buildings 2,300*l.*

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Stated in deed appointing new trustees, 11 January 1660, to be for maintaining one honest, sufficient, and learned man in grammar, for the teaching of children in the knowledge of grammar.

Government and Masters.—Twenty trustees, who elect to fill vacancies in their own number. One master.

School reopened in October 1866 after abeyance of 12 years.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. George John Blomfield, M.A., Vicar of Dartford.
The Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being.
John Tasker, Brewer,
Charles Reginald Gibson, Solicitor,
James George Cann, Saddler,
Rokely Robinson Hards, Miller,
James Sharp, Builder,
Rowley Edward Potter, Wine Merchant,
James Allen, Farmer,
Edward Hall, Engineer,
William Cracroft Fooks, Barrister,
Emery Alexander Quait, Draper,
Jeremiah Solomon, Farmer,
Jonathan Hills, Miller,
George Edwards, Druggist,
John Hayward, Solicitor,
George Waller, Coal Merchant,
Richard Somham, Builder,
all of Dartford in the County of Kent.
Frederick Stoneham, Yeoman, Crayford, Kent.

Head Master:

Rev. S. F Cresswell, M.A.

Faversham Grammar School.

Mr. Elton's Report.

This school, considering the amount of the endowment, is not doing the work which might fairly be expected from it. The inhabitants of the town take an unusual amount of interest in the cause of education, and are anxious that those difficulties of management should be removed, which at present impede the development of the grammar school, which in theory is connected with the National and the commercial schools. The most deserving National scholars are transferred to the middle school, where they receive gratuitously a good commercial education. It is intended that the most deserving of the commercial scholars shall be transferred in a like mannar to the grammar school; there to be freely instructed in the classics, and to be sent to the university, where they will be helped by good exhibitions founded by the trustees of the municipal charities. In fact, however, no scholars have been thus promoted, nor are the exhibitions used at present by any one.

There is a general feeling of dissatisfaction at the emptiness of this school. It is said that the commercial school does not intercept its supply, but that boys requiring a high education are sent out of the town.

At a public meeting, called on the occasion of my visit, my attention was directed to the following points :—

1. The mayor and corporation wish to have a share in the power of nominating or removing the head master, and in framing or altering the rules. The former power is vested absolutely by the charter in All Souls College ; the latter in the same college and the trustees of municipal charities jointly. The powers of the corporation were transferred to the last-named body by the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 76.

2. The mayor and corporation claim to be the visitors of this school, and to have control over the discipline ; there are, however, great differences of opinion upon this point.

3. The responsibility of government being divided, and the corporation being uncertain as to the extent of their rights, there is now practically no government except by the head master.

It is proposed, therefore, by the municipal trustees and by the mayor and corporation, that the charity should be governed by a new scheme, if one can be obtained. Both bodies are willing that a board of management should be appointed, consisting of members appointed by each in equal numbers. It is thought that the grammar school might thus be made a very useful institution, the number of boys increased, and candidates be found for the neglected exhibitions. The school premises are large enough for more than the present number of scholars, the schoolroom is in substantial repair. There is no playground worthy of the name, the yard appropriated to the boys (which joins the church-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

yard) being used as a public highway. A good school house in a better situation would be a great benefit to the town. Objections are generally made by the inhabitants to the education given, on the ground that modern subjects do not receive sufficient attention. They also wish that "the income of the master should depend on the success of the scholars." A more practical objection was made on the grounds that there is now no second master, and that the boys are not publicly examined, and that no prizes are given. It should be noticed, on the other hand, that the number of boys is small, and that the municipal trustees can appoint examiners from time to time. I examined most of the boys, and found they were fairly advanced. The instruction is by no means confined to the classics. French is carefully taught, and the results are good. The eldest boy (aged 13) passed a satisfactory examination in Latin, Greek, and French. He is also forward in mathematics. The rest did tolerably well in classics and better in French, but were too young to pass an examination in anything but construing of easy sentences, and knowledge of grammar.

There can be no healthy competition where the numbers are so low. Something might be done by giving prizes to stimulate the work. Public examiners should be appointed.

In conclusion, I would call attention to the above-mentioned proposal for a board of management. Although the corporation does not possess the rights which have been claimed on its behalf, nothing can be done while the present jealous feeling remains undiminished, and the municipal trustees deserve great credit for their offer to abate somewhat of their rights for the sake of concord. The benefit to the town would be very great if the present almost perfect theory of a chain of promotion through the three schools to the university could be reduced to practice.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. Poor. Rep. I. A.D., 1819, p. 104. Appendix p. 155.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent * of Queen Elizabeth, 14 July 1576, who gave lands and one-third of the manor of Ewell, in Faversham and Godwinston, and lands in Leysdown and the Isle of Sheppey, and in the parish of Hearon-hill for the support of a School. Charter in custody of town clerk; other deeds in that of clerk to trustees.

School Property.—Part of the lands lost. Present average 99 acres 3 r. 33 p. Stock 407*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* consols. Annual income (1866) 372*l.* gross, 337*l.* net. No probable increase.

Two exhibitions of 60*l.* each, tenable for three years at either Oxford or Cambridge. Trustees of municipal charities have power to award five exhibitions of 10*l.* to boys distinguished at the commercial school. (Scheme for the management of Faversham charities sanctioned by Court of Chancery, 1856).

Buildings and site good.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school for the education of youth inhabiting Faversham and in the neighbourhood. (Letters Patent.)

---

* Printed in Appendix Com. Educ. Poor I., p. 157.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—Rules framed by the town council and sanctioned by the warden and fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford.

Trustees of municipal charities of borough of Faversham, appointed by Court of Chancery, manage property and elect exhibitioners.

Warden and six seniors of All Souls' College, Oxford, appoint and dismiss headmaster, majority, with majority of trustees, make statutes.

No existing statutes in opinion of trustees bind them.

No restriction upon other employment of headmaster.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Classical. In ages of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of headmaster, from endowment 320*l.* (1867); no house; from fees 118*l.* Assistant appointed and paid by headmaster.

Day Scholars.—14, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to four miles; pay 8*l.* 8*s.* for general work. Fires 5*s.* Stationery 5*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No amount of knowledge necessary on admission.

School classified by Latin chiefly. School course not modified to suit case of particular boys. Religious instruction in Scripture history, evidences of Christianity, and Church Catechism. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by proficiency in Latin.

No public examinations or prizes.

Punishments: impositions and caning; the latter by headmaster only and in school.

Playground, eight feet in length by 33 feet in breadth. Only 14 feet broad at one end. No gymnasium.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study 32 hours per week, besides time for preparation, calculated to be five hours per week.

Town Council draw attention to state of school.

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for A.D. 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
January 1, Balance in hand	17	4	8½
Rents and dividends	372	0	2
Income tax returned	9	5	0
	398	9	10½

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Insurance, taxes, and rentcharge	9	10	8
Management, &c.	19	0	8
Hop kiln erected on farm	15	0	0
Head master	320	0	0
Balance	34	18	6½
	398	9	10½

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) 1 Third Senior Optimè.
1 Third Junior Optimè.
2 Second Class at Oxford.

(*b*) 1 First Class Oxford Middle Class Examination.
1 Second Class do.
2 Third Class do.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.								Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.		Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.		Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Arithmetic	14	2	–	5	15	1	–	–	2	Arithmetic: Colenso and Barnard Smith.	5	13	4	–	–	4	Arithmetic: Colenso.	5	1	4		–	4	Arithmetic: Colenso.
Mensuration & Surveying.	5	–	–	5	15	1	–	–	1½															
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	5	–	–	5	15	1	–	–	2	Mathematics: Euclid and Algebra, by Colenso and Todhunter. Mensuration, by Nesbit.														
History	14	–	–	4	15	2	–	–	2	History: English, Gleig and Cockram; Roman and Greek, Smith.	5	13	5	–	–	3¾	History: Gleig and Smith, English, Roman, and Grecian.	5	11	6	–	–	4	History: Smith and Gleig, Outlines.
Geography	14	–	–	5	15	1	–	–	1½	Geography, Stewart.	5	13	1	–	–	1½	Geography: Stewart.	5	11	1	–	–	1½	Stewart's Geography.
English Grammar.	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	- - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	English Grammar: Lennie.	–	–	–	–	–	–	English Grammar: Lennie.
English Literature.																								
English Composition.	4	–	–	4	15	1	–	–	1½	English Composition, K. G. Parker.														
Reading	14	–	–	5	15	2	–	–	1½		5	13	4	–	–	3		5	11	4	–	–	3	
Writing	14	not classed.		–	–	4	–	–	2		–	–	4	–	–	2		5	11	4	–	–	2	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The highest and lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - 1	Corn Factor - -	All at Faversham, within a mile of school.
,, 2	Collector of Customs	
,, 3	Manager of Savings Bank.	
,, 4	Grocer - - -	
,, 5	Messenger to the House of Commons.	
,, 6	Coal Merchant -	
,, 7	Bookseller - -	
,, 8	Shipbuilder - -	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Grocer - - -	Faversham, within a mile of school.
,, 2	Manager of Savings Bank.	
,, 3	Shipbuilder - -	
,, 4	Vicar of Teynham -	4 miles off.
,, 5	Coal Merchant -	Faversham, within a mile of school.
,, 6	Organist - - -	

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The municipal trustees of the charities of the Borough:

William Rigden, Banker, Faversham.
John Bate, Gentleman, Faversham.
Thomas Dunnett, Gentleman, Faversham.
Walter Holmes, Grocer, Faversham.
George Murton, Gentleman, Ospringe.
William Nash Spong, Surgeon, Faversham.
Charles Bryant, Draper, Faversham.
Hafford Fielding, Clothier, Faversham.
William Murton, Grocer, Faversham.
John Andrew Anderson, Cement Factor, Faversham.
Thomas Gillett, Miller, Faversham.
The Rev. Charles Edward Donne, M.A., Vicar of Faversham.
Sampson Dan, Farmer, Faversham.
The Rev. William Henry Hill, Congregational Minister, Faversham.
Henry Shepherd, Brewer, Faversham.
Edwin Watson, Woolstapler, Faversham.

Clerk to Trustees:

Francis Frederick Giraud, Solicitor, South House, Faversham.

Head Master:

Rev. Sampson Kingsford, B.A.

Faversham Commercial School.

Mr. Elton's Report.

The system of education adopted by the trustees of public charities in Faversham is already very well known as an example of the great results which may be obtained by consolidating the educational endowments of a district for the purpose of training children of all classes in a set of schools connected together in a regular gradation from the infant class for the children of the poor to the grammar school in which scholars may be prepared for the universities and higher professions.

The children of Faversham and nine adjacent parishes are taught in a set of schools thus connected. From the infant schools they are advanced into the national schools for boys and girls, in connection with which is an evening class for boys and youths who have left the national schools; this class is in the winter attended by more than a hundred pupils. The higher or commercial school is under the same general superintendence as the lower schools. It is attended mainly by the children of the tradespeople of the surrounding district, the girls in a separate division being of a somewhat lower class. It is also attended by the sons of professional men, and by a system of competitive examination a certain number of the most promising boys in the national school are yearly drafted into it. The trustees are permitted by the scheme, under which all the municipal charities are administered, to select in each year eight boys from the lower school, each being over twelve years of age, and to place them in the higher school "as a reward for scholarship, and an encouragement to diligence and good conduct."

The capitation fees of these boys are paid out of the funds of the charity, together with an allowance for books and stationery.

The trustees are also allowed to assist in the same manner boys whose parents are too poor to keep them at school, if on account of their industry and proficiency it appears desirable that they should remain for another year at school. In such cases the capitation fees are paid by the trustees, and the scholars are further assisted by "prize premiums of 5*l.* each;" it being provided that the total amount of all such premiums shall not exceed 50*l.* in any one year.

It is satisfactory to find that no distinction of any kind is made between the poorer scholars thus promoted and assisted, and the children of richer parents in the same school. No social difficulties of any kind have arisen, nor would they arise in other places where the town school is open to rich and poor without encouragement of some kind by the masters. A feeling of dislike and contempt is sometimes found to exist in the richer boys of a grammar school against the children of the poorer townspeople, but wherever this is the case, it will in my opinion be found that some conspicuous privilege has been given to the former, as the exclusive use of a playground and the like, or that some inju-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

dicious master has taught them to maintain "an aristocratic tone in the school." Where these evils exist it is a common result that the poorer children are withdrawn almost entirely from the town school, and are sent to the private schools, where they receive a pretentious and imperfect education, at a considerable waste of time and money. The consolidated schools of Faversham have entirely supplanted these private day schools, which were formerly very numerous in that district; and it is estimated that in the commercial school a thoroughly sound and useful education is given for one-third of the sum for which it can be obtained in the private schools, and in a shorter space of time. The usual period of education is seven years for instruction in the infant and national schools; "a pupil of average ability will complete the "course of instruction in the commercial school in six years, at a "total expense, including all books, of 19*l*."

I need not here say much of the results obtained in the national schools. It should be mentioned, however, that the buildings are remarkably well adapted to their purpose, as is the case with the whole set of schools and buildings connected with them. The reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors on the instruction and discipline are highly satisfactory, and the trustees upon each occasion of my visiting Faversham have expressed to me a high opinion of the energetic superintendence of Mr. George Robinson, the principal of the united schools.

The work of such classes in the commercial school as I selected for examination appeared to me to be very well done. Several boys showed an accurate knowledge of Euclid, and the arithmetical work of each class was above the average. I can also commend the drawing, mapping, and writing throughout the school. Great attention is paid to the first-named subject. Some prize drawings lately exhibited in the town library were especially deserving of notice. Some recitations of English poetry and passages from Virgil were given by some of the higher boys with success. The instruction in Latin and French is rudimentary, the boys being able to translate passages of easy authors, but paying most attention to the grammatical construction of the languages; the principal finding that the best knowledge of English is obtained by grounding the boys well in the Latin grammar.

Altogether I can give a very favourable report of the instruction and discipline of the commercial school.

A library and reading room have recently been opened in the town, which the scholars are allowed to use. This is likely to be of the greatest advantage in keeping up cultivated tastes among those persons who have attended the evening classes in connexion with the national schools.

The grammar school is not under the same superintendence as the schools above mentioned, although it has to a great extent been connected with them by the scheme governing the public charities.

It is provided that if after the annual examination it shall be represented to the trustees that certain of the scholars in the

commercial school have especially distinguished themselves, "the "trustees may give exhibitions as premiums, or otherwise, in aiding "the promotion to the free grammar school of such scholars, having "distinguished themselves by their aptitude for learning, diligence, "and good conduct."

There is no disinclination to receive such boys on the part of the head master of the grammar school; but there are considerable difficulties in reducing the provisions of the scheme into practice. I am inclined to believe that the gradation of public education can never be efficiently completed until the grammar school shall be placed under the same trust as the lower schools.

It is not to be expected that the head of a commercial school of great excellence would wish his best pupils to be periodically selected for promotion into another school in no way connected with him. To ensure the carrying out of the scheme with complete success the whole set of schools ought to be under the supervision of the same trustees and the management of the same principal. In a great many places, however, where this principle of gradation of schools might be introduced, a great difficulty would be encountered in finding persons capable and willing to superintend at the same time the high education in the classical school and the details of elementary instruction in the lower schools.

I found considerable differences of opinion on the question, whether the population of Faversham would supply enough scholars for a grammar school of any importance, who would require a higher education than that given at present in the commercial school. At the present time most of these boys are sent to schools at a distance from home, and it would not be very easy to induce their parents to forego the convenience of this arrangement.

I do not think that the grammar school will ever be filled until it is placed under the same general supervision and management as the lower schools, and well provided with exhibitions to take boys on the universities or other superior places of education. If it should at some future period be thus connected with the other schools, the scheme of education would be quite complete. The children of average ability attending the infant class, national schools, and commercial school, respectively, would receive a good education at a small expense, while those of more than average industry and ability would be gradually promoted, and assisted at each step by prizes and exhibitions, until they received in the highest forms of the grammar school an education to fit them for the learned professions.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxx. 206. A.D. 1836.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By scheme for regulating charities known as Henry Wreight's, Thomas Mendfield's, Thomas Napleton's, and John Foade's, approved by order of Court of Chancery, 5 April 1856, whereby municipal

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

charity trustees were authorized to expend out of principal monies belonging to Wreight's charity any sum not exceeding 3,200*l.* in purchasing site and erection, and fitting up of premises; and also to pay salaries to head and under master. Sum applied to school from Wreight's charity for support of school not to exceed 200*l.* in one year.

School Property.—The annual grant from Wreight's charity is at present 165*l.* (15*l.* being paid as capitation fees for certain scholars.)

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house adapted for the reception of a limited number of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—All boys of age of eight years and upwards resident in borough of Faversham, able to read and write, having some acquaintance with first four rules of arithmetic, and of good moral character, qualified for admission. Trustees may admit boys resident in that part of parish not within borough, and also, if there be room, boys resident in any other parish. No scholar entitled to remain after 16. The trustees may expend 50*l.* in giving not less than five exhibitions for promoting boys to Grammar Schools, may promote not more than eight boys from national schools to Commercial School, and pay their capitation fees and 1*l.* each for books; may, on recommendation of examiner and head master, maintain distinguished scholars for one year at the school, by paying their capitation fees, and giving prize premiums of 5*l.* each, the amount whereof not to exceed 50*l.* per annum. (Scheme.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Holy Scriptures, reading, writing, arithmetic, general English literature, geography, navigation, land surveying, book-keeping, French, and such other subjects as to trustees seem fit. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Municipal trustees of charities of borough of Faversham, appointed by Court of Chancery; five a quorum; chairman a casting vote; appoint and dismiss head and all other masters at pleasure; place and displace boys.

Head and under master may not hold other employment.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 65*l.*, from quarter fees 73*l.* besides house; of under master from endowment 50*l.*, from quarter fees 73*l.*; assistant master's salary 70*l.*

Day Scholars.—96 (sons of middle-class tradesmen), more than five-sixths between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to six miles. Fee 3*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and have some acquaintance with first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified by arithmetic chiefly and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases. Bible read daily, and church Catechism taught to all whose next friends do not object. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by marks and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination once a year by graduate of an English University chosen by trustees. Prizes given by trustees.

Punishments: impositions generally, and caning; the latter publicly; severe corporal punishment by head master only.

Playground one-third of an acre; cricket on public recreation ground.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 31¼ hours per week, besides time for preparation of lessons committed to memory.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

William Rigden, Banker, Faversham.
John Bate, Gentleman, Sittingbourne.
Thomas Dennett, Gentleman Faversham.
Walter Holmes, Grocer, Faversham.
George Murton, Gentleman, Ospringe.
William Nash Spong, Surgeon, Faversham.
Charles Bryant, Draper, Faversham.
Hafford Fielding, Clothier, Faversham.
William Murton, Grocer, Faversham.
John Andrew Anderson, Cement Factor, Faversham.
Thomas Gillett, Miller, Faversham.
The Rev. Charles Edward Donne, M.A., Vicar of Faversham.
Sampson Dan, Farmer, Faversham.
The Rev. William Henry Hill, Congregational Minister, Faversham.
Henry Shepherd, Brewer, Faversham.
Edwin Watson, Woolstapler, Faversham.

Clerk to Trustees :

Frances Frederick Giraud, Solicitor, Faversham.

Head Master :

George Robinson.

Other Foundation Masters :

William Henry Drake, Under Master.
Alfred Paul, Assistant Master.

Table B.—School Instruction (1866).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.		Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.		Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.		Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
							H	M		H					H	M		H					H	M		H	
Religious Knowledge.	96	4	—	26	13	5	0	45	—	3¾	St. Luke; II. Samuel; Church Catechism.	27	11½	5	0	45	—	3¾	St. Luke; II. Samuel; Church Catechism.	13	9	5	0	45	—	3¾	St. Luke; The Patriarchs.
Greek.																											
Latin	30	—	—	—	—	3	0	30	—	1½	Virgil's Æneid, Bk. I.	—	—	3	0	45	—	2¼	Bryce's 1st Latin Reader.								
French	30	—	—	—	—	3	1	0	—	3	Télémaque	—	—	2	0	30	—	1	Ahn's 1st French Reader and Dialogues.								
German.																											
Other Foreign Languages.																											
Arithmetic	96	—	—	—	—	5	1	0	—	5	B. Smith's School Arith.	—	—	5	1	0	—	5	B. Smith	—	—	5	1	0	—	5	Davis's Arith. Examples, Elem. Rules.
Book-keeping	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	0	—	5	Chambers.																
Mensuration and Surveying.	25	—	—	—	—	3	1	0	—	5	Nesbit.																
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	26	—	—	—	—	2	0	30	—	1	Colenso's Algebra to Quadratics.	—	—	1	0	30	—	½	Colenso's Alg. Element. Rules.								

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
							H M		H					H M		H					H M		H	
Physics	26	—	—	—	—	1	1 0	—	1															
Natural History.																								
Chemistry.																								
History	96	—	—	—	—	2	0 45	—	1½	Collier's British History	—	—	3	0 45	—	2¼	Collier (Jas. I. to Anne)	—	—	4	0 45	—	3	Nat. Soc. Eng. History.
Geography	96	—	—	—	—	3	0 30	—	1½	Anderson's Geography (Europe, S. America.)	—	—	3	0 45	—	2¼	Anderson	—	—	3	0 45	—	2¼	Anderson's Geog. (England).
English Grammar.	96	—	—	—	—	2	0 30	—	1	Lennie, Morell's Analy.	—	—	2	0 45	—	1½	Lennie	—	—	3	0 45	—	2¼	Lennie.
English Literature.	50	—	—	—	—	1	0 45	—	¾	Cowper's Task Bk., VI.	—	—	1	0 45	—	—	Cowper's Task, 250 lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	Shorter's Poetry for Schools.
English Composition.	50	—	—	—	—	2	0 30	—	1															
Reading	96	—	—	—	—	5	0 30	—	2½	Nat. Soc., 5th Bk.	—	—	5	0 30	—	2½	Nat. Soc., 4th Bk.	—	—	5	0 45	—	3¾	Nat. Soc., 2nd Bk.
Writing	96	—	—	—	—	3	0 30	—	1½		—	—	5	0 30	—	2½		—	—	10	0 30	—	5	
Drawing	50	—	—	—	—	1	1 0	—	1		—	—	1	1 0	—	1								

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

GOUDHURST GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

This school was endowed by the founder with a small rent-charge of 35*l.* still paid to the trustees. A house and plot of ground were held at a nominal rent on a renewable lease of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

The trustees, with unaccountable carelessness, allowed the lease to expire, and the dean and chapter refused to renew it except at a large advance of rent, thus crippling the school; which, after one or two ineffectual efforts had been made to sustain it, has now ceased to exist.

Three propositions have at various times been considered by the trustees, viz.:

1. To revive it as a Latin school.

There are great objections to this course. The wants of the neighbourhood are abundantly supplied by the grammar school at Cranbrook, and it has been found by experience that there is not sufficient inducement in the small endowment, with little hope of boarders, to bring a tolerable schoolmaster to live in the village. The scheme under which the school was formerly administered provided that in the election of a master a clergyman should always be preferred to a layman; this provision was found to discourage competition still further.

2. It was proposed to give the endowment to the master of the National school, on condition of his forming a separate class of boys receiving a somewhat higher education than the National scholars in general.

The inhabitants of Goudhurst are, as I am informed, averse to any amalgamation of the two schools.

3. It has therefore been proposed finally to appropriate the income of 35*l.* to two exhibitions to be held "by Goudhurst boys of the lower middle class at a good public middle class school." These boys would be elected by the trustees from the class intended to benefit by the charity, and would have an opportunity of being instructed in the subjects prescribed by the founder. This is the proposal of A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., the principal landowner in the parish, and a trustee of the school funds. After making inquiries in the village I find that this scheme would be readily adopted by the inhabitants. In this way the endowment might be made useful to the village, instead of lying idle as at present.

In conclusion, I would recommend that the number of trustees, twelve altogether when there are no vacancies, should be reduced to six; it is very difficult at present to find twelve persons in the village able or willing to discharge the trust with proper care. Also that the rule should be altered which forbids any fresh election of trustees until the number has sunk from twelve to six.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. Poor. Rep. i., A.D. 1819. 109.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of John Horsemonden, 27 February 1670, who gave a rentcharge of 40*l.* issuing out of lands at Tenterden for the maintenance of a schoolmaster. 35*l.* payable to school; rest to treasurer of National School. No buildings.

Objects of Trust.—For the education of such youth in the parish as trustees should direct (founder's will). For 20 children of inhabitants of Goudhurst, not being trustees, to be nominated by majority of trustees, and to pay annual sum of 3*l.* (Scheme A.D. 1828).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek tongues, and all other tongues, arts, and sciences usually required for the admission of youth into the Universities (founder's will). Reading, writing, and understanding English, arithmetic, the mathematics, and the Latin and Greek languages, and all other tongues, &c. (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme confirmed by the Court of Chancery 5 June 1828.

Trustees: 12 substantial inhabitants appointed by Court of Chancery; appoint and by a majority remove master for misconduct after one admonition.

Master must be a clergyman, or if none such can be found willing to undertake the office, trustees to provide some other fit and proper person. No restriction on other employment. May take boarders and day scholars on his own account.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

School in abeyance. No premises, master, or scholars (letter of A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., printed in vol. ii., pages 32–34).

LIST OF TRUSTEES (End. Gr. Ret. 1865.)

Thomas Milles.	Alexander James Beresford Hope.
Chas. Sneyd Edgeworth.	William Burgess.
Richard Springett.	Geo. Hinds.
Anthony Brownless.	Fred. Wm. Springett.
Benjamin Wickham.	Humphry Wickham.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LEYBOURNE FREE SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

Three schools at East Malling, Leybourne, and Southborough, were founded by the executors of the Rev. E. Holme. Fifty boys and girls receive a gratuitous education in each of them, being taken in fixed proportions from these and the surrounding villages. In the two schools first named Latin is to be taught if required.

There is now one body of trustees for all the schools, great inconvenience having formerly been felt from the legal estate having been divided between two sets of trustees. The property is in a flourishing condition, and the masters' salaries have been raised to 65*l*. The masters and a large proportion of the trustees at one time were Wesleyans; this was owing, I believe, to the fact that Wesley was a friend of the founder and one of the first trustees. A small proportion of the governing body are now Wesleyan, but the intention of the founder has always been observed, and the children have been instructed in the principles of the Church of England. The schools are deservedly valued throughout the neighbourhood.

There are fifty children on the foundation at Leybourne, and twenty probationers, who are elected into vacancies on the foundation in order of merit, due regard being had to the proportionate number eligible from each village.

I examined the whole school, and consider that the children are well and carefully taught. Their reading (prose and poetry) was good; the writing of all the scholars was above the average. Care is taken in teaching them arithmetic and the elements of book-keeping. They passed a good examination in the rudiments of geography and English history. Latin is not required, the parents being in general labourers or tradesmen in a small way; rudiments would, however, be taught if necessary. The children are well conducted, the only fault of which the master spoke being an occasional irregularity of attendance. They were examined once a year by the trustees, who distributed prizes of money to those who have attended school with the greatest regularity, and prizes of silver pens, thimbles, and books to the most deserving children.

The premises are well suited in most respects to the work of the school, the schoolroom having lately been repaired and heightened by the trustees. The only thing wanting is a good playground, the plot used at present being insufficient even to hold all the children. The playground should have in it a shed, where some of the children might play on a rainy day, and where those who come from a distance might eat their dinners. At present they use the schoolroom for these purposes, which makes it difficult to keep up the requisite cleanliness and purity of atmosphere. In other respects the school is in a highly satisfactory condition.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. Poor. Rep. ii.] A.D. 1119. 37.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 29 Sep. 1775, Rev. Edward Holme gave a site for a school, schoolhouse, and residence for master, and 1,000*l.* four per cent. annuities. Deeds in custody of trustees, not accessible to public.

School Property.—The property arising from endowment belonging to the three schools at Leybourne, East Malling, and Southborough, founded by Mr. Holme or his executors, consists of three houses in High Street, Malling, several cottages in the neighbourhood, and about eight acres of land in all, to the various cottages, and 2,100*l.* 3 per cent. consols.

One-third of annual income is applied to each school. Present annual value of such one-third 111*l.* gross; 94*l.* net. No probable increase.

Buildings and site very suitable for their purpose. Master's house not adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For instructing 50 poor children; so many poor boys and girls resident in and belonging to the parishes of Birling, not exceeding 20; of Leybourne, not exceeding 10; of Ryarsh, not exceeding 10; of West Malling, not exceeding 5; and of East Malling, not exceeding 5; as the churchwardens of the various parishes should recommend, and the trustees approve (Foundation Deed).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, Latin, accounts, and other useful learning, and religious duties according to the principles of the Church of England (Foundation Deed).

Government and Masters.—Trustees of the three schools of Leybourne, East Malling, and Southborough, 16 in number, appoint and dismiss master, and annually take part in examination. New trustees appointed by surviving trustees.

One master: no qualifications prescribed.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment, 65*l.* and house. Wife receives 10*l.* from endowment for teaching the girls needle-work.

Day Scholars.—70, chiefly under 10 years of age, from distances up to two miles; their education absolutely gratuitous. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No amount of knowledge required on admission.

School classified by reading. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Scripture and catechism. School opened and closed with prayers.

Promotions by proficiency in reading.

Examination once a year by trustees and clergy of parishes in which boys reside. Prizes given for good writing and regular attendance amongst other things.

No punishments in use.

Playground 8 perches, close to school. No gymnasium or drilling.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School-time 44 weeks per annum. Study 25 hours per week. Nearly half of lessons prepared out of school.

BALANCE SHEET for the three Schools at Leybourne, East Malling, and Southborough, one third of which may be reckoned for Leybourne School.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Cash received of various tenants for rent for one year	240	7	0
Do. from dividends on 2,100*l.* 3 per cent. consols	63	0	0
Do. from 1,050*l.* do. do. free of Income Tax	31	10	0
	334	17	0

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Salary of the three masters, 65*l.* each	195	0	0
Salary of the masters' wives teaching needlework	10	0	0
Incidental expenses, as coals for the three schools, prizes for the children, carriages, &c.	21	10	7
Books froin the Christian Knowledge Society, school books, slates, stationery, desks, &c.	21	10	5
Repairs of the three schools and three masters' houses, and some of the colleges belonging to the trust	32	17	0
Phœnix Insurance Company	13	17	7
Rates and Taxes	5	5	10
Cash in hands of the treasurers	34	15	7
	334	17	0

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. C. Rigsby, Rector of Bidborough, Tonbridge.
P. B. Hall, Esq., Ellesker House, Richmond, Surrey.
E. D. H. Chapman, Esq., 134 Leadenhall Street.
C. Wilkinson, Esq., Sandfield, Tunbridge Wells.
H. Virtue Tobbs, Esq., Hillside, Westbury, near Trym, Bristol.
John Corderoy, Esq., 3 Kennington Green, Surrey.
Rev. J. C. Whish, Incumbent, Peckham, Kent.
John Deacon, Esq., Grantham House, Putney Heath.
W. F. Browell, Esq., Broadlands, Tunbridge Wells.
Colonel Stanton, Barming House, near Maidstone, Kent.
James Walker, Esq., 3 Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells.
J. L. Budgett, Esq., Monument Yard, London, E.C.
Captain Orlebar, Hinwick Lodge, Lansdown Road, Tunbridge Wells.
G. D. Bourdillon, Esq., 3 Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.
John Lidgett, Esq., 9 Billiter St., London.
H. W. G. Sperling, Esq., Grovehurst, Tunbridge Wells.

Head Master:

Robert Pierson.

Maidstone Grammar School.

Mr. Elton's Report.

This free grammar school was endowed out of the property of a suppressed chantry and guild, on petition of the inhabitants of the town to Edward the Sixth. They were required by the Protector Somerset to purchase lands lately belonging to the said guild, and then of the yearly value of 10*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* The letters patent which founded the grammar school also incorporated the "mayor, jurats, and commonalty." It seems tolerably clear, from all the evidence (including letters of Protector Somerset and Archbishop Parker, and a survey of the town of Maidstone made in 1597), that the lands mentioned were given for the endowment of the school.

They were, however, retained by the mayor and corporation, who merely granted the hall and gardens of the suppressed guild and a yearly stipend of 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the schoolmaster and his successors. They now pay 10*l.* only "by reason of the letters patent," although the property is of very great value. It should be said that most of it has passed into private hands by irregular means at various times. There has been an impression in the town that much property belonging to the school has been lost.

One of the gardens belonging to the school was alienated by the corporation in 1691. This piece of ground (the old "Applemead,") can be identified by means of the survey above mentioned, The corporation have, however, hired it for the use of the school, and will undertake to pay the rent in future.

William Lambe in 1574 gave an annuity of 10*l.* to be applied to the education of poor children in Maidstone Grammar School. He directed that it should be paid to the master and usher in the proportion of two-thirds to the former and one-third to the latter, but it has been for some time received by the headmaster alone.

This is also the case with the rent of 16 acres in Romney Marsh, which were devised in like proportions to the master and usher. Another annuity of 6*l.* is receivable by the master alone.

The schoolhouse is large enough for the present number of boys, which is decreasing. The site is very bad, the house being near the river and surrounded by factories. The playground abuts on the public quay, frequented by sailors and bargemen. A cricket and foot-ball ground, however, is hired by the school. It is said that the disadvantages of the situation deter many parents from sending boys to the school. Subscriptions have already been received for building a new schoolhouse, and as the old site will be very valuable for commercial purposes, it is thought that a sufficient fund can be raised. The mayor and corporation are anxious to promote in every way the interests of the school, which is not well supported by the inhabitants in general, though the fees for instruction are small.

I examined several of the classes in their school work. The two or three elder boys construed Cicero, Virgil, and Greek

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Testament fairly, but the remainder of the highest class did not do so well. I may add that the pronunciation of Latin and Greek was remarkably bad throughout the school. The junior boys did not succeed very well in their classical examination, although there were some whose grammatical knowledge was good. In the upper class the Latin prose was defective. The boys are not practised in Latin verse composition, which may account for their defective pronunciation. In modern subjects the work was more satisfactory. The upper class answered a hard set of questions in arithmetic very well. In history and geography the younger boys especially passed a good examination, and showed an unusual interest in the subjects. The elder boys did not show a sufficiently accurate knowledge of English history.

Two (Gunsley) exhibitions are tenable in the school and afterwards at University College, Oxford. The stipends have lately been increased by that college to 45*l.*, and the exhibitioners are not charged anything for room rent.

The mayor and the corporation are desirous that the rights of these exhibitioners to any future increase of stipend should be defined, as there have been differences of opinion on the matter. The inhabitants of Maidstone are not likely to support a purely classical school, but if the course of instruction were somewhat changed, this grammar school would have a good chance of prosperity. Latin, of course, would be taught, as at present, and Greek when desired by the parents. French and German should be taught carefully to every class as integral parts of the education, and attention should be paid to book-keeping. Pupils would probably be found who would profit by instruction in the elements of natural science. The school has suffered very much from the loss of its intended endowment, as well as from its unfavourable situation; it is at present in an unsatisfactory condition, but might be made into a good town school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. Poor, Rep. i. 127, Appendix, p. 201. A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of King Edward VI., 4 July 1549, who gave, in consideration of the sum of 205*l.* 4*s.* paid to the Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations by R. Hellyard and J. Tenderley, and other inhabitants of Maidstone, grants to the corporation of Maidstone the hall called Brotherhood hall and garden of Fraternity of Corpus Christi and other premises in Maidstone, and chapel and burying ground of St. Faith. Immediately following this clause, but in no other way connected with it, is another, whereby the King grants to the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of Maidstone power and authority to erect a grammar school in the town. The corporation accordingly established a school, which was held in (as is believed) Brotherhood Hall. Power confirmed and licence in mortmain extended by Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 4 Dec. 1559. William Lambe, 1574, gave a rentcharge of 10*l.* issuing out of lands in Biddenden and Sutton Valence in augmentation of stipend of master and usher; Dr. Davy gave 16 acres of land for same purpose; and John Rice 1805, 6*l.* a year. Two scholarships founded by Sir Robt. Gunsley, consisting of two rentcharges of 15*l.* each, out of a portion of the tithes of Hemstead, Herts. Deeds in custody of Town Clerk.

School Property.—Whole income from endowments applied to school. Present value 61*l.*, less income tax. No probable increase. Two exhibitions at University College, Oxford, of 20*l.* while at school, and 45*l.* at college, tenable for 18 terms, 4½ years from matriculation.

Building and site not well adapted for their purpose. Headmaster's house adapted for the reception of 20 boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the maintenance of a Grammar school (Letters Patent of Edward VI.) No scholar to be admitted until he can read, and in some measure write (Rules, A.D. 1844).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Originally not specified. Grammar, humanity, poetry, rhetoric, Latin and Greek languages, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, reading, writing, history, geography, and use of the globes (Rules).

Government and Masters.—Rules framed by mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, 16 May, 1844.

Governors: the mayor, aldermen, and councillors; make rules, appoint and dismiss headmaster.

The Master and Fellows of University College, Oxford, elect to exhibitions after examination held.

Master may not hold ecclesiastical preferment without the consent of the trustees. Ushers appointed by him with approval of governors.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Headmaster may take boarders. Total income of headmaster from endowment 61*l.*, less income tax, besides fees for instruction, profits of eight boarders, and house. Assistants appointed and paid by headmaster.

Day Scholars.—46, chiefly between 10 and 16 years old, from distances up to 3½ miles. Pay for general work 8*l.* 8*s.* per annum. Stationery, &c. 2*l.* 2*s.* French, German, and drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Drilling, 2*l.* 2*s.* Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—Eight, all in headmaster's house. Terms for board and instruction (including washing and French) 52 guineas. School bills, highest 55*l.*; average 46*l.*; lowest 42*l.* Extra subjects same as day boys. Cubical contents of bedrooms, 915 feet per boy. Hours 8 A.M., 9 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read. Schools classified separately for classics, &c., and mathematics. School course modified to suit case of boys who are intended for certain lines of life, or are disqualified for any part of school work. Religious instruction forms part of *daily* school work. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotion partly by half-year's work, and partly by half-yearly examination.

Examination at Christmas by master, at Midsummer by clergy of neighbourhood.

Punishments: loss of half-holiday, impositions, and rarely corporal punishments; first and last by headmaster only; all regulated by him. Corporal punishment generally private.

Playground about 45 yards square. Junior boys walk out with a master.

Five boys gone to Oxford, Cambridge, or London, during the last five years. [Two at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School-time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides time for preparation, which is from one-and-a-half to two hours per day for boarders.

Play-time, &c. 35 hours per week.

[*For Table* A, *see page* 72.]

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject (3rd and 4th Classes.)						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
Religious Knowledge.	All	4	—	Ten.	Fifteen Years.	Ev. Day	—	—	H. 2½	Bible, St. Luke's Gospel; Riddle's Scrip. Hist., 4 chapters.	Thirteen.	About Thirteen Years.	1	—	—	About same as First Class.	Same as First	Twenty-three.	About Eleven Years.	—	—	—	H. 2½	Bible, half of St. Luke; Watts's Sc. Hist., 3 or 4 chapters.
Greek	17	3	—			—	—	4		Euripides, Alcestis; Homer, 2d Iliad; Xenophon, 2 chapters; Grk. Test., 8 chapters.	—	—	—	—	—		Xenophon, 1 chapter; Grk. Test., 3 chapters.			—	—	—	—	Some learn Moody's Eton Greek Gram.
Latin	All	4	—			5	—	—	4	Cicero, Pro Archia, 9 chapters; Virgil, 400 lines; Horace, Odes, 2d Book.	—	—	—	—	—		Cicero, in Cat., 2nd Oration; Virgil, 200 lines.			—	—	—	8	Cæsar, part of 1st Book; Delectus, 10 pages.
French	23	4	4gs. ea. per an.			5	—	—	2½	Athalie; some of Charles XII.	—	—	—	—	—		Charles XII.			—	—	—	2½	Chambaud's Fables.
German	2	1				2	—	—	1½*															
Other Foreign Languages.																								
Arithmetic	All	†	—			4	—	—	4	Colenso; Calder	—	—	—	—	—		Calder			—	—	—	4	Calder, or sums set.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	39	3	—			2	—	—	4	Euclid, 3 books. Algebra (Foster's). Some to quadratic equations.	—	—	—	—	—		Euclid, 1 book; Algebra, simple equations (some).			—	—	—	—	3rd Class. Euclid, about 20 propositions.

* Taught out of the usual school hours.

† Work separately.

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject. (3rd and 4th Classes.)						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the last Half year.
									H.														H.	
Natural History. Chemistry	All	4	—	Ten.		1	—	—	½	Crossley's Daily Lesson Book.	Thirteen.		—	—	—		Same as First	Twenty-three.		—	—	—	1	Crossley.
History	All	4	—	Fifteen Years.		2	—	—	1	Smith's, Greece, 3 chapters; Rome, 3 chapters; England, 2 reigns.	About Thirteen Years.		—	—	—		Same as First	About Eleven Years.		1	—	—	1	Smith's Rome, 2 chapters; and England, 1 reign.
Geography	All	4	—			1	—	—	½	Stewart's Modern Geography, Introduction and to end of Europe.			—	—	—		Same as First			—	—	—	1	Stewart's Modern Geog.; Chamber's Txt. Book of Eng.
English Grammar.	All	4	—			1	—	—	½	Morell's, about one-half			—	—	—		Same as First			1	—	—	1	Morell, about one quarter.
English Composition.	23	2	—			1	—	—	1	On subjects given			—	—	—		Letters, &c. written on given subjects.			—	—	—	—	3rd Class, Letters.
Reading	24	2	—			—	—	—	—	- - - -			—	—	—		- - - -			—	—	—	½	History.
Writing	20	2	—			—	—	—	—	- - - -			—	—	—		- - -			—	—	—	1½	
Music	3	—	—			2	—	—	1*															
Drawing		—	4 gs. per an.			2	—	—	2*															
Other Subjects.																								

* Taught out of the usual school hours.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	
Boys highest in School - 1	Solicitor.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Engineer.	All in Maidstone.
,, 2	Schoolmaster.	,, 2	Commercial Traveller.	
,, 3	Do.	,, 3	Veterinary Surgeon.	
,, 4	Secretary to Fire Office.	,, 4	Clerk in Bank.	
,, 5	Brewer.	,, 5	Brewer.	
,, 6	Physician.	,, 6	Tailor.	
,, 7	Joint Stock Bank Manager.	,, 7	Widow.	
,, 8	Corn Factor.	,, 8	Do.	
,, 9	Assistant-Governor of Gaol.	,, 9	Banker.	
,, 10	Widow.	,, 10	Solicitor.	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents or Guardians' Residence from School House.	
Boys highest in School - 1	*Yeoman - -	Wateringbury, near Maidstone.		G. M. Gould, M.A. Headmaster.
,, 2	Iron Works' Manager	Leiria, Portugal -		
,, 3	None - -	London - -		
,, 4	Veterinary Surgeon -	Do. - - -		
,, 5	Clergyman - -	Maidstone - -		
Boys lowest in School - 1	†Widow - - -	Dover - -		
,, 2	Yeoman - -	East Farleigh, near Maidstone.		
,, 3	Do. - - -	Leeds, near Maidstone.		

* In 1st and 2nd classes. † In 3rd and 4th classes.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last FIVE years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) A Bible clerkship at University College, Oxford; four competitions.
A 2nd Class in mathematics (moderation).
A 4th Class in classics (final schools).

(*c*) A goldsmiths' exhibition; 12 competitions from Oxford and Cambridge.
One matriculated in honour at the University of London, in the following year was in the 1st Class at the M. B. Preliminary Examination, and is now senior scholar (2nd year) at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
One matriculated in 1st Class at the University of London; was elected to a Warneford medical scholarship at King's College, London, in October last (10 competitions), and in May last to a college scholarship.
One passed preliminary scientific examination for M.B. London.
It may be added that several of the boys have passed the preliminary "Medical" and "Legal" examinations within the last five years, and that one has gained good (senior) honours in the Cambridge "Middle Class" examinations. To these I send candidates when it is wished by the parents; but *only one* has wished it.

EAST MALLING FREE SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

This school, though a separate foundation, is under the government of the same trustees as Leybourne and Southborough. A National school has been for some years established at West Malling, which at one time attracted from this school all the children eligible as foundationers from the parish of Ditton. This is not at present the case; the reason assigned for the change being found, it is said, in the perfect impartiality with which all the children in the school of East Malling are treated. There are now 44 foundationers from East Malling and six from Ditton, these receiving a free education; besides these there are 20 probationers paying a small fee, who are eligible for vacancies according to their order of merit, care being taken to reserve places in the proportion of 6 to 50 for the inhabitants of Ditton. Prizes are given annually by the trustees for regularity of attendance and proficiency in work. The school is deservedly popular in the neighbourhood, the education being remarkably sound. Several of the free scholars have been prepared for good professions; some are now Wesleyan ministers.

I examined the children, and found that both boys and girls read with great accuracy. The writing (as was the case at Leybourne) was very good throughout the school. They were examined in Scripture history, and seemed to have learnt their work with care, and to have an intelligent interest in it. Much attention is paid to arithmetic, the children being in many cases intended to be artisans or small tradesmen. Latin is hardly ever wanted. It is, however, mentioned in the original scheme of education, and was taught a short time ago to one boy, who became a gardener. The master is ready to teach the Latin grammar to any boy for whom the trustees consider it requisite. The school premises are good. No more children ought to be taken at present, as the room is quite full. The children are orderly and well conducted; many of the girls are taken as servants by the neighbouring gentry, great care being taken by the master's wife to perfect their needlework.

There is not enough playground accommodation, the plot of ground for 70 boys and girls only measuring 8 square poles. There is no accommodation for wet weather. With these exceptions, the exertions of the trustees, ably seconded by the master, have produced an excellent school of its kind, well suited to the requirements of the class for which it was founded.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—Same as Leybourne school scheme.

School Property.—(See as above.)

Buildings and site very suitable for their purpose. Master's house not adapted for reception of boarders.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Objects of Trust.—For educating six poor children, boys or girls, belonging to the parish of Ditton, and 44 poor children, boys or girls, belonging to the parish of East Malling, to be nominated by the minister and churchwardens of the parishes (Foundation deed).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, Latin, accounts, and other useful learning, and religious duties according to the principles of the Church of England.

Government and Masters.—Trustees of the three schools at Leybourne, East Malling, and Southborough, 16 in number, appoint and dismiss master, and annually take part in examination.

One master; no qualifications prescribed.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 65*l.* and house. Wife receives 10*l.* from endowment for teaching the girls needlework.

Day Scholars.—58, boys and girls, children of labourers, chiefly between 9 and 14 years old, from distances up to two miles; their education absolutely gratuitous. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No amount of knowledge required on admission.

School classified by reading. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Scripture and catechism. School opened and closed with prayers.

Promotions by proficiency in reading.

Examination once a year by trustees and clergy of parishes in which scholars reside. Prizes given for good writing and regular attendance amongst other things.

No punishments in use.

Playground eight perches, close to school. No gymnasium or drilling.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours per week. About half of lessons prepared out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Chas. Rigsby, Rector of Bidborough, Kent.
P. B. Hall, Esq., Ellesker House, Richmond, Surrey.
E. H. Chapman, Esq., 134, Leadenhall St., London.
C. Wilkinson, Esq., Sandfield, Tunbridge Wells.
H. Virtue Tebbs, Esq., Hillside, Westbury, near Trym, Bristol.
John Corderoy, Esq., 3 Kennington Green, Surrey.
Rev. J. C. Whish, Incumbent, East Peckham, Kent.
John Deacon, Esq., Grantham House, Putney Heath.
W. F. Browell, Esq., Broadlands, Tunbridge Wells.
Colonel Stanton, Barming House, Maidstone, Kent.
James Walkers, Esq., 5 Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells.
J. S. Budgett, Esq., Monument Yard, City, E.C.
John Lidgett, Esq., 9 Billiter Street, London.
W. H. G. Sperling, Esq., Grovehurst, Tunbridge Wells.
Captain Orlebar, Hinwick Lodge, Lansdown Road, Tunbridge Wells.
J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Head Master:

William Cassé.

Rochester Cathedral School.

Mr. Elton's Report.

The state of this school, which might be as useful as any in the county, is not in some respects satisfactory. The schoolhouse is a small building, consisting of a schoolroom, and a class room added by the dean and chapter at the request of the head master. I am informed that great doubts were felt as to the expediency of having more than one room for school work. The large room is fitted with old-fashioned and inconvenient desks. The building stands in a yard, which may be called a playground. There are no fives courts or other provision for wet weather. The offices built at one end of this yard are most inefficient, and, in my opinion, injurious to health. I believe that water might be laid on without much expense, but there have been differences of opinion on the question, whether the dean and chapter, or the head master as tenant, should pay for the improvements which are urgently required. A piece of ground near the river has been hired for cricket, and I believe that the dean and chapter pay the rent, or the greater part of it. The official residence of the headmaster is not suited to its purpose, and is therefore let by him. The official residence of the second master is used for the reception of boarders; it is a comfortable though small house, situated in a corner of the precincts. The immediate neighbourhood of graves and of two inns of bad repute has the effect of deterring parents from sending their sons to this house. It is much to be regretted that the dean and chapter have found no present means of abating the nuisance committed by their tenant, the keeper of the nearest of the low public-houses above mentioned. Another thing to be desired is, that the boys boarding with the second master should have a playground. At present they use a strip of garden behind the house. Immediately behind this strip lies a suitable plot of ground belonging to the dean and chapter. Application was made for permission to use this plot of ground, but (as I am informed) the request was refused at a meeting of the chapter held on the day before my visit.

This refusal may be accounted for by the fact that at some future period the ground will or may be required for making a new approach to the deanery. It may be feared that were permission given to the boarders to play over it, difficulty might be felt in depriving them of their playground when the field should be wanted by the chapter. The difficulty might, however, be met by providing for them elsewhere the necessary piece of ground.

I have mentioned these imperfections in the present system with some minuteness, because it is supposed by many that the grammar school receives quite sufficient support from the cathedral funds.

I have elsewhere (memorandum on Cathedral Grammar Schools, Vol. vii., p. 637–650), endeavoured to show the necessity for some fresh adjustment of the rights of each member of the cathedral foundation.

The dean and chapter believe that they have an absolute discre-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

tion in disposing of the surplus revenues over and above the amount of the statutable stipends and allowances; the head-master has, on the other hand, claimed with some persistence a proportionate share in those revenues for the school as a matter of right. Under these circumstances it would not be surprising if very little were done for the benefit of the school.

An extract from Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools, Vol. I., p. 591, will show what great mistakes have been made from time to time in estimating the legal position of this school:

"This 'King's School' is now considered to be a perfectly private "institution, under the sole control of the dean and chapter, and "is conducted with becoming prudence."

It must not be inferred that it is still treated as a private institution. The dean and chapter, in a letter to the Cathedral Commissioners (*vide* their First Report, App., p. 642), after showing how their revenues might be gradually increased so as to leave a large surplus over expenditure, proposed to apply such surplus "for the support of the dean and canons, and for the "fabric, *schools*, choir, and all the various purposes of the cathedral "establishment," and also to other charitable purposes mentioned in their letter.

The grammar school is certainly a most important part of the cathedral, and it seems, indeed, to be fairly entitled to much more assistance from the common funds than has as yet been given to its support.

The dean and chapter, who have always felt (as I am informed) the utmost "zeal for the welfare and credit of the school," have, after certain controversies which need not here be detailed, increased the value of the King's scholarships to 21*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, with free education in classics, writing, mathematics, and arithmetic. The exhibitions tenable at the universities have been increased to 40*l.* 10*s.* during residence. The scholars and exhibitioners previously received the trifling stipends named in the statutes. They were also, however, "to be maintained (*alendi*) at the costs of the cathedral." There are two Gunsley exhibitions, lately raised by the liberality of the master and fellows of University College, Oxford, to 45*l.* during residence, and 20*l.* while the exhibitioner remains at school.

The education given is of a good quality. The two highest scholars were examined in Aristophanes, Homer, and Cicero, and showed great accuracy. One was especially spirited in translation. Some Greek composition was fairly done. The upper classes have attained great excellence in their mathematical work. Several of them were familiar with differential and integral calculus. In English history and French they did not do so well, one of the highest scholars knowing hardly anything of the former important subject. The course of instruction is modified to meet the case of boys preparing for special examinations. One scholar, preparing for the profession of a surgeon, was especially accurate in his French work. Two others, however, who paid special attention to French, were deficient in pronunciation, and could not construe

passages from a somewhat difficult play. The Latin and Greek work of the younger boys was good. The books used were Xenophon and Phædrus. They were very well grounded in the principles of grammar. On the whole, the examination was highly satisfactory, English history being the only subject in which more instruction should be given. German is taught by the headmaster himself.

Although the King's scholars cannot now be described in the founder's words as "*pauperes et amicorum ope destituti*," it is satisfactory to learn that the sons of several poor parents have been enabled by the scholarships and exhibitions (as augmented by the dean and chapter) to go to the university.

In the description of another charity in this town (the Free Mathematical School), certain plans have been suggested for connecting the Cathedral School with a middle school, in which gratuitous instruction should be obtained by deserving boys; these boys might have the chance of competing for the twenty King's scholarships in the Cathedral School. Thus, a meritorious class of scholars, who in general would be "*pauperes et amicorum ope destituti*," would receive the benefits intended by the founder. At present a boy may rise from one school into the other, if appointed a King's scholar by the dean and chapter. But the schools are not connected so closely as the wants of the neighbourhood demand. It may be said that the dean and chapter would lose some of their patronage by the change; but the schools and the town would profit exceedingly if the King's scholarships thus became, for the most part, exhibitions tenable by boys from the middle school.

Digest of Information.

(Cathedral Commissioners Report, Appendix, p. 347, 747, A.D. 1854.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By King Henry VIII., A.D. 1541. Deeds in Cathedral muniment room. Two scholarships were founded by Sir Robt. Gunsley, 1613, consisting of two rentcharges of 15*l.* each out of a portion of the tithes of Hamstead, Herts. These are now augmented by College.

School Property.—School a branch of Cathedral establishment. Statutable stipend and allowances of headmaster 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, of under master 6*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* These are augmented by Dean and Chapter to 150*l.* for head master, and 100*l.* for second master. Late head master has pension of 20*l.* a year. Dean and Chapter also give 10*l.* for an examiner, and 10*l.* for firing, &c.

Statutable payment of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to each of 20 foundation scholars increased to 21*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Two exhibitions at Oxford and two at Cambridge, each during residence, of annual value of 5*l.* until B.A., 6*l.* until M.A., and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* afterwards, which have been raised by Dean and Chapter to 40*l.* 10*s.*, and are tenable during residence until M.A. The Chapter appoint the exhibitioners. Two Gunsley scholarships at University College, Oxford, of 45*l.* or 20*l.* while at school, tenable for 18 terms (4½ years) from matriculation, to which the College appoint after examination.

Buildings poor and insufficient. Site fair. Masters' houses not adapted for the reception of boarders. Dean and Chapter give 5*l.* a year for cricket ground.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Objects of Trust.—20 poor friendless boys able to read and write, and having a tolerable acquaintance with the rudiments of grammar, to be maintained at the costs of the church until they have acquired a tolerable knowledge of Latin grammar, and have learned to speak and write in Latin, for which four years are to be allowed, or with the approval of Dean and headmaster, five. None to be eligible under nine or after 15 unless he shall have been a chorister. (Statutes.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Bonæ litteræ. (Statutes.)

Government and Masters.—Dean and Chapter appoint, and for idleness, negligence, or incapacity, remove after three admonitions, head and under master. Headmaster must be learned in Greek and Latin, and have a faculty for teaching. No statutable restrictions on other employment of masters.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head and under master take boarders. Total income of head master from Dean and Chapter 150*l.*, from fees 380*l.*, besides profits of boarders and house, of which Dean and Chapter do external repairs, and pay rates and taxes, but in which he does not reside; of under master from Dean and Chapter 100*l.*, from fees 95*l.*, besides profits of boarders and house. Head and under master jointly pay an assistant. Extra masters paid by headmaster.

Day Scholars.—25 (12 of whom are foundationers) from distances up to two miles [41 day scholars in May 1867]; pay for French, 2*l.* 2*s.*, for German and Drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. General work, foundationers free; non-foundationers, 14*l.*; library, 5*s.*; drilling, 2*l.* 2*s.* Foundationers attend Cathedral twice on Sunday.

Boarders.—24 (8 of whom are foundationers) in head and under master's houses, and one other. [34 boarders in all in May 1867.] Three or four meals a day according to age. Meat once. Terms for board, under 13, 31*l.*, above 13, 40*l.* Non-foundationers pay also 14*l.* for instruction. Washing, 2*l.* 2*s.* Meat twice a day, 5*l.* 5*s.* School bills, highest 95*l.*; average 69*l.*; lowest 52*l.* (for foundationers 26*l.*) Cubical contents of bedrooms 374 feet per boy. Hours 7 to 8 a.m., 9 to 10¼ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified by classics chiefly. School course modified to suit particular case. Greek being omitted in some cases. School work begins with prayers.

Promotions chiefly by examination.

Examination at Christmas by masters, at Midsummer by a fellow of an Oxford or Cambridge College chosen by Dean and Chapter. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, confinement, and stoppage of pocket money; very rarely caning, by headmaster only.

Playground about half an acre. Boys not allowed to walk in town or, without leave, in country.

Seven boys gone to University within the last six years. [Five at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time 40 weeks per annum; study, 30 hours per week. Playtime, 23 hours in summer, and 17 in winter per week.

Some correspondence respecting the appointment of exhibitioners will be found in Vol. ii. pp. 203–214.

The evidence given by the headmaster will be found in Vol. v., pp. 818–828.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

—	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Day Scholars and Boarders Highest in School - 1	Surgeon - -	Rochester.
„ 2	Draper - -	Do.
„ 3	Clergyman - -	Norwood.
„ 4	Do. - -	Nova Scotia.
„ 5	Surveyor - -	Strood, near Rochester.
„ 6	Reporter - -	Rochester.
„ 7	Major in Army -	Umballah.
„ 8	Surgeon - -	Yarmouth.
„ 9	Clergyman - -	Ruthin, Denbighshire.
„ 10	Major, R.E. - -	Sandhurst.
„ 11	Solicitor -	Yarmouth.
„ 12	Auctioneer -	Rochester (a mile off).
„ 13	Clergyman - -	Dartmoor.
„ 14	Do. - -	Do.
„ 15	Farmer - -	Tenterden.
„ 16	Major in Army -	Umballah.
„ 17	C. E., under Government -	Chatham (a mile off).
„ 18	Independent Gentleman -	Rochester.
„ 19	Widow Lady -	Do.
„ 20	Solicitor - -	Chatham (a mile off).
Day Boys lowest in School - 1	Builder - -	Rochester.
„ 2	Collector of Customs -	Do.
„ 3	Clergyman -	Do.
„ 4	Station Master -	Strood.
„ 5	Quarter Master -	Brompton.
„ 6	Widow Lady, wife of MD. -	Rochester.
„ 7	„ „ Admiral	Do.
„ 8	Jeweller - -	Chatham.
„ 9	Collector of Customs (dec[d].)	Rochester.
„ 10	Independent Gentleman -	Strood.
Boarders lowest in School - 1	Clergyman - -	Lydd, Kent.
„ 2	Civil Engineer -	Clapton.
„ 3	Surgeon -	Yarmouth.
„ 4	Captain, Wilts Rifles -	Chippenham.
„ 5	Surgeon - -	Canterbury.
„ 6	Horticulturist -	Tooting.
„ 7	Managing Clerk - -	Westminster.
„ 8	Widow Lady -	Norfolk.
„ 9	Wesleyan Minister -	Deal.
„ 10	Chaplain, Convict Prison -	Dartmoor.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Year ended Midsummer 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Year ended Midsummer 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Year ended Midsummer 1864.
					Y.	H.			H.			Y.	H.			H.			Y.	H.			H.	
Religious Knowledge.	56	*	—	5	16	for 2	1	—	Not known.	St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians.	6	15	1	½	—	½	The Acts of the Apostles in the previous half year, followed by the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians in this.	—	11	2	†	—	†	
Greek - -	—	5	—	5	—	†	†	†	†	Thucydides, Lib. II.; Agamemnon Hist. Xenophon Commentarii, I., II.; Odyssey, IX., X., XI.; Demosthenes against Aphobus.	6	—	†	†	†									
Latin - -	56	5	—	—	—	†	†	†	†	Tacitus, Lib. I; Lucretius, Lib. I.; Cic. de Officiis, Lib. I., and Epistolæ ad Famil. I.; Latin and Greek Composition.	6	—	†	†	†	†	Tacitus Historiæ, Lib.							Smith's Principia Latina.
			£ s.																					
French -	38	—	4 4	8	16	†	†	†	†	Thierry Dix Ans d'Etudes Historiques.	5	14	2	1	†	†		6	11	3	1	4	5	
				But variable for each boy.																				
German -	4	2	4 4	—	2	†	†	†	†	Schiller's 30 Years War.	3	15	2	½	2	†		8	11	3	1	—	5½	
				Variable for each.																				
Arithmetic -	58	*	—	—	18 to 10	†	†	†	†	Arithmetic by Barnard Smith or Colenso.	*	—	†	2	—	6		17	12	5	2	—	10	Colenso's and Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, varying in quantity for each boy.
Book-keeping	—	*																						
Mensuration & Surveying.	3	*	—	—	17 to 16	†	†	†	†															

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Year ended Midsummer 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Year ended Midsummer 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Year ended Midsummer 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.					H.		H.	
Mathematics, pure, or applied, beside preceding.	38	*	—	—	13 to 18	†	†	†	†	Euclid, Lib. I.–XI. Todhunter's Trigonometry; Conic Sections and Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus: Price's Differential Calculus; Parkinson's and Whewell's Mechanics and Dynamics; Algebra by Todhunter and Wood; Drew's Conic Sections. Macdonnell's Modern Geography.	*	—	†	2	—	6											
History	50	*	—	—	12 to 18	3	1	†	3		—	—	—	—	—	—	The Historical Text Books read by the 1st and some of the 2nd class were Student's Hume (pp. 287–458); Smith's Greece (pp. 200–366); Smith's Rome (pp. 202–408).	9	13½	1	1	—	1	Dr. Smith's Smaller Eng. Anderson's. Geography,
Geography	All	—	—	—	18 to 10	†	—	—	—		No special lesson in geography.							17	13	2	1	—	4	
English Grammar.	3	*	—	—	17 to 16	1	1	1	†															
English Literature.	2	*	—	—	17	1	1	1	†															
‡English Composition.	—	*																						
Reading	10	*	—	—	12	1	½	1	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		10	12	3	½	—	1½	
Writing	30	*	—	—	13	2or3	½	—	1½															
			£ s.																					
Music	3	—	6 6	—	—	1	1	1	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		17	13	2or3	½	—	1½	
Drawing	18	*	4 4	—	14	2	1½	—	2½		—	—	—	—	—	—		No classes for drawing.						
Dictation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		17	13	1	½	—	½	

* No separate classification.

† No record kept, and the work varies so much that I could not give a correct statement.

‡ All the school in one way or other, chiefly by translation from other languages. The same remark of "English Grammar."

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) By Horace Meeres and William Pope in classical honours at the final schools at Oxford. By Alfred Bowyer in the first class in mathematics at moderation. By Robert Bowyer, a mathematical open scholarship at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and open exhibition at Queens' College, Oxford. By George Peachall, a Wrangler at Cambridge, and Charles Bell in the first Class at the Matriculation Examination for the University of London, and eighth of the candidates for classical honours. By John Storrs, an open scholarship at Pembroke College, Cambridge.

(*b*) By Townshend Griffin, No. 11 on his admission examination for Addiscombe. By Francis Wilmot, No. 15 on examination for a direct commission. James Peter, high on the list at the examination for admission at Sandhurst.

By Rowley Connelly, first on the list at the final examination for Sandhurst.

By William Betts, 23rd on the list of successful candidates for Naval Cadets.

By Fredrick Mercer and Arthur Girling, successful on their first examination before the Incorporated Law Society.

By William Cuddel, gaining a high place as a successful candidate for a Customs appointment.

By Robert Coates, for 5 years at the School, and gaining his 6th place at the examination for admission to Woolwich, and the same place on his final examination.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Ex-officio, The Dean and four Residentiary Canons of Rochester Cathedral.

Clerks to Trustees:

Essel and Knight, the Precinct, Rochester.

Headmaster:

Rev. Robert Whiston, M.A.

Other Foundation Master:

Rev. John Espin, M.A.

Rochester Free Mathematical School.

Mr. Elton's Report.

Sir Joseph Williamson, M.P. for Rochester, by his will dated August 16th, 1701, endowed a free school for instruction in mathematics and other subjects suited to boys going to sea or any "arts and callings leading or relating to the sea service." The objects of his bounty were the children of his constituents, viz., the freemen of Rochester. The school was originally used as the founder directed, but since the establishment of naval preparatory schools in other places, it has been found useless to confine the instruction to the course originally prescribed. Very few of the children now using the school are ever sent to sea or apprenticed to any marine business. It has therefore become an ordinary grammar school of the second class. Its utility is impeded by several old-fashioned and inconvenient rules, which require immediate alteration. In the first place, although the freemen have lost their monopoly of voting in the borough elections, they still monopolise the school. All children of freemen receive gratuitous instruction. Inasmuch, however, as they are a decreasing and degenerating class, many of the children are extremely poor, and more suited to the instruction given in the National schools. I am informed that parents in the receipt of parish relief have claimed the gratuitous education for their sons in this school. This extreme mixture of classes (without any application of a test of any boy's merits) prevents the attendance of the children of richer freemen.

There is a large class of tradesmen and professional men with small incomes, who ought to be able to use the school, but who cannot until the present limitation is removed. I am told that the trustees (a very cumbrous and heterogeneous body) are divided in opinion upon this point, some thinking that the privilege of the freemen must be maintained at the cost of any hardship to the other citizens. The trustees are taken from very different quarters; their body includes the dean, the canon in residence, mayor, two aldermen, the members of parliament for Rochester, the master of the Trinity House, the commissioner of Chatham Dockyard, the town clerk and recorder, and the wardens of Rochester Bridge.

Five trustees form a quorum for the transaction of business, which generally consists of the mayor, the canon in residence, and members of the corporation.

The estates are of increasing value, and it is hoped that the income will soon be sufficient to provide English and French masters, an addition which is much required at present. Should the monopoly of the freemen be taken away, it is proposed to admit the children of all residents in Rochester and the neighbourhood on payment of a moderate capitation fee, probably four guineas yearly, for which sum English, French, Latin, and (if required) Greek and German would be taught, besides mathematics and the usual subjects of commercial instruction.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Greek cannot be taught according to the present rules, but it is evident that parents should have an option in the matter, especially if this school should be connected with the higher grammar school, at present a part of the cathedral establishment.

But if gratuitous instruction were thus taken from the sons of freemen, some equivalent should of course be provided, which would at the same time relieve the deserving poor and benefit the whole town. This, it is thought, might be done by providing as follows: viz., that all children should pass a yearly examination, and that the most deserving boys in each part of the school should be relieved from payment of school fees, as a reward for industry. The master's salary would in such a case fluctuate according to the number of boys trained by him to pass such an examination with credit, and no ill-feeling would be likely to arise between the master and the free boys, or between the free boys and those whose parents pay for their education.

It is also a subject for consideration whether the three (National, Middle, and Cathedral) schools could not be connected together in such a manner that clever lads might rise from the first-named school into the second (their fees being paid by the charity), and thence by means of King's scholarships into the Cathedral School, where they would have a chance of proceeding to Oxford or Cambridge with an exhibition. This result is much to be desired, although the plan would no doubt excite great local irritation. The buildings of the Free Mathematical School are in good condition. The playground, however, is too small for the number of boys. Some field for cricket should be hired by the trustees, and if possible a place provided out of doors to shelter the boys in wet weather.

One particular clause in the rules now governing the school has caused disputes and ill-feeling. The head master and the assistant are independent authorities, chosen by the trustees, who are, at the yearly visitation, to settle any disputes or differences which may have arisen between the two masters. Great differences have arisen and remained between them, which the yearly visitation has hitherto failed to determine. It would probably be for the benefit of the school if the head master had the appointment of his assistant, with the power of settling disputes *in the first instance*, subject of course to an appeal to the visitors.

The scholars appeared to me to be intelligent and well taught. Both masters take great pains to maintain proper discipline and industry in the school.

The elder boys construed and parsed parts of "Cæsar" very fairly, including passages which they had not seen for some time. They were well trained in algebra, and could work simple equations with great ease. Their translation of French was not so accurate, but it was very fairly done, and the master had attended carefully to the pronunciation. The boys in the middle of the school construed Phædrus well, and could translate easy French sentences and repeat the tenses of a few verbs. Arithmetic is well taught throughout the school. Book-keeping is not at present

required by the parents, although some of the boys go into merchants' offices. The youngest class did a Latin exercise with very few mistakes, and passed a good examination in the first part of the Latin grammar.

Every boy on entering the school is taught Latin, and, all but the youngest, French. No boy can remain after fifteen without special permission, but this is never refused. The head master may take twelve boarders, but will not begin to exercise his privilege until some of the alterations mentioned above are carried out. The school, in my opinion, is in a more satisfactory condition than could have been expected by any one knowing the disadvantages of its present system. Should it be opened, in the manner suggested, to all residents, and connected above and below with other schools in the town, Rochester might become one of the best educated cities in the kingdom.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, Rep. i. 135, App. p. 207, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Sir Joseph Williamson, by will, 17 October 1701, gave 5,000*l.* to be laid out in land for building and maintaining a free school at Rochester. In pursuance of Orders of Court of Chancery, certain real estate, valued at 3,062*l.* 10*s.*, was taken in part satisfaction of founder's legacy, and residue was raised and employed in purchase of farm, site, and building of schoolhouse.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment* 771*l.* gross, 548*l.* net, all applicable for benefit of school. Late head master enjoys, with sanction of Charity Commissioners, retiring allowance of 100*l.* per annum out of revenues. During last five years an average annual income of 519*l.* derived from royalty on chalk excavated from estate has been principally appropriated in providing additional school buildings, the residue being invested. The future income from this source will be invested and accumulated.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. Class-room and playground have been recently provided. Headmaster's house has accommodation for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the instruction and education of such youth (at Rochester) who are or shall be sons of freemen (founder's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Mathematics and all other things which may fit and encourage to the sea service or arts and callings leading or relating thereto (founder's will).

Government and Masters.—Orders confirmed by Court of Chancery, 20 July 1708.

---

* SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for year ending December 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	83	1	10
Dividends of stock	24	0	0
Timber account	5	19	2
Rents	670	8	0
	£783	9	0

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Rates and taxes	32	4	0
Repairs, &c.	59	9	4
Coals	28	3	0
Tradesmen's bills	50	17	2½
Management, law charges, &c.	18	1	4
Masters' salaries	440	5	6
Annuity to late H. M.	100	0	0
Allowances to tenants	23	18	4
Quit rents, &c.	10	6	9
Insurance	16	17	6
Balance	3	6	0
	£783	0	9½

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Trustees, viz., two senior aldermen and two senior common councilmen of city of Rochester, and six others, hold estates. Ordinary governors, all *ex officio:* Mayor, dean, recorder, senior resident prebendary (now canon), late mayor, senior alderman and town clerk of Rochester; city members, master of the Trinity House, two wardens of Rochester Bridge, and commissioner of Chatham Dock officer of commissioner is abolished). Extraordinary governors, with oversight and authority as visitors: Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Bishop of Rochester, and owner of Cobham Hall and Park.

Ordinary, with approval of extraordinary governors, may make rules. Ordinary governors have power to appoint, censure, suspend, or deprive head and under master; no master or usher removable without due notice given to all ordinary governors. If on a vacancy they neglect for two months to choose master or usher, election devolves to extraordinary governors, who also have power finally to determine any differences or contests that may arise between the ordinary governors and other the subordinate officers of the foundation.

No person may be chosen headmaster unless he produce testimonial of fitness under hands of mathematic professors of geometry or astronomy of Oxford or Cambridge, either of mathematic masters of Christ's Hospital, Secretary of Royal Society, or Astronomer Royal, or any two of them. At elections of masters, absent ordinary governors may vote by proxy, election being determined by majority of votes, residing governor having casting vote. Headmaster's consent to leases required.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Headmaster M.A. Salaries (free of all taxes, &c., and coals and water being supplied): headmaster, 250*l.*; usher, 150*l.* now (175*l.* in 1868). Both masters have houses.

Day Scholars.—66; seven-elevenths between 10 and 14 years of age; chiefly from Rochester, Chatham, and Strood. Parents range between such as are in trade and those who receive parochial relief.

Boarders.—None for many years.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified separately for every group of subjects. Parents' wishes as to modification of school course to suit boys' subsequent career would be attended to. First half-hour daily devoted to reading Bible and asking questions on what is read. School work begins and ends with collects from Prayer Book.

Promotions partly by half-year's work, partly by examination and by master's judgment.

Examination once a year by an examiner chosen by governors. 12*l.* worth of books given in prizes to boys selected by headmaster for distinction or conduct.

Punishments: impositions, suspension, and corporal punishment; last two by headmaster only, and last inflicted in a room adjoining school-room, door of which is left open, but seldom resorted to.

Playground about a quarter of an acre.

No boy gone to any university within last five years; a few to grammar school.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 29 hours in summer and 26 in winter per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees of the estates: (Governors are ex officio;—see above.)
T. Baker, Esq., 105, Pall Mall, London.
T. H. Day, Esq., Frindsbury, Kent.
Rev. W. H. Drage, Rochester.
Rev. W. H. Edmeades, Nursted, Kent.
J. A. Edmeades, Esq., Northfleet, Kent.
Rev. J. Formby, Frindsbury, Kent.
W. Manclark, Esq., Rochester.
W. H. Nicholson, Esq., Rochester.
Rev. R. W. Shaw, Cuxton, Kent.

Solicitors and Agents to Trustees:
Messrs. Essell, Knight, and Arnold, Rochester.

Head Master:
Rev. Thomas Cobb, M.A.

Other Foundation Master:
Charles Bathurst, Esq., M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Bootmaker - -	Chatham Intra -	½ mile.
,, 2	Clerk in Dockyard -	Rochester - -	¼ mile.
,, 3	Moulder in do. -	Chatham - -	1½ miles.
,, 4	Washerwoman -	Rochester - -	½ mile.
,, 5	Do - -	Strood - - -	Do.
,, 6	Charwoman - -	Rochester - -	Do.
,, 7	Carpenter - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
,, 8	High Bailiff in County Court.	Do. - -	½ mile.
,, 9	Mariner - - -	Bermondsey (Guardian in Rochester).	—
,, 10	Do. - -	Rochester - -	¼ mile.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Journeyman Printer	Chatham Intra -	½ mile.
,, 2	Cabinet Maker -	Do. - -	Do.
,, 3	Baker - -	Rochester - -	½ mile.
,, 4	Do. - -	Strood - - -	¼ mile.
,, 5	Blacksmith in Dockyard.	New Brompton -	2½ miles.
,, 6	Bootmaker - -	Chatham Intra -	½ mile.
,, 7	Baker and Beershop Keeper.	Rochester - -	Adjoining.
,, 8	Policeman - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
,, 9	Licensed Victualler -	Snodland - -	7 miles.
,, 10	Shoemaker - -	Rochester - -	Adjoining.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1866, One for dockyard apprentice; 1st in competitive examination.
1867. One for engineer studentship; 2nd in competitive examination.
1865–7, Several others have gained appointments in the Civil Service.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y		H.		H.			Y.	H.		H.		
Religious Knowledge.	66	—	—	6	13½	6	½	—	3½	1 Kings; Acts; Geog. of Palestine.	10	12½	6	½	—	3½	Same as Class I.	6	8	14	¼	—	—	To this Class English Grammar, Spelling, Scripture, E. History, Collects, Faith & Duty, Writing & Arithmetic, are taught, but the precise quantity taught in the half-year ending Christmas 1864 cannot be ascertained.
Latin	36	—	—	6	13½	4	¾	4	7	Cæsar, Bk. I. to Ch. XIII.; Smith Pt. II., pp. 51-62; Rules & Irreg. Verbs.	10	12½	4	½	—	6	Smith's Delectus, 12 Sections.							
French	19	—	—	6	13½	2	¾	2	3	Wanostrocht's Recueil, pp. 108-144; Merlet's Exercises, pp. 31-69.	10	12½	2	½	2	3	Gasc's First French Bk., ½ the Book.							
Arithmetic	66	—	—	6	13½	4	1¼	—	5	Work separately (Colenso.)	10	12¼	8	⅝	—	6	Work separately (Colenso.)	Work separately.	8	10	1¼	—	11	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	20	—	—	9	13½	2	½	—	2	Euclid, Bk. I., to Prop. 20.														
History, E.	40	—	—	10	13½	2½	½	—	1¼	Outlines (Longman), Hen. VII. to end.	20	12	2½	½	—	1¼	Same as Class I.							
Geography	46	—	—	15	13	2½	½	—	1¼	Cornwell's Geog., Europe, Asia, Africa, America (General).	16	12	2½	½	—	1¼	Same as Class I.							
English Grammar.	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - - -	6	8	5	¼	—	Prepared at home.	
Reading	66	—	—	36	12	5	½	—	2½	Bible - - - -	The three classes under me read together - -							—	—	5	½	—		
Writing	66	—	—	6	13½	6	M 20	—	2	Swan's Copy Books -	10	12½	4	½	—	2	Same as Class I. - -	—	—	6	½	—	3	
Other Subjects	46	—	—	36	12	3	H ½	—	1½	Dictation -	Dictation with Class I.							—	—					

SANDWICH FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

This school was in abeyance at the time of my visit, the funds being accumulated by the trustees, who hope soon to re-establish it. The state of the endowment is, upon the whole, satisfactory. A piece of marsh land, the title to which was formerly contested by the corporation, is now acknowledged to belong to the school, and a proper account is kept of the rents. The house is in good repair, and would accommodate a large number of day scholars and boarders. There is no playground, but the adjoining piece of land might be used for one, if the rent now paid for it could be spared from the master's stipend. The building is used temporarily by the National school. A house in Sandwich, named "Pelicans," was charged in 1640 with an annuity of 10*l.* for the benefit of this school. One half was to be given by Lincoln College to exhibitioners from Sandwich, and to accumulate in case of vacancies. This annuity has not been paid for many years, and I am informed that the house has been destroyed. Certain lands, anciently devised in trust for this school by T. Thompson, and then worth 8*l* yearly, cannot at present be identified.

In 1568, the executors of Joan Trapp conveyed to Lincoln College, Oxford, 52 acres of land near Whitstable, now, it is believed, a valuable property, but then worth yearly 17 marks, upon trust to pay 16 marks to four scholars from Sandwich, and to retain the 17th mark (for the purposes of the charity, as it is believed).

In 1581, the surviving executor, having previously conveyed 52 acres of land to Gonville and Caius College, upon similar trusts, conveyed to the same college a farm in Whitstable, containing 52 A. 3 R. 0 P., then worth 17 marks, on trust to pay 16 marks to four scholars from Sandwich, and to retain the 17th (for the purposes of the charity, as it is believed).

These scholarships have been vacant for many years. Lincoln College, with the assent of the University Commissioners, threw open to the world certain scholarships, in the stipends of which were included the (supposed) small rentcharges given by Mrs. Trapp. It is thought, however, that there must have been a considerable surplus fund, which, on that hypothesis, was not touched by the commissioners, payable to scholars to be sent from this school. Gonville and Caius College is in possession either of the lands above named, or of a sum of money derived from their sale. The governing body of that college knows nothing of the trust for the scholars.

It is thought that there is sufficient evidence that all the rents and profits of the lands conveyed by Mrs. Trapp's executors were applicable to the benefit of this school, and not a small rentcharge in each case, as has formerly been supposed.

Until inquiry is made into the matter, it is unlikely that the school will be restored.

There is a great desire on the part of the inhabitants of Sandwich that the school should again benefit the town according to

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

the founder's intentions, which were twofold, viz., to give a free classical education to the sons of the townsmen, and to benefit the town by bringing boarders to the school. They conceive that a new scheme is imperatively required, and they wish that attention should be directed to the following points:—

(*a.*) There being little demand for classics, they wish for a good commercial school, where, without excluding Latin, book-keeping, French, and mathematics might be carefully taught at a moderate expense, say, five guineas per annum for each boy.

(*b.*) They wish that their rights should be very clearly defined in the matter of the eight Trapp scholarships mentioned above.

(*c.*) If the school were provided with good exhibitions, there would be no difficulty in getting boarders for the master from the neighbourhood.

(*d.*) The funds belonging to the school are small, but there are several charities in the town for which it is impossible to find proper recipients; one in particular is applicable to the poor in general, at the discretion of the incumbent of the parish. They hope that these charities may be allowed to contribute from their surplus to the needs of the grammar school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, Rep. i. 137, Appendix 212. A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 1 Oct. 1563, in favour of Roger Manwood, who, by deeds 20 Feb. 1566 and 10 Sept. 1570, gave premises in Sandwich, and 90 acres of land in parish of Hackington, subject to residue of a term of 500 years created A.D. 1563. Thomas Manwood, by will, 2 Oct. 1570, gave lands of the then annual value of 10*l.* for an usher. Four exhibitions to Lincoln College, Oxford, and four to Caius College, Cambridge, of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each, founded by will of Joan Trappes. Endowment augmented by will of Edmund Parbo, 26 Oct. 1640.

Part of lands lost. Income of all the lands left is being accumulated by governors. Present annual income, 40*l.* gross, 30*l.* net. Amount (in 1864) of accumulations about 180*l.* School has not for many years enjoyed any benefit from exhibitions.

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—A free Grammar School in Sandwich (Letters Patent). Children of the inhabitants of Sandwich to be taught freely; foreigners on payment. None to be admitted except he be able to write competently and to read perfectly both English and Latin. (Founder's Statutes,* A.D. 1580.)

Government and Masters.—Governors, Municipal Charity Trustees of borough of Sandwich, appointed by Court of Chancery, appoint master from Lincoln College.

Master may not take more than 12 boarders, or usher more than six.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

School closed since late master's death, A.D. 1859, pending consideration of a new scheme.

MUNICIPAL CHARITY TRUSTEES, 1866.

Richard Harrison, Esq., Sandwich.
Capt. Stewart, R.N., Sandwich.
Capt. Sayer, R.N., Satenborough near Sandwich.
Richard Emmerson, Esq., Sandwich.

---

* Reprinted in Carlisle's Grammar Schools, vol. i. p. 596.

Sevenoaks Grammar School.

Mr. Elton's Report.

This is a good specimen of the class of grammar schools required in the country towns of Kent. A capitation fee of three guineas entitles the scholars to instruction in Greek, Latin, arithmetic, writing, mathematics, the elements of physical science, mensuration, book-keeping, history, and geography. Two guineas more are charged for French, German, and drawing respectively. The school is open to children of parents of all religious tenets, particular attention being paid to teaching the principles of the Church of England to all boys whose parents do not object in writing to such instruction. The scheme by which the charity is now governed provides that all the boys shall be instructed in the principles of the Christian religion. The trustees have power to receive into this school deserving boys, not more than ten in number at any one time, from three charitable schools in Sevenoaks and two in the neighbouring parishes of Seal and Kemsing, "as an encouragement to diligence and good conduct." The capitation fees due from such boys will be paid by the corporation. I would suggest that the masters of these charitable schools ought to have some direct inducement to prepare scholars for promotion into the grammar school, as they are otherwise likely to be discouraged in their work by the removal of the pupils who do them most credit from time to time.

The grammar school might benefit the neighbourhood still more than it does at present, if French and Greek changed places in the scheme of instruction.

It is well supplied with exhibitions. Two now belonging to the school will soon be consolidated into one of 30*l.* yearly value, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge. Lady Margaret Boswell's scholarships have recently been raised in value to 50*l.* each by the trustees; and the Holmden exhibition of 4*l.*, tenable at Jesus College, Cambridge, has been increased to 40*l.* by the generosity of the Company of Leathersellers. The three exhibitions last mentioned are tenable by boys from Tonbridge School, in default of properly qualified candidates from Sevenoaks; a useful provision, which at present has the effect of stimulating the efforts of the masters in the latter school.

I examined several of the classes in this school with very satisfactory results. The higher boys were well advanced in Latin, Greek, and French. Their pronunciation was accurate, and their acquaintance with the grammar sufficient. In English history they did not do so well.

The lower boys passed a good examination in history, as well as in their classical work.

The headmaster does not at present take boarders, a temporary arrangement having been made with the trustees, by which the second master is allowed to take them in his place. The scheme provides for 30 boarders, but in my opinion the headmaster's house does not contain proper accommodation for more than 20.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The house is old-fashioned, and requires several alterations in the bedrooms (when boarders are again received in it), and in the schoolrooms. The large class-room is tolerable, but the other is merely formed by partitioning off a small part of a passage in the head master's house. Two more rooms, a larger passage, and a covered space in the playground to be used in wet weather, are required.

One more point requires attention; the school is intended mainly for day boys "inhabiting the town." Many parents send their sons to lodge with householders in Sevenoaks, that they may become day scholars; but the headmaster has no control over the persons with whom they lodge, and there is at present no guarantee for the health, comfort, or good conduct of these boys when they are out of school. In other respects the state of the school is very satisfactory.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, Rep. i. 140, App. p. 220, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Sir William Sennocke, 4 July 1432, who gave all his lands in Petty Wales in parish of All Saints, Barking, London, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster and for alms people: and letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, obtained by petition of Ralph Boswill and other inhabitants of Sevenoaks,* 1 July 1560. School endowment augmented by Anthony Pope and others. Deeds in custody of corporation clerk.

School Property.—Payments directed by scheme to be applied to school amount to about two fifths of net annual income of whole charity. Gross income of whole charity 795*l.* 3*s.* No probable increase. Amount actually paid to school (on average of five years) 260*l.*, besides extensive repairs. Residence for master.

Four exhibitions tenable for four years, viz. two of 50*l.*, at Jesus College, Cambridge (to which the trustees of Lady Boswell's charity† elect), one of 40*l.* (to which the Leather Sellers elect), and one (established Oct. 1867) of 30*l.*, at either Oxford or Cambridge (to which the wardens and assistants elect). 30*l.* per annum may be expended in apprenticing fees.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. Headmaster's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school for the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youths in grammar and other learning (letters patent). All boys of the age of eight years and upwards, of good character, able to read and write, and to show some acquaintance with first four rules of arithmetic, to be capable of admission to school, subject to payment of such sums as are directed by Scheme (Scheme A.D. 1855).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Principles of the Christian religion, Greek, Latin, French, and German languages and literature, writing, arithmetic, land surveying, book-keeping, geography, mathematics, drawing and designing, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, principles of chemistry and physical science generally, and such other branches of education as governing body may deem necessary (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 3 July 1855.

Two wardens and four assistants of town and parish of Sevenoaks, and of free school of Queen Elizabeth in Sevenoaks, male heir of Ralph Boseville if of full age being an assistant, form a corporation; appoint headmaster, and usher upon recommendation of headmaster. The wardens and assistants are

---

* See extracts in Com. Educ. App. p. 222. The Statutes of 1574 are given in Carlisle's Grammar Schools i. 619.

† Lady Boswell's charity at Sevenoaks has income (in 1867) of 448*l.* Out of which 100*l.* was spent in exhibitions, about 100*l.* in management and repairs of estate, and the rest on boys' and girls' primary schools.

elected annually by the wardens and assistants, with eight assessors appointed by Court of Chancery. No assessor can be elected warden or assistant.

Headmaster must be B.A. in holy orders. May hold any cure or employment, of which duties are confined to Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and days of national fast and thanksgiving; removable for urgent cause, by resolution of two thirds majority of members of corporation present at meeting whereat not less than one half members are present, and of which seven clear days' notice has been given; provided such resolution be entered on minutes, and be confirmed by like majority at meeting held after an interval of one calendar month, whereat same number of members are present and called with like notice, and be after 21 days from receipt approved by Archbishop. Archbishop's approval not required for removal of usher.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Headmaster allowed to take thirty boarders. Income from endowment 150*l.*, besides fees and house; of usher, from endowment, 100*l.*

Day Scholars.—Forty-seven; half between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to seven miles; pay for general work 3*l.* 3*s.*, French and drawing 2*l.* 2*s.* each; fires and stationery 10*s.* 6*d.* each; drilling 1*l.* 1*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write and have some acquaintance with first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified by classics and mathematics chiefly. School course modified in particular cases. Religious instruction one day in the week. Church catechism not compulsory on boys whose friends object. School opened and closed with prayers and reading of Scripture.

Promotions by examination and proficiency.

Examination at Christmas by graduates of Cambridge, appointed by head master with sanction of governing body. Prizes given by governing body.

Punishments; detention and impositions. Corporal punishment not in use.

Playground one third of an acre. Parallel bars and a leaping bar; drilling and sword exercise taught.

Four boys gone to Cambridge within the last five years. [Three at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 26 hours per week; all lessons learnt out of school.

BALANCE SHEET for year ending 29 September 1867.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
For School and Almshouses.			
Rentcharge on wharf, &c. in London	550	0	0
Rent of 12 acres of land	54	0	0
Rentcharge	0	10	8
	604	10	8
For School only.			
Rent of houses in Thames Street	75	0	0
Two rentcharges	19	0	0
Dividends on 1,062*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* stock	31	17	4
	125	17	4
For Almshouses only.			
Rentcharge	6	1	4
Dividends on 1,079*l.* 18*s.* stock	32	7	10
Do. on 876*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* stock	26	5	10
	64	15	0
For poor of Seal parish	2	0	0
Arrears for school and almshouses	137	10	0
Do. school	18	15	0
Returned income tax (one year)	9	6	4
Total received this year	£962	14	4

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
School.			
Headmaster 150*l.*, usher 100*l.*	250	0	0
Prizes, 7*l.* Examiner, 3*l.*	10	0	0
Rates and taxes	15	2	1
Repairs (rest of contract)	142	12	0
Capitation fee for free scholars (two)	3	18	9
	421	12	10
Almshouses.			
20 almspeople at 6*s.* a week	310	10	0
Three out-pensioners at 3*s.*	23	8	0
Two nurses, 10*l.* Sweeping, &c., 1*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*	11	15	6
Rates and taxes, and gas	9	4	0
	354	17	6
Land tax, quit-rents, insurance	5	3	9
Repairs (not stated)	26	11	4
Clerk, receiver, law charges	44	13	0
Repayment of balance overdrawn	50	14	5
Poor of Seal parish	2	0	0
Income tax, 1¼ years	11	12	2
Balance in hand	45	9	4
	962	14	4

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WARDENS AND ASSISTANTS (1867.)

Trustees:

The Right Hon. Earl Amherst, Montreal, Sevenoaks.
The Right Hon. Earl de la Warr, Knole, Sevenoaks.
Multon Lambarde, Esq., Beechmonte, Sevenoaks.
Charles R. C. Petley, Esq., Riverhead, Sevenoaks.
The Hon. Frederick Baring, Ash Grove, Sevenoaks.
Hugh Hamilton Lindsay, Esq., the Town, Sevenoaks.

Clerk to Trustees:

Geo. Calverley Cole, Solicitor, Sevenoaks.

Head Master:

Rev. C. Crofts, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Widow - - -	Sevenoaks - -	Near.
,, 2	Farmer - -	Glenlye, Eastbourne	40 miles.
,, 3	Private Gentleman -	Sevenoaks - -	½ ,,
,, 4	Surgeon - -	Do. - -	½ ,,
,, 5	Auctioneer - -	Do. - -	½ ,,
,, 6	Farmer - -	Sundridge - -	3½ ,,
,, 7	Railway Inspector -	Sevenoaks - -	1 ,,
,, 8	Widow - -	Chevening - -	3 ,,
,, 9	Land Agent - -	Sevenoaks - -	½ ,,
,, 10	Agent to Nobleman -	Chevening - -	4 ,,
Boys lowest in Subject - 1	Farmer - - -	Sevenoaks - -	Next door.
,, 2	Bootmaker - -	Do. - -	¼ mile.
,, 3	Grazier - - -	Do. - -	¾ ,,
,, 4	Publican - -	Do. - - -	1½ ,,
,, 5	Private Gentleman	London - -	24 ,,
,, 6	Surgeon - -	Seal - - -	2½ ,,
,, 7	Clergyman - -	Eynsham - -	6 ,,
,, 8	Grocer - -	Sevenoaks - -	¼ ,,
,, 9	Attorney - -	Do. - -	¼ ,,
,, 10	Nurseryman - -	Westerham - -	6½ ,,

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

4 in Math. Tripos at Cambridge, and open scholarships.
2 Open scholarships at Oxford; 1, 2nd Class in class. school.
6 Classes, 1st and 2nd at examinations for Oxford A.A.
2 Distinguished themselves at Sandhurst.
2 ,, Addiscombe.
1 ,, Woolwich.
1 ,, in Indian Civil Service.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1866.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	
			£ s.		Y.				H.	
Religious Knowledge.	All	3	—	18	13	3		—	3	St. Matt., St. Mark, St. Luke Gospels; each in part.
Greek - -	6	2	—	2	—	2		2	2	
Latin - -	32	3	—	4	—	4		4	4	Sinclair or Church Catechism; Our Lord's Parables; Old Test. History, Pinnock.
French - -	28	2	2 2	5	—	3		3	3	
German.										
Other Foreign Languages.										Herodotus, ½ Book VII., Greek and Latin Gram. and Exercises; Horace, 1, 2, 3 Books, Odes.
Arithmetic -	All	4	—	18	—	3		6	9	
Book-keeping -	9	1	—	9	—	2		—	3	
Mensuration & Surveying.	9	1	—	9	—	2		—	2	Virgil, Book 2; Æneid, selections from Livy in Kennedy's Pal. Lat., 49 pages.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	18	2	—	6	—	5		—	6	
Physics - -	18	2	—	6	—	5	One Hour.	—	3	40 pages Flavet's Fr. Stud.; all French Verbs; good part of Syntax.
Natural History.	18	2	—	6	—	5		—	3	All B. Smith's Arithmetic.
Chemistry -	18	2	—	18	—	1		—	1	Todhunter's Algebra and Trigonometry, and Analyt. Geometry; Drew's Conic Sections; all Euclid as read at Camb.
History - -	All	3	—	18	—	2		—	2	
Geography -	All	3	—	18	—	2		—	2	
English Grammar.	All	3	—	18	—	1		6	1½	Chamber's Chemistry; Natural History, &c.
English Literature.										
English Composition.	18	1	—	18	—	1		1	—	Cornwell's Geography, Europe and America.
Reading - -	All	2	—	18	—	2		—	2	Student's Hume: Plantagenets.
Writing - -	All	2	—	18	—	3		—	3	
Music.										All Eng. Grammar, Cornwell's.
Drawing - -	14	—	2 2	—	—	1		—	2	
Other Subjects.										

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SUTTON VALENCE SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

This was founded as a free grammar school for the benefit of Sutton Valence and the neighbourhood. It was until lately little more than a village school. The original endowment consisted—(1.) Of an annuity of 30*l.*, which the Company of Clothworkers undertook to pay for the future in 1605, covenanting at the same time to carry out the founder's intentions for ever. (2.) Of an annuity of 5*l.*, payable to the usher, secured on certain lands in Ulcomb by the donor's will, dated 1713. It appears, however, that he expressed an intention of transferring the charge to other lands in Sutton Valence, to which arrangement the owner consented after his death. It has lately been claimed from the present owner of the last-mentioned lands, and paid, as being "at least morally due." The Company of Clothworkers is desirous that for the future their rights respecting this rentcharge should be defined with precision. The founder left—(3.) An annuity of 4*l.* for an annual visitation. (4.) The Reverend Francis Robins in 1720 left two exhibitions of 10*l.* to poor boys, upon the foundation of this school, failing his own kindred, tenable at St. John's College, Cambridge. These exhibitions were unclaimed for many years, but have lately been consolidated into one of 20*l.*, tenable for four years, and open to any boy 16 years of age, who has been educated for four years at the school. It is thought that a qualifying period of three years would be sufficient, as the number of scholars is not great, and it is desirable to attract parents by a near prospect of prizes for industry.

There are now three classes of boys at the school, viz., "Lambe's foundation scholars" (not to exceed 24), "Clothworkers' scholars" (not to exceed 12), and such other day boys and boarders as the head master shall think fit to admit upon terms fixed by him. There is no preference shown to the last-named class, and no ill-feeling between the boys on Lambe's foundation and the others.

The new schoolhouse and headmaster's house were built by the company out of their own funds; they were completed in 1864, and are much to be admired in every way.

The playground is extensive and situated near the school, and the head master has introduced a small gymnastic apparatus, which is to be increased. I had the pleasure of examining the school with very satisfactory results. I was struck by the accuracy with which the boys had been grounded in grammar and parsing, and by the facility with which the elder boys construed and explained passages in Virgil and Sophocles. The classical knowledge was good throughout the school. In mathematics the instruction is also good, although the lower boys were not as accurate in algebra and arithmetic as in their classical work. Book-keeping is not taught at present, but the wishes of the parents will be consulted. The writing was good throughout all the classes; this is important, as the parents of the boys on the old foundation are the tradesmen and farmers of the village and its neighbourhood. History did not appear to receive quite as much attention as is desirable, although not neglected. German

is not at present required by the parents. French, however, is learnt by 24 out of 26 boys, two being too young to profit by lessons in it, and the parents of the other two boys too poor to pay the fee at present required. It has been found necessary to raise this payment for the future from 30*s.* to 45*s.* perannum.

Before the new school house was built the company admitted the foundationers free of all charge whatever, and gave instruction in modern subjects to those whose parents did not demand a classical education. In 1864, however, the title of the school was changed, the word "Free" being omitted, and a yearly payment required from Lambe's foundation scholars. The inhabitants of Sutton Valence and the neighbouring villages are grateful to the company for having so greatly improved the school; at the same time they consider that the scale of charges is high enough to prevent the tradesmen and farmers enjoying its benefits. The Lambe's foundationers under 15 pay 6*l.* for education, 2*l.* for books and stationery, and 1*l.* towards the exhibition fund. Those above 15 pay 8*l.*, 3*l.*, and 1*l.*, on these accounts respectively. French and German are not included in this estimate. These foundationers have gained in many respects by the recent changes; they have lost, however, their free education and the exclusive right to the Robins' exhibition, which was not, however, used by them. The inhabitants do not require or expect to get a gratuitous education for their sons, but they think that the present rate of payment is too high, especially for books and stationery; and they would see with much regret that class for whom the school was founded, and whose interests the company covenanted to maintain, practically excluded, to make room for the third class of day boys and boarders mentioned above.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, Rep. I. 147, App. p. 228. A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment:—By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 9 Feb. 1576, at instance of William Lambe, who gave an annuity of 30*l.* payable out of premises in Kent, besides 4*l.* per annum for an annual visitation. George Maplisden, by will, 20 June 1713, augmented endowment by 5*l.* per annum for usher. Rev. Francis Robins in 1721 founded two exhibitions of 10*l.* each at St. John's College, Cambridge.

School in abeyance from December 1860 to September 1864, pending a reorganization of the school and erection of new buildings by the Company.

School Property.—Payment of Lambe's gift of 30*l.* per annum taken by Clothworkers' Company upon themselves. Present whole income 39*l.* No probable increase. Income not being sufficient for support of school, deficiency is made up by Company, who pay 270*l.* a year in salaries to masters.

Exhibitions, &c.—One (Robins') of 20*l.* at St. John's College, Cambridge, for four years (electors, the master and fellows of St. John's); four (by Clothworkers' Company) of 50*l.* for four years, at universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or London. Also four scholarships of 25*l.* for two years to scholars not proceeding to the universities, but who may be intended for some profession or trade. Candidates must have been in school four years previously to election.

Six scholarships of 6*l.*, and six of 30*l.*, tenable for three years at school; the former open to "Lambe's Foundation Scholars," the latter to "Clothworkers' Scholars." Any boy vacating his scholarship by lapse of time is re-eligible. All scholarships and exhibitions awarded by examination.

[The total voluntary bounty of the Company appears to be 786*l.* per annum, (less 41*l.* contributed by the scholars towards exhibitions,) besides repairs, &c., and besides some land added to the school premises, of the estimated annual value of 56*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*]

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

Buildings and site good. Head master's house adapted for the reception of nearly 40 boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the education of boys and youths in grammar for all time to come (Letters Patent). Twenty-four boys, sons of inhabitants of Sutton Valence, or of adjoining villages of Langley, Leeds, Chart, East Sutton, and Lenham, to be called "Lambe's Foundation Scholars." Twelve boys, sons of members of Court of Assistants, or of livery or freemen of Clothworkers Company, or sons of freewomen, born after admission of their mother to the freedom, and whose father shall be deceased; to be called "Clothworkers "Scholars." Such other day boys and boarders as head master shall admit on terms to be fixed by him. No boy to be admitted under eight nor to stay after 18 unless with express permission of governors on recommendation of head master in writing. (Governors rules A.D. 1864.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Letters Patent). Principles of Christian religion, and study of Holy Scriptures, English, Latin, Greek, mathematics, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, and history, French and German if required, and such subjects as governors prescribe. (Governors Rules).

Government and Masters.—Rules made by governors 6 April 1864.

Clothworkers Company make statutes; appoint, and by resolution at special meeting remove, head master, provided such special meeting be called on requisition of at least five governors, and that number of governors voting for such resolution be not less than 12, and that notice of such meeting be given to head master at least one calendar month before it be held. Master and wardens of the Company are visitors.

Head master must be a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, or London, of Church of England, and under 40 years of age at time of election. May not have other employment which in opinion of governors may interfere with his duties. Usher appointed by headmaster with approval of governors; removed by him or them.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders. Head master's salary 180*l.* paid by governors, and 20*l.* from endowment with 10 tons of coal for use of school, besides house free of all rents, rates, taxes, and repairs. Usher 90*l.* paid by governors, besides 15*l.* from endowment.

Day Scholars.—11 [7 in Nov. 1867], chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to three miles; all on foundation; pay for general work and books and stationery under 15, 8*l.*, above 15, 11*l.* All pay 1*l.* per annum towards exhibition fund. Non-foundationers 18*l.* Attend church on Sunday, unless parents object.

Boarders.—Six [34 in Nov. 1867], three on foundation, all in head master's house. Four meals a day for senior, three for junior boys; meat once or twice. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 54*l.* to 60*l.* School bills (one-third of a year), highest 22*l.*; average 18*l.*; lowest 16*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 2,300 feet per boy. Hours, 6¼ to 6¾ A.M., 9 to 10 P.M. Head master's permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and be acquainted with first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified by classics chiefly and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. Religious instruction in Scripture history, Church Catechism and Greek Testament. Church formularies not compulsory on nonconformists. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions partly by marks and partly by examination.

Examination once a year by a graduate appointed by governors and twice a year by masters. Prizes [in 1867 5*l.* by governors and 8*l.* by gifts from individuals].

Punishments: impositions and caning; the latter privately.

Playground a quarter of an acre, besides cricket field of 4 acres 100 yards distance.

[One boy at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time 39 weeks per annum. Study 32 hours per week. Playtime 30 hours per week.

N.B.—School in abeyance from December 1860 to September 1864.

TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :
The Master and Four Wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of Clothmakers, Clothworkers Hall, Mincing Lane, City, E.C.

Clerk to Trustees :
Owen Roberts, M.A., Clothworkers Hall, Mincing Lane.

Head Master :
Rev. J. D. Kingdon, M.A.

Other Foundation Master :
Rev. James Morgan, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Vicar - -	Chart Sutton, Kent -	About ½ a mile.
,, 2	Gentleman & Farmer	Chart Hill, Kent -	1½ miles.
,, 3	Same as 1.	—	—
,, 4	Retired from business	Sutton Valence -	⅓ of a mile.
,, 5	Farmer - - -	Do. - -	¼ do.
,, 6	Builder, &c. - -	Do. - -	Close at hand.
,, 7	Same as 5.	—	—
,, 8	Plumber, &c. -	Sutton Valence -	Close at hand.
,, 9	Widow - - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, 10	Innkeeper - -	Do. - -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer - -	Leeds, Kent - -	3 miles.
,, 2	Do.	—	—
,, 3	Gentleman & Farmer	Chart Hill, Kent -	1½ miles.

Only 13 day boys at present in the School.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Sugar Broker - -	Dalston - - -	All in Head-master's house.
,, 2	Railway Contractor -	Blackheath, Kent -	
,, 3	Retired Captain, R.N.	Steyning, Sussex -	
,, 4	Widow - -	Eton - - -	
,, 5	Coffee Planter - -	India - -	
,, 6	Widow - -	Tynemouth - -	

Only six boarders in the School.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Easter 1865.*	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Easter 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Easter 1865.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	17	3	–	5	16	2	1	–	4	Gk. Test., Acts of Ap., ch. XII.–XXVI.	Same as First Class.						- - - -	9	11	2	½	–	3	
Greek - -	6	3	–	1	17	3	1	2	10	Eur. Medea, l. 1–700. Thuc. III., ch. 1–48. Composn., Fol. Silv., & Cent.	3	16	2	1	1	7½	Eur. Med., 1–700; Collis' Praxis Græca, Pt. II.	2	13	4	⅔	–	6	Wilkin's Gk. Delectus, 5 pages; Wordsworth's Gk. Gram., Verbs.
Latin - -	17	5	–	1	17	4	1	3	13	Virg., Georg. IV. Livy, Bk. XXI., ch. 18–40. Horace Satt., Book II. Composn., Fol. Silv., & Cent.	3	16	3	1	3	13	Virg., Georg. IV. Livy XXI., ch. 18–40. Walfd.'s Lat. Pr. and Verse.	9	11	10	½	6	15	Smith's Princ. Latina, Part I.
French -	8	3	–	4	16	2	½	1	3	Voltaire, Charles XII., Book 4, First half; Cherpillond's French Versions.	Same as First.						- - - -	2	13	2	½	–	2½	Delille's Beginner's Own French Book.
Arithmetic -	17	Separate		–		2 or 1	–	–	2 or 1	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic; Qy. various.	–	–	–	–	–	–	- - -	The lowest boy worked through Reduction and Compound Multiplication.						
Book-keeping	Is to be taught.																							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	9	Separate		–		2 or 3	–	–	4 or 5	Trigonometry. Beasley, ch. 1; Euclid, Todhunter, Book IV. and half VI.; Algebra, Todhunter, Ratio, Propn., &c.														

* The school is divided into three terms.

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Easter 1865.*	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Easter 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Easter 1865.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
History	17	3	–	4	16		¾	–	1¾	Liddell's Rome, from Gaulish Invasion to end of war with Pyrrhus.		Same as First.						11	12	2 or 1	¾	–	2	Miss Young's Kings of England, Richard II. —Henry VIII.
Geography	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Learnt with all Classical and History lessons collaterally.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	12	1 or 2	¾	–	2½	Gleig's Brit. Empire, Scotland and Ireland.
English Grammar.	17	Taught with English Literature collaterally, in upper Forms.																						
English Literature.	17	3	–	4	16	1	1	–	2	Shakespere, Julius Cæsar, Acts I.–IV.		Same as First.						9	11	1	¾	–	1½	Liverpool Coll. Book of Poetry.
English Composition.	17	Taught in Translations and Essays to Upper Forms; Short Essays to Lower Forms; Dictation Lessons to Lowest.																						
Writing	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	11	2	–	–	1	
Music	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	–	–	–	4	

* The school is divided into three terms.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TENTERDEN SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

The endowment consists—

(1.) Of a house, now much dilapidated, with a small piece of land, diminished by encroachments of neighbours at its back.

(2.) Of a rentcharge of 10*l.* per annum upon certain lands in Tenterden, the payment of which was secured by a decree in the Exchequer, dated 4th December in the 4th year of Queen Anne.

(3.) Of 10 acres of marsh land in St. Mary's parish, let in 1862 at a rackrent by public tender. The present tenant pays 47*l.* per annum after deducting the land tax. Being owner of the adjacent land, he can afford to pay this high rent, but it is not thought that the land is really worth more than 4*l.* per acre per annum.

The schoolhouse is let to teachers in the school in two shops, the rents being 9*l.* and 13*l.* respectively. They are dilapidated, low-roomed, and uncomfortable, but the site would be very valuable if the house could be rebuilt. The total income of the school, according to the treasurer's accounts passed by the trustees in December 1865, amounts to 79*l.*

The object of the school was to provide instruction in Latin *gratis* to the poor children of Tenterden, appointed by the Corporation, as trustees. Such free instruction was given until the close of the last century. When the National schools were founded in 1812 there were no scholars at the grammar school, and the funds of the latter were applied to paying the salaries of the master and mistress of the National school. I would direct particular attention to the evidence given before the Commissioners on the Education of the Poor in 1818 (1st Rep., App., p. 232), on the following points:—

α. That the grammar school was no longer required.

β. That the salaries of the said master and mistress could not be paid except with the help of the grammar school endowment; and

γ. That the general opinion of the parish approved of the transfer of funds.

It was shortly afterwards stated by the vicar of Tenterden that in the then state of the parish six boys or more might be found whose parents would wish them to learn grammar, and that a competent instructor might be found for them if the school were re-established.

At present there is certainly both a need and a desire for a grammar school.

Under the recent minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, the amount derived from the grammar school endowment is deducted from the grant made by the Government; there is, therefore, no great wish on the part of the managers of the National school to retain these funds, if they can be satisfied that the same deduction will always be made.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

A large proportion of the inhabitants of Tenterden are Dissenters, and it was in 1812 considered desirable by the parishioners belonging to the Church of England to gain funds for the new school, on the assumption that the old one was useless. I cannot, however, find that either at that time or now the rest of the inhabitants considered the change desirable. There were great doubts as to the legality of the transfer, and a new scheme, after some opposition, was settled by the Court of Chancery in 1862, a copy of which was produced by the magistrates for my inspection. By this scheme the real estate of the charity was conveyed to nine permanent trustees of "the Tenterden Church Schools Charity," and its income was directed to be paid to the National school. A proposition was made to the court that no Dissenters should be admitted, but it was ordered that no children should be instructed in the principles of the Church of England whose parents object in writing to such instruction. Before this scheme was adopted the old foundation was to some extent kept distinct, six poor children being educated gratuitously. There is now no such distinction. I visited the National school, which is a good specimen of its class. The reports of Her Majesty's inspector for several successive years have been highly satisfactory. The master possesses great power of teaching, and is liked by the children as well as by the parents and managers.

There is a good commercial school in the town, known as the "Grammar School," and frequently described as "endowed by "the late Mr. Croughton, the vicar having the nomination of five "boys on behalf of the patron."

This description is incorrect, the arrangement respecting the free education of these five boys having ceased at the death of Mr. Croughton. The school was founded by the Diocesan Society, but owing to the great proportion of Dissenters in the population of the town, it did not gain support, and for a time ceased to exist. It was restored as a private undertaking by the predecessor of the present master. The education is "commercial," the boys being carefully instructed in arithmetic, book-keeping, history, geography, and writing. Latin is taught, if required, the master being, I believe, a capable teacher of the classics. There is not at present a demand for French. Drawing is taught, if the parents demand it. The average number of boarders is 10, of day boys 27.

From inquiries made of the principal inhabitants of the town it appears, first, that they are well satisfied with the working of the National school; secondly, that under all the circumstances, it would be desirable to re-establish the grammar school; thirdly, that it would be an advantage to the town if an arrangement could be made to that effect between the trustees of the Tenterden Church Schools Charity and the master of the school last described.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. Poor, i. 149, Appendix p. 232, A.D. 1819. End. Gr. Ret. 84.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By one Hayman (date unknown). William Marshall, A.D. 1521, gave 10*l.* per annum, issuing out of premises in Tenterden, to be paid to master. John John Mantel, A.D. 1702, gave 200*l.*, which was laid out in about 10 acres of land in St. Mary's parish. (Benefaction table in church).

School Property.—Present value of income applicable to educational purposes 80*l.* gross, 79*l.* net. (End. Gr. Ret. 1865.)

Objects of Trust.—Founded as a free school (Benefaction table). Described as a Grammar School in a deed of 1666.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Religious teaching (subject to a conscience clause) to be in accordance with doctrine and discipline of the Church of England. (Scheme A.D. 1862).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by order of Master of the Rolls, 4 Feb. 1862.

Trustees: incumbent and churchwardens, ex officio, mayor and seven other members of town council, and elected annually by the council, and nine others (called Permanent Trustees) resident in parish or within seven miles of it. All must be members of the Church of England. Vacancies in body of Permanent Trustees filled up by appointment made by whole body of Trustees. Permanent trustees hold estates.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

Income of charity applied under authority of scheme towards the support of the Tenterden Church Schools.

LIST OF TRUSTEES. (End. Gr. Ret. 1865.)

Rev. Hy. Robt. Merewether.
John Hope.
Fred. R. Surtees.
B. R. Hitchins.
Virgil Pomfret.
Thos. Elphick.
Benj. Hatch.
Stephen Judge.
Geo. Bourne.
Seaman Beale.
Rev. Joseph Weld.
Edwin Dawes Saunders.
Robert Bassett Curteis.
Wm. Curteis.
John Masters.
Wm. Bright.
Wm. Curteis Whelan.

Sir Andrew Judd's School, Tonbridge.

N.B.—The Commissioners have made special recommendations respecting this school, Report, vol. i., pp. 525–529.

Mr. Elton's Report (reprinted from vol. vii., p. 633).

This school is already of considerable importance, and its revenues will within 40 years soon be increased so largely that it is necessary to consider with much minuteness the merits of the scheme by which it is governed.

In three years the revenues will very probably be increased by 1,800*l.* or 2,000*l.* yearly; after a further augmentation a few years later, they will become very great in 1906, when an important building lease of land in London will fall in. The probable revenue has been variously estimated at 80,000*l.* per annum (by Mr. Gladstone, when Chancellor of the Exchequer), and at 20,000*l.* per annum by the school authorities. It will probably much exceed the latter estimate. The founder's intentions were: (1.) To provide free instruction in grammar to the boys residing in Tonbridge and "the adjacent country;" and (2.) To benefit the town by bringing boarders to the houses of the head master and of the inhabitants.

The school having become rich by accident, as it may be said, the founder's intentions have been disregarded in most points. The instruction is comparatively expensive, and it is not considered desirable that townspeople, not being masters in the school, should receive boarders. In one matter, however, his (supposed) intention is followed in a manner which threatens to destroy the usefulness of his school. In the schemes of 1825 and 1844 the words "adjacent country" have been construed to mean a district measured along the roads by a radius of ten miles from Tonbridge Church. All boys whose parents have *bonâ fide* resided within this district for five years are on the foundation; all others are in "the second class." Boys of both classes are eligible to the sixteen founder's exhibitions, each worth 100*l.* per annum, for which a yearly competitive examination is held; *but foundationers, if duly qualified, are to be preferred to all others.* No one knows what is the due qualification; the parents contend, with some reason, that every foundationer must be preferred, if there is a reasonable hope that he will pass through Oxford or Cambridge.

Great disputes have arisen on this matter between such parents and the masters and examiners of the school, and legal proceedings have more than once been threatened. It is found that when the number of foundationers in the fifth and sixth forms is small idleness is encouraged by this rule, and deserving boys of the second class are disheartened. It is not known that the founder intended any such distinction of classes, nor, if he did so intend, is there any reason for retaining the present system. The parents of the foundationers are not the tradesmen of Tonbridge, but for the most part persons of a somewhat higher social position, living in the place in order to gain the local privilege above mentioned for their sons. It may fairly be

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

doubted whether the privilege was created in 1825 for their benefit. The governors (the Skinners Company), the head and assistant masters, and the examiners appointed from time to time by All Souls College and the Skinners Company, are all sensible of the evils now produced by it, and wish that the scheme may be improved.

Four classical exhibitions of great value are too much for the school in its present condition. Two at least of them should be given for proficiency in mathematics and modern languages. At present a small number of boys (about 3 per cent.) go to the universities, and fewer still would go if these classical prizes were diminished in number. At present the gain of an exhibition is often a loss to the boy.

The exhibitions should be thrown open to competition, increased in number, reduced in value, and apportioned between a classical and a modern department. More minor exhibitions tenable at the school should be provided. An attempt lately made to get these small exhibitions established by the governors has failed since the date of my visit.

Taking into account the professions which are usually chosen by the boys on leaving school, it seems very necessary that a modern department should in some way be created. A "modern form" existed for a short time; but the fees were too high for its success, and separate rooms with separate masters were required. Latin should still be taught to all the boys, but modern languages might replace classical composition and the study of Greek for boys on the modern side of the school. At present the teaching is mainly classical, with a fair amount of instruction in French, mathematics, and some other "extra subjects." The classical teaching is good. The sixth form is well advanced, and the scholars examined by me did very well in Thucydides and Juvenal, and passed a good examination in ancient history. One of the exhibitioners was well informed in modern history, but I should not think that sufficient importance was attached to this subject. The younger classes did well. Their construing of easy authors was accurate, and their knowledge of Latin and Greek grammar was satisfactory. I was much pleased with the mathematical papers sent up by some of the higher boys during my visit, but there is a tendency in the two highest forms to neglect mathematics and modern languages, the whole tendency of the school being classical. Much more attention should be paid to modern subjects. I cannot speak too highly of the care taken by the head master to maintain the discipline and promote the comfort of the whole school. There is a fine chapel and a good playground, and the arrangements for boarders in the schoolhouse are excellent.

Considering the approaching increase of the revenues of this charity, I think that the following alterations should be made, in addition to those above proposed.

When the income expands the fees for tuition should be considerably reduced. The necessity for paying private tutors should be removed. No charge should be made for French or mathematics. The modern department should be entirely separated from the

classical school. The salaries of the masters should be raised, and not, as now, paid chiefly by the head and second masters. Two public examiners at least should be annually appointed. If possible, public examiners in the modern languages should be provided annually. The second master should be responsible to the head master, and not, as now, to the governors alone. When the course of instruction is somewhat changed, and local privileges abolished, the school will rise prominently into notice.

The tradesmen of Tonbridge are not, on the whole, satisfied with the state of this school. It is true that the large number of the boarders in the schoolhouse and other houses gives a great stimulus to trade. Again, many people are attracted, by the comparative cheapness of the education for day boys, to live at Tonbridge for the three years necessary to gain the full privileges of the foundation. But they cannot send their sons to the school for two reasons: the education is so thoroughly classical, and they fear class prejudices among the boys. There is one tradesman's son from the town now in the school. No such feeling has ever been displayed towards him, but the suspicion of such an evil as social pride among the present set of boys is in itself a great misfortune. There is not, after all, such a great separation of ranks as has been imagined. If the school were thrown more open to the tradesmen of the town, it is absurd to suppose that the present set of boys would be injured by their society. It is not anticipated that the very poor tradesmen would in any case use the foundation, although without doubt the clever son of the poorest man should have a chance of entering the town school by means of an exhibition, or after an examination. If modern classes were fairly established, I think that a good many of the wealthier shopkeepers would use the school for their children, and it is possible that the fear of such a result has hitherto impeded the free development of this modern department. It is not unlikely that many of these boys would choose to go to the university if successful in gaining a good exhibition. At present the system of education is that of a large public school sending a majority of its scholars to the university, but the results are disproportionate to the means employed, as has been shown above. Few go to Oxford and Cambridge, and of those few some had better remain away. A young man without money, and destined for one of the minor professions, cannot properly afford to spend three years in taking a bare degree or small honours, even though he has taken a rich exhibition from the school. All the scholars, after reaching the middle of the school, should have an option of preparing specially for their various professions, with the chance of help from exhibitions.

It would no doubt be a good thing for the town if a middle school could be established in connexion with the grammar school, which would supply the latter with a succession of industrious boys promoted by merit shown in the annual examinations. The funds of the charity will be quite sufficient in a few years to do this.

It may be observed that the school was intended to benefit the poorer inhabitants of the town. This may be collected from the facts that the endowment was originally of very trifling value, and

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

that the statutes, as approved by Archbishop Parker, provided for the gratuitous instruction of such day boys as could write competently and read English and Latin perfectly.

In 1765 the Skinners Company took counsel with the most eminent lawyers as to the extent of the freedom of the school, and resolved "that the children of the town and parish of Tonbridge, "qualified as above described, should be instructed without pay-"ment of any consideration except the statutable entrance fee." The exhibitions also were defined to be for the benefit of "poor scholars."

A sum of money was bequeathed by a Mr. Strong in the last century "for the apprenticing to some marine business of a "scholar educated at the great school in Tonbridge." The head master is desirous of claiming the income of this fund as an exhibition for a boy from his school meant for the naval service, civil engineering, ship building, or the like. The inhabitants of the town are, however, opposed to this plan, asserting, with some reason, that too much of the benefit of the charity has already been diverted from the tradesmen and poorer residents in Tonbridge.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. Poor, Rep. i. 149, Appendix p. 233. A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of King Edward VI., A.D. 1553, upon petition of Sir Andrew Judd, who, by will, 2 Sep. 1558, gave to the Skinners' Company premises called the Sandhills, in the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex, and houses in Old Swan Alley, Gracechurch Street, St. Helen's and St. Mary-Axe, in the City of London, and an annuity of 10*l.* issuing out of a house called The Bell in Gracechurch Street, to pay the schoolmaster and usher, and for payments to six almsmen, etc., and the overplus to the use of the Company. Other lands, messuages, &c., in the parishes of St. Pancras and All Saints, Gracechurch Street, purchased by Sir A. Judd, were after his death conveyed in accordance with his instructions by Henry Fisher to the governors of the school. Endowments confirmed by Statutes 14 and 31 Elizabeth. After a suit the Court of Chancery decreed (11 August 1826) that the school was entitled to the estates in St. Pancras and All Saints (with allowance of visitation expenses of Skinners' Company), and to a contribution out of the property which passed under Sir A. Judd's will towards the repairs of such part of the school buildings as were originally erected at Tonbridge, and also towards the sum of 200*l.* for the expenses of the annual visitation to the school. Henry Fisher also, by deed 30 April 1562, gave other premises in Gracechurch Street for the maintenance of an exhibitioner at Brazenose College, Oxford. In 1619 Sir Thomas Smythe gave houses in Old Change and Lime Street for the payment of 10*l.* to the master and 5*l.* to the usher annually, and 60*l.* for exhibitions for six scholars, and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* towards the expenses of the annual school visitation, and residue to poor of certain parishes.

School Property.—Whole income from endowment applied to school. The income from gross rental and dividends on 1,525*l.* 7*s.* consols is 3,802*l.* 13*s.* Applied to education in 1867-8 2,833*l.* 18*s.*, besides repairs, taxes, &c. No probable increase until 1906. Twenty-five exhibitions; 16 of 100*l.* for four years, and six of 15*l.* for seven years; one of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (founded by Mr. Lampard; all at either Oxford or Cambridge; one of 20*l.* at Brazenose College, Oxford; a scholarship (to be 100*l.* a year) at St. John's College, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas White. Also, in default of scholars from Sevenoaks, one of 40*l.* at Oxford or Cambridge (founded by Mr. Holmedon), and two of 50*l.* at Jesus College, Cambridge (founded by Lady Boswell).

The governors appoint to the six exhibitions of 100*l.*, upon the report of the examiner, and to the six exhibitions of 15*l.*, and to the exhibition of 20*l.* at Brazenose College. The vicar and churchwardens of Tonbridge appoint to

the exhibition of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* on the nomination of the head master. The Leathersellers' Company appoint to the exhibition of 35*l.*, the trustees of Lady Boswell's charity at Sevenoaks to the two exhibitions of 50*l.* St. John's College, Oxford, appoints to the scholarship at that College. (Worrall's two exhibitions of 6*l.* each at St. John's College, Cambridge, are, by an ordinance made under the powers of the Cambridge University Act, no longer confined to boys from Tonbridge school.)

Buildings and site good. Foundation master's houses adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the instruction of boys in the town of Tonbridge and the country there adjacent. (Letters Patent.) No boy to be admitted under the age of eight years, or who is not able to write competently and read English perfectly. No boy to stay after 19. (Scheme A.D. 1825.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Letters Patent.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by the Court of Chancery 18 July 1825, and 12 June 1844.

Governors; the Master and Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Skinners' Company of London appoint head master, and after two admonitions for neglect of duty remove head master and usher, and make rules with advice of All Souls College, Oxford.

Head master must be M.A. if possible, and be allowed by the ordinary. No restriction upon other employment, except such as may interfere with his school duties.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take 60 boarders, usher 40, assistants 20 each. Total income of head master, from endowment 510*l.*, from fees 560*l.* from boarders 1,000*l.* besides house; of usher from endowment 205*l.*, from fees 220*l.*, from boarders 500*l.* besides house. Assistants other than those provided for by statutes appointed and paid by head master and second msster in proportion to their stipends.

Day Scholars.—66, chiefly between 10 and 16 years old, all from the town; pay for general work, except Latin and Greek, which are free to foundationers (according to their position in school), foundationers (*i.e.*, boys whose parents or guardians reside in Kent within 10 miles of Tonbridge church) five to six guineas; non-foundationers 15 to 16 guineas. Drawing one guinea. Private tuition; classics, mathematics, French, or German twice a week six guineas, three times a week nine guineas; drawing four guineas; music six guineas. Attend on Sunday mornings; go to church morning; school chapel afternoon.

Boarders.—106, in houses of head master, usher, senior assistant, and writing master. Three meals a day, four to upper school boys and a few others. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction (according to place in school) 63 to 66 guineas. Special diet 4½ guineas. Separate cubicle three guineas, or if it be used as study five guineas. Deduction of five guineas in favour of clergymen's sons, or brothers in one family. Chapel one guinea. Stationery one guinea. Library one guinea on entrance. School bills, highest 128*l.*; average 95*l.*; lowest 70*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms in largest boarding house 1,146 feet per boy. Hours: summer, 7 to 8.30, 9.30 to 12.30, and 2 to 4. Winter: 7.30 to 8.30, 9.30 to 12.30, and 3 to 5. Licence of Governors, with testimonial from head master, required for a boarding-house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to write competently and read English perfectly.

School classified by classics chiefly. There is a modern form. Religious instruction daily. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from the Liturgy in the chapel in morning; in school in the afternoon.

Promotions partly by terminal work, partly by examination.

Examination twice a year by masters, and once a year in classics only by an examiner M.A. or B.C.L. of Oxford or Cambridge nominated by All Souls' College, Oxford. Prizes given to the heads of each form and others for general merit and efficiency, a proficiency in mathematics and French, &c.

Punishments; impositions, detention, fines, caning, and flogging; the last by head master only and in private.

Playground, 12 acres besides a yard. Junior masters join in games. All except sixth form have bounds.

From 20 to 30 boys gone to the University within the last five years. [19 at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School time 39 weeks per annum. Study 32 hours in summer and 29 in winter per week, besides time for preparation. Playtime 19 hours in winter and 29 in summer per week.

TONBRIDGE SCHOOL ESTATE.

(Sir Andrew Judd's Trust.)

ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE, July 1867 to 30th June 1868.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	296	3	9
Rents paid	4,135	12	8
Sundry rents, due Lady Day	428	13	6
Income tax allowed to tenants; repayment applied for	346	4	11
Dividends (2 years on 1,525*l.* 7*s.*) 3 per cent. consols	89	11	10
	£5,296	6	8

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Bricklayer, carpenter, &c.	496	1	5
Clockmaker and sundries	5	10	9
Gardener for plants	24	18	2
Alterations and repairs to Usher's residence	1,148	7	6
Painting landmarks on the estate	4	4	4
Insurance on school premises	28	6	0
Insurance on tenants' premises and repairs per contra with the rents	23	6	10
Taxes and Rates on school premises	148	11	7
Law charges	63	17	8
Visitation expenses of Skinners Company 200*l.* (less proportion paid by trust under Sir A. Judd's *will*)	144	11	0
Collecting rents, accountant, &c.	80	0	0
Clerk for recording proceedings	50	0	0
Surveyor to the estate	30	0	0
Surveyors &c. school property	119	12	6
Do. estate in London	26	15	6
Expenses attending on the annual view of the premises	20	0	0
Stationery, printing, and sundries	12	0	0
Messenger, porter, stamps, &c.	28	0	0
	£2,454	3	3

Educational Expenditure.

Master's salary, 1¼ year to Lady Day	625	0	0
Usher's do. do.	250	0	0
Four Assistant Masters at 105*l.*	420	0	0
Examiner at visitations	31	10	0
Coals, 1¼ year to Lady Day	25	0	0
School servant	65	0	0
13 exhibitions, ¾ year to Mich. 1867	650	0	0
15 do. ¾ year to Lady Day 1868	750	0	0
Rewards at visitations	7	8	0
	£2,823	18	0
Balance	18	5	5
	£5,296	6	8

HENRY FISHER'S TRUST.

1st July 1867 to 30 June 1868.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance	50	0	0
Cash received for amounts charged upon premises in Gracechurch Street	28	3	2
	£78	3	2

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Sermon on Election Day at St. John's, Walbrook	1	0	0
Tutor of exhibitioner at B.N. Coll.	4	6	6
Principal of B.N. Coll.	2	16	8
Exhibitioner, ¾ year to Lady Day	15	0	0
Balance remaining due for exhibitioner not yet claimed	55	0	0
	£78	3	2

SIR THOMAS SMYTHE'S TRUST.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance	481	12	4
Rents to Lady Day 1866 (777*l.* less income tax)	760	19	2
Dividend on 1,309*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* 3 per cent. consols (investment derived from unappropriated exhibitions)	38	9	8
	£1,281	1	2

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Paid towards redemption of land tax	227	16	5
Law charges	98	0	2
Surveys	3	3	0
Incidental expenses	38	17	0
Poor of Tonbridge and seven other parishes in Kent	261	2	8
Towards expenses of visitation of school	6	13	4
Master of Tonbridge school	10	0	0
Usher of do.	5	0	0
3 Exhibitions (1 year, ½ year, ¼ year respectively)	33	15	0
Balance	596	13	7
	£1,281	1	2

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Widow of Gentleman in Civil Service.	Tonbridge - - -	All within a mile.
„ 2	Widow of Gentleman Farmer.	Do. - - -	
„ 3	Do. do. -	Do. - -	
„ 4	Tailor - - -	Do. - - -	
„ 5	Barrister - -	Do. - -	
„ 6	Physician - -	Do. - - -	
„ 7	Widow of Clerk in Insurance Office.	Do. - -	
„ 8	Widow of Merchant -	Do. - - -	
„ 9	Do. do. -	Do. - -	
„ 10	Widow of Surgeon -	Do. - - -	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Solicitor - -	Tonbridge - -	
„ 2	Surgeon - -	Do. - - -	
„ 3	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	
„ 4	Farmer - - -	Do. - - -	
„ 5	Widow of Officer -	Do. - -	
„ 6	Farmer - - -	Do. - - -	
„ 7	Widow of Clergyman	Do. - -	
„ 8	Clergyman - -	Do. - - -	
„ 9	Veterinary Surgeon -	Do. - -	
„ 10	Solicitor - -	Do. - - -	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Physician - -	Tonbridge Wells -	Rev. Dr. Welldon.
„ 2	Barrister - - -	London - -	Rev. Edward J. Welldon.
„ 3	Do. - -	Tonbridge Wells -	Rev. Dr. Welldon.
„ 4	Solicitor - - -	Sydenham - -	Do.
„ 5	Clergyman - -	Tonbridge - -	Do.
„ 6	Officer (in India) -	India - -	Do.
„ 7	Clergyman - -	Tonbridge Wells -	Do.
„ 8	Surgeon - - -	London - -	Rev. Edward J. Welldon.
„ 9	Physician - -	Hastings - - -	Do.
„ 10	Do. - -	Canterbury - -	Rev. Dr. Welldon.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Clergyman, Missionary	India - -	Do.
„ 2	Ecclesiastical Glass Stainer.	London - - -	Do.
„ 3	Civil Service - -	Canada - -	Rev. Edward J. Welldon.
„ 4	Gentleman, J. P. -	London - - -	Rev. Dr. Welldon.
„ 5	Gentleman Farmer -	South Minster, Essex	Do.
„ 6	Gentleman - -	Westerham, Kent -	Do.
„ 7	Do. - -	East Peckham, Kent	Rev. Edward J. Welldon.
„ 8	Merchant - -	Burwash, Sussex -	Rev. J. R. Little.
„ 9	Do. - -	Wonersh, Surrey -	Rev. Dr. Welldon.
„ 10	Do. - - -	Newcastle - -	Do.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Term commencing Sept. 10th, ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Term commencing Sept. 10th, ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Term commencing Sept. 10th, ended Christmas 1864.
			£ s.	Y.	Y.	H.	H.		H.			Y.	H.	H.		H.			Y.			H.	H.	
Religious Knowledge.	174	6	–	19	17	3	1	–	5	Blunt's Scripture Coincidences, half; St. Matt. in Greek, 8 chap.; Gosp. and Less. for the Day.	30 more or less.	16 years.	3	1	–	4	*Gk. Testamt., St. John, 9 chap.; Burton's Church Hist., about ½	11	11½	3	⅝	–	2½	Trimmer's O. Test. Hist., 60 pages.
Greek - -	149	6	–	19	17	4	1	2	8	†Hom. Il. IX.; Æschy. Sept. C. Th. Thuc. VII. C. 1–66; Repn. Eur. Med. 400 lines, Wordsw., Gram.			4	1	2	8	‡Eurip. Medea, 700 lines; Hom. Od. I., Repetitn. 130 lines; Wordsw. Gram.							
Latin - -	174	10	–	19	17	5	1	2	8	†Virg. Georg. III. & IV., Livy, Bk. IV., Cicero, Epist. (Matthie) XI.–XXXI.; Rep. Ov. Fast. II., 400 lines; Cic. Catil. I., 200 lines; Kennedy's Gram.			5	1	3	10	‡Ovid Fasti., Bk. II., Cæsar, B. G. III., IV., Repetition Ovid. Fasti, II., 242 lines; Kennedy's Lat. Gram.	–	–	–	⅝	5	20	Kennedy's Prim.; Jacob's Latin Reader, 12 pages; Henry's 1st Latin Bk., 40 Exercises.
French - -	166	9	2 2	11	–	2	1	1	3	Revue des deux Mondes, 20 pages; Molière; La Tartuffe; Compn. fr. Student's Hume; L'Echo de Paris; Grammaire des Grammaires.			2	1	1	6	Delille's Prosateurs Francais, 24 pages; Echo de Paris; Grammaire des Grammaires; La Muse Française for repetition; Student's Hume for Composition.	–	–	2	½	–	3	Beginner's Own French Book.
German - -	–	Priv. Tuition.				2	1																	
Arithmetic -	174	9	31/6	19	17	–	–	–	–	Examn. weekly for all.			–	–	–	–	Arithmetic; 3 new rules by backward boys; the rest examined.	11	11¼	4	1¼	–	5	Colenso's Arithmetic.

* Including Preparation.

† Exercise Books:—Holden's Silvulæ and Centuriæ; Arnold's Greek and Latin Prose.

‡ Kennedy's Palæstra; Styl. Lat., and Curriculum, St. Lat.; Wilkins' Lat. Lyrics; Collis's Praxis Iambica; Foliorum Sylvulæ.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Term commencing Sept. 10th, ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Term commencing Sept. 10th, ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Term commencing Sept. 10th, ended Christmas 1864.
			s. d.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	149	8	44/§	19	17	8	-	-	9	Euclid, Examn. in 2 Bks. once in 3 weeks; Algebra, Recurring series, Divergences, Summation of series; Trigonom., properties of Triangles, Expansions; Mechanical Powers; Conic Sections, the Elipse.	30 more or less. 16 years.	8	1	-	8	Algebra, chap. XVIII. & XIX.; Euclid, 30 propn., new work; Trigon., Chap. IV. & V.; Conic Sections; Parabola.						
History - -	174‖	6	-	19	17	2	1	-	3	Liddell's Rome (Student's), 200 pages; Hume's Eng. Hist. (Student's), 200 pages.		2	1	-	3	Student's Hume, 100 pages; Liddell's Roman Hist., 120 pages.	11	$11\frac{1}{4}$	2	1	-	2	Hist. by S.P.C.K., New Series, 100 pages.
Geography -	174‖	6	-	19	17	2	1	-	3	- - - -		2	1	-	3	- - - -	11	$11\frac{1}{4}$	1	1	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Darton's Geography, 50 pages.
English Literature.	91	3	2/ each Lesson.	19	17	Lectures once a month, & 2 Exer.				Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar, for text book and repetition once a week.		Lectures once a once.				Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice; Repetition, Milton's P. L. II., 300 lines.	11	$11\frac{1}{4}$	3	2 Repns.	1	2	Hughes' English Poetry; 350 lines.
English Composition.	174‖																						
Reading -	‖																						
Writing - -	50	4	31/6	-	17	-	-	-	-	- - - -		-	-	-	-	- - - -	11	$11\frac{3}{4}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	
Instrumental Music.	Individually.		126/	-	17	-	-	-	-	- - - -		-	-	-	-	- - - -	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	-	2	
Landscape Drawing.	16	1	84/	1	17	1	2	-	-	- - - -		-	2	-	-	- - - -	7	-	2	1	-	2	

§ Those who pay for Mathematics do not pay for Arithmetic.
‖ All boys do Essays, Translations, Abstracts, &c., in connection with their classical work mainly.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1856. (*a*) 2nd Class Lit. Human. Oxf.; (*b*) 2nd final exam. at Haileybury, prizes Hindustané, Classics, Persian; (*c*) 5th Engl. Civil Service examination.

1857. (*a*) 13th Wrangler and Sen. Opt., Camb., 1 open scholarship, Oxf., 1 coll. scholarship; (*b*) * 7th India Civil Serv. examination.

1858. (*a*) Sen. opt., Camb., 1st Class phys. sciences, 2 open scholarships, Oxf., 1 Trin. schol., and 1 coll. schol., Camb.; (*b*) 14th Engineer *and sword at Addiscombe.*

1859. (*a*) 2nd Class tripos, open schol., Oxf., 2 open schol., Cambridge, 2 coll. (post Latin) scholarships.

1860. (*a*) 1st Class moderations, 2 sec. Class moderations, (Trinity) open schol., Oxf., 4 coll. scholarships.

1861. (*a*) 1st. Class phys. sciences, 1st Class moderations, two 2nd Class moderations, Oxf., 2 open schol., 2 coll. scholarships, Trin. and St. John's, Camb., 3 minor distinctions, 1 in coll. exams.; (*b*) Woolwich Artillery exam., 21st in India Civil Serv. exam.*

1862. (*a*) 1st Class moderations, one 2nd Class moderations, 2nd Class Lit. Human., one 2nd Class Class., Camb., 2 minor distinctions (*b*) commission without purchase from Sandhurst.

1863. (*a*) 11th Wrangler, 1st Cl. Tripos (9th), two 2nd Cl. Tripos, 1st Cl. moderations, open scholarship, Camb. 2nd Cl. Hist., Oxf., 1 Trinity Coll. schol., 4 minor distinctions; (*b*) Woolwich Artill., †(*c*) 2nd Law exam.

1864. (*a*) 1st Cl. Lit. Human., two 2nd Cl. moderations, 2nd Cl. Hist., Oxf., 2nd Class Tripos, Camb., open schol., Camb., 2 minor distinctions (*c*) 1st in law exam., med. schol., King's Coll., London; (*b*) Woolwich Artillery.

1865 to May 31st. (*a*) 1st Class Tripos 8th, 2 open scholarships, 2 minor distinctions.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
The Master and Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Skinners Company, Skinners Hall, Dowgate Hill, City, E.C.

Clerk to Trustees:
T. G. Kensit, Skinners Hall, City, E.C.

Head Master:
Rev. J. J. Welldon, D.C.L.

Other Foundation Master:
Rev. Edward Welldon, M.A.

---

* These competed from Oxford.
† Those who passed for Woolwich had left us a year previously.

WYE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

The small endowment of this school is swallowed up by the rent which the master pays for half the College of Wye. He has "free dwelling" in the other half, according to the founder's will. The house and "Latin school" are in good repair, and the former would accommodate at least 40 boarders. At present there are only four, the master having been but recently appointed, and the school having been for some years previously in an unsatisfactory condition. About ten boys, inhabitants of Wye, receive a gratuitous classical education, paying a fee of ten guineas yearly for instruction in modern subjects. I examined these boys, who are all very young; they did very fairly well in Latin and French. They were examined before me in English history, and had an arithmetic lesson on the black board. The instruction is of a satisfactory quality.

The founder left by will an annuity of 10*l.*, increased afterwards to 20*l.*, issuing out of a messuage in Westminster called Skinners (in St. Margaret's Parish), to the intent that the trustees of Lady Joanna Thornhill's Charity in Wye should choose a poor scholar for education at the grammar school, and maintain him at Lincoln College, Oxford, with the said annuity. It is said that the house named Skinners was destroyed by the improvements in Parliament Street, and that the Government has never yet made any compensation to the trustees of Lady Joanna Thornhill's Charity; no scholar has, therefore, been sent to Lincoln College for many years.

The inhabitants of Wye are on good terms with the present master; they wish, however, that the school fees should not exceed eight guineas for the younger boys. The master will agree to this. They are also anxious for some security that the present rate of payments should not be liable to a sudden increase on any future appointment of a master. They have before now been totally excluded from the benefits of the foundation by a prohibitory scale of charges. The patron, no doubt, will give the security desired.

A proposal has been made to set up a middle class school in the place of this grammar school, on the model of those at Hurstpierpoint, Shoreham, and elsewhere. The charge for boarders would be about thirty guineas, for day boys inhabiting Wye, about eight altogether. Latin would of course be taught, but French and German would supersede Greek. There is at present no demand for Greek in Wye. Particular attention would be paid (as now) to botany; there would also be classes in chemistry, natural science in general, and the theory of agriculture. This proposal is now under the consideration of the Archbishop and the clergy of the county, many of whom think highly of its merits. It is thought that the College of Wye would be well suited for the work of such a school, and but little alteration would be required

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

in the building. The position of Wye is central enough to attract boys from different quarters of the county. There is a great deal to be said for this scheme. If well supported at first, and supplied with exhibitions, it might soon succeed. The inhabitants approve very highly of it, and the patron would willingly become one of the governors, if the constitution of his school is altered in the manner proposed. There is not otherwise much chance for it; a good master will not stay in a small place with an endowment of 16*l.* a year and half a house.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, Rep. ii. 46, Appendix p. 247, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—The College of Wye was founded by Cardinal Kempe in 1447, in pursuance of a licence granted in 1431; suppressed 1545; revived the same Year; but the possessor neglecting to provide for a schoolmaster, the grant was forfeited; and King Charles I., in the second year of his reign, granted to Robert Maxwell and his heirs rectories of Boughton Aluph, Brenset, and Newington, provided they maintained a schoolmaster, and paid him 16*l.* per annum. Sir George Wheeler, by a codicil to his will, 4 Dec. 1723, gave college of Wye, with lands thereunto belonging, as to one half for master's residence.

School property.—Annual income 16*l.*, whole of which is paid to master. An exhibition of 20*l.* per annum at Lincoln College, Oxford, has not been paid for more than eighty years.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching boys and youths (grant of Charles I).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Art of grammar (grant of Charles I).

Government and Masters.—Master appointed by Earl of Winchilsea.

State of School.

School closed in 1867. For previous state see Mr. Elton's Report.

COUNTY OF KENT (Extra-Metropolitan).

2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the last five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

County of Kent (Extra-Metropolitan).	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowments. Statutes. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical—								£	£	£	
Ashford	5,522	Tradesmen	? With Sir N. Knatchbull.	? No	In part obsolete.	Good	Rent-charge.	30	30	30	Stat.
Canterbury (King's School.)	21,324	Tradesmen and farmers.	Dean and chapter.	No	In part obsolete; scheme approved by visitor, 1860.	Good	No separate property.	—	—	—	—
Canterbury (Clergy Orphan School.)	—	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	Good	Governors.	(*See Digest.*)			—
Cranbrook	4,128	Farming -	Vicar and wardens.	Yes	Rules framed by governors, 1851.	Good	Wardens under direction of governrs.	219	156	156	Stat.
Faversham (Grammar School.)	5,858	Farming, manufacturing, seafaring.	None recognized by trustees.	Yes	Obsolete -	Good	Trustees	249	225	225	Stat.
Maidstone	23,016	Farming -	Town clerk	Yes	Rules framed 1844.	Bad	Town Council and charity trustees.	61	60	60	Stat.
Rochester	16,862	Trading and seafaring.	Cathedral muniment room.	copies are so.	Obsolete in part.	Fair, but insufficient.	No separate endowment.	—	—	—	—
Sevenoaks	4,695	Agricultural and commercial.	With corporation clerk.	Yes	Scheme, A.D. 1855.	Good	Trustees incorporated.	†	†	†	Stat.

(*Continued on p.* 128.)

† See Digest, p. 92.

T.				Governors.				Objects and Purposes of Foundation.						
hibi-ons Uni-sities.	Exhibi-tions at School.			Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force.)	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
ne	£ —	None	£ —	No trstees.; 6 ex off. visitors.	—	—	—	Parish -	—	- - -	- - -	—	Classical -	None
	330	50 2	791 40	Dean and Chaptr.	—	Trstees.	Yes	Poor friendless boys.	Boys	Poverty pref.	Competition.	Stat.	Grammar	—
3	180	4	—	—	—	—	Yes	Poor orphans of clergy.	Boys	Poverty and orphanage abs.	By election.	—	- - -	Clothing and maintenance.
1	30	None	—	Vicar ex off.; rest local.	Resident freeholders.	Governors.	Yes	Unrestricted	—	Residence abs.	- - -	Inc.	Grammar	None
12	120	5	50	Municipal charity trstees.	—	Master	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	- - -	Claim -	—	Grammar	None
12	70	None	—	Mayor and aldermen, &c.	—	Governors.	No	Unrestricted	Boys	- - -	- - -	—	Classical -	None
6	252	22	473	Dean and Chaptr.	—	Dean and Chaptr.	—	Poor boys -	Boys	Absolute -	Nomination after an examination.	Stat.	Bonæ litteræ.	—
4	170	None	—	Local	Residuce.	Governors.	No	Unrestricted	Boys	Residence in parishes of Sevenoaks, Seal, and Kemsing, pref.	By appg. H.M.	Stat.	Grammar	Almshses.

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Kent (Extra-Metropolitan).	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical—										
Ashford	H.M. and and assistants.	Owner of Mersham Hatchhouse.	Owner of Mersham Hatchhouse, and Visitors.	H.M.	H.M.	M.A.	H.M.	13 B. 28 D.	—	—
Canterbury (King's School.)	H.M., Under M., 4 assists., French and German M.	Dean and Chaptr.	Dean and chapter.	H.M., but Under M. by Dean and Chapter.	H.M., but Under M. by Dean and Chapter.	M.A. at least	H.M., Undr. M., 1st Math. M.	55 B. 52 D.	No change	2
Canterbury (Clergy Orphan School.)	H.M. and 3 assist. masters.	Committee.	Committee	—	—	—	—	85 B.	—	—
Cranbrook	H.M.	Governors.	Governors	H.M.	H.M.	B.A., Oxford or Camb.	H.M.	43 B. 19 D.	No change	1½
Faversham (Grammar School.)	H.M.	Warden and 6 seniors, All Souls, Oxford.	Warden and 6 seniors, All Souls, Oxford.	H.M.	H.M.	None	None	14 D.	Usefulness.	1
Maidstone	H.M., and usher.	Governors.	Governors	H.M. with approval of governors.	H.M.	—	H.M.	8 B. 46 D.	No change	3½
Rochester	Upper and under M. and Assist. M. French and Drawing MM.	Dean and Chapter	Dean and Chapter.	Under master, &c., others by H.M.		Must know Latin and Greek.	H.M. and Second M.	24 B. 25 D.	Class of Scholars.	2
Sevenoaks	H.M. and usher.	Governors.	Governors with approval of Archbishop.	Governors on recommdtn. of H.M.	Governors.	Clergyman, B.A. of Eng. Univ.	H.M.	57 D.	No great change.	7

(*Continued on p.* 130.)

SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars). Independent ... A. Professional ... Mercantile ... Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average Nr. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
cent.	Per cent.							£	£	£				
-	- -	1·2	—	- -	H.M. alone	—	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 8	Monitor -	675	—
A. B	60 A. 40 B.	4	5	Dean and chapter.	H.M., Under M., and 4 others.	H.M.	Yes	83	68	48	(*a*) 7½ (*b*) 9¼—10¼	Monitors and Masters.	760	6
0 A.	- -	2		- -	- - -	—	Yes	0	0	0	7½ a.m.; 7 (sum.) 9 p.m., 10 for monrs.	Monitors to each.	—	None
A. B.	40 A. 60 B.	2	2 or 3	H.M.	H.M. and Second M.	H.M.	Yes	65	55	37	(*a*) 7½–6½ (*b*) 9½–9¾	Monitors under superintendence of Master.	309	None
-	7 A. 93 B.	—	—	No boarding houses.	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
A. B.	35 A. 65 B.	1	4	- -	H.M. alone	—	—	55	46	42	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 9	Assist. M.	915	None
A. B.	45 A. 55 B.	1	Very few.	None necessary.	H.M., Second M., and one other.	No control.	Yes	95	69	52	(*a*) 7–7½ (*b*) 9–10½	Assist. MM.	374	2
-	30 A. 70 B.	2	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Kent (Extra-Metropolitan).	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c., combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical—											
Ashford	40	28½	Reading	By Latin chiefly.	By examination.	Half in school; rest out of school under sup., and at home.	30	6	12	—	—
Canterbury (King's School.)	38	30 to 32	Reading, writing, and elementary Latin grammar.	Separate	Marks and examination.	In highest form two lessons and composition; in lower forms an hour, out of school.	102 All	89	102	13	—
Canterbury (Clergy Orphan School.)	40 to 41.	35	None	Uniform	By all combined.	1½ hours daily under supervision.	85	80	65	—	—
Cranbrook	40	36 to 27	Reading and writing.	By classics chiefly.	Marks and examination.	Four fifths in school, rest out of school; no sup.	62	30	43	—	—
Faversham (Grammar School.)	40	32	No standard	By Latin chiefly.	Proficiency in Latin.	Less than one sixth out of school; no sup.	14	3	14	—	—
Maidstone	42	30	Reading	General proficiency.	Marks and examination.	Nearly two hours a day, out of school, but under supervision.	54	17	23	2	—
Rochester	40	30	Nothing definite required.	By classics chiefly.	Examination and marks chiefly.		56	—	38	4	—
Sevenoaks	40	26	Reading, writing, first 4 rules of arithmetic.	By classics and mathematics chiefly.	Examination and proficiency.	None learnt in school.	32	6	28	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 132.)

INSTRUCTION.

sons pre- with aid c) Trans- tions; Tutor; without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces, (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
tout aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	—	All three -	30	14	All three -	—	5	—	—	14	All four.
rally hout aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three -	96	63	Text books and dictated orally.	—	—	17	26	—	Text books and oral lectures.
hout aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three -	85	40	All three; text books generally.	14	—	—	—	—	- - -
hout aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	62	20	Text books chiefly.	6	—	—	—	—	- - -
ietimes tu-	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	14	5	All three -	—	5	—	—	—	- - -
etimes tu-	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	All	39	Text books chiefly.	—	1	—	All	All	Text books chiefly.
ders have metimes tor's aid.	P.V	P.V.	P V.	P.	All three -	58	38	Text books chiefly.	—	3	—	—	—	- - -
hout aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	—	Original composition rare.	All	18	All three -	9	9	18	18	18	Text books.

(Continued on next page.)

County of Kent (Extra-Metropolitan).	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examinations conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H. M., Trustees, or others.
Classical—													
Ashford	30	30	—	30	30	—	—	6	3	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M.; and C.; T.M.; and P.M.	- - -	Monthly	By H. M. with sanction of visitors.
Canterbury (King's School.)	(102) All	78	30	—	26	All	53	18	30	D.F.; C.; vocal music.	- - -	Michaelmas and Christmas.	Dean and Chapter; Midsummer and Easter.
Canterbury (Clergy Orphan School.)	85	85	60	—	—	25	60	85	(Vocal.) 85	- - - -	- - -	At Xmas	At Midsummer by members of Committee.
Cranbrook	62	62	62	62	31	62	62	11	10	P.; D.F.; P.M.	- - -	- -	Midsummer, by H.M.
Faversham (Grammar School.)	14	14	10	—	4	14	14	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Maidstone	All	All	All	—	23	24	20	6	3	G.D.; P.; D.M.; and C.	- - -	Christmas	Midsummer
Rochester	50	58	3	2	—	10	30	18	3	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M.; and C.	Dictation	Christmas	Midsummer Dean and Chapter.
Sevenoaks	All	All	All	—	18	All	All	14	4	G.D.; P.; and D.F.	- - -	- - -	Christmas, by H. M., with sanction of Governors.

(*Continued on p.* 134.)

STRUCTION—*cont.*		RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.							
e of Study modified in the Case of Scholars		Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
Yes -	No - -	30	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	H.M. -	None - -	Boarders, thrice.
Yes -	Yes - -	(102) All	Ch. of Eng., but open to all.	H.M.	Before school from Prayer Book and elsewhere.	All	Practically H.M.	Boarders	Boarders and King's scholars, 2.
- - -	- - -	85	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	H.M. -	2	2
Yes -	No - -	61	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book and elsewhere before and after school.	All	H.M. -	Boarders, 1	Boarders, 2.
No - -	No - -	14	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Vicar -	- - - -	—
Yes -	Yes - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Incumbent	- - - -	Boarders only.
Yes -	Yes - -	56	Open to all.	H.M. and Dean.	Prayer Book before schl.	All excpt. two Jews.	Master of boarding house.	Boarders 2	Boarders and King's scholars, 2.
Special instruction.	Greek & Latin omitted if requested.	All	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Incumbent generally.	None -	None.

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Kent (Extra-Metropolitan).	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	What Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Classical—									
Ashford	There are visitors.	Public; rarely used.	Corporal	Elected by boys, can inflict fines.	Monitors.	16	Very large.	Close	Bot
Canterbury (King's School.)	Yes, except in case of expulsion of King's scholars.	Generally private.	Flogging, caning, and expulsion.	Small punishments, fagging, &c.	Monitors.	25	50 yds. × 45 yds.	Close	Bot
Canterbury (Clergy Orphan School.)	Yes, with appeal to Committee.	Public; rare.	Corporal	Report offences	—	21	About 120 yds. square.	Adjoining.	Al
Cranbrook	Governors can interfere.	Public	Caning	General superintendence.	A master always near.	22	One fifth of an acre.	Close	Bot
Faversham (Grammar School.)	Yes	Public	Caning	No monitors	—	—	33 to 14 ft. × 8 ft.	Close	—
Maidstone	Yes	Generally private.	Caning; loss of half-holiday.	No monitors	—	35	45 yds. × 45 yds.	Close	Bo
Rochester	Dean and chapter can interfere.	Rarely used.	Caning	No monitors	None by monrs. but by ms.	28 to 17.	Half an acre.	Close	Bot
Sevenoaks	Trustees supreme.	Not used	None	No monitors	—	—	About one third of an acre.	Close	A

(*Continued on page* 136.)

- - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
nasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
- -	Not at present.	Yes	All - -	Latin, French, botany, &c.	Those in use, do not care for Greek.	Present arrangement satisfactory.	Possible and expedient.	None.
fives rt.	Yes, in summer quarters.	Yes	All -	Those in use.	Vary with parents; generally acquiescent.	Inexpedient	Not expedient.	Want of time, Saints' day services, defective playground accommodation.
gs and sbars.	Drilling -	—	To all -	Classics & math., with hist. & geog.	- - -	Present system satisfactory.	Neither.	—
nastic e, &c.	Yes -	Yes	All - -	Latin, Greek, French.	Generally the same.	- - -	Up to about 15 not expedient.	A good class-room is wanted.
- -	No - -	No	No - -	English, classics, French, &c.	Those in use -	Inexpedient	Expedient but hardly possible.	No special ones.
- -	Drilling taught as an extra.	Yes	All - -	Those in use.	Those in use except in some cases Greek.	School is so examined.	Not only possible but right.	Bad situation of school-house.
- -	Yes -	Yes	All - -	Classics, mathematics, French.	- - -	Governors	Inexpedient except in case of stupid boys.	King's schlarshps. & cathedral exhibitions not given by merit, &c. Want of sufficient accom. of gymnasium & of good houses for Masts.
del bars.	Drilling and sword exercise.	—	None -	Comprehensive cmmrcial. education, with Lat. & French.	Comprehensive commercial education, with Latin and French.	By governing body as at present.	Possible and expedient.	None.

County of Kent (Extra-Metropolitan).	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endow — Statutes. Where deposited.	Statutes. Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical—								£	£	£	
Sutton Valence*	1,056	Trading and farming.	Clothworkers' Hall, London.	Yes	Varied by authority, A.D. 1864.	Good	Clothworkers' Company.	39	39	39	-Stat.
Tonbridge -	5,919	Farming -	Court of Chancery.	Yes	Scheme, A.D. 1825.	Good	Skinners' Company.	3,613	2,643	2,643	Stat.
Semi-classical—											
Faversham - (Commercial.)	5,858	Farming, manufacturing, seafaring.	Have been printed.	Yes	Slightly departed from in practice.	Good	Municipal charity trustees.	†	†	166	Stat.
Rochester - (Sir J. Williamson's.)	16,862	Seafaring	Enrolled in Chancery.	—	By Court of Chancery.	Good	Governors, H.M. signs all leases, (Art. 12.)	771	548	449	Inc.
Non-classical—											
Biddenden‡ -	1 412	—	—	—	—	—	Rent-charge.	20	—	—	—
Leybourne -	289	Agricultural.	Trustees -	No	Observed -	Good	Trustees	111	94	89	Stat.
East Malling -	1,974	Agricultural.	Trustees -	No	Observed -	Good	Trustees	111	94	89	Stat.
Tenterden -	3,656	- - -	- - -	—	Scheme, A.D. 1862.	—	Trustees	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 138.)

* Facts are corrected to Oct. 1867.

T.				Governors.				Objects and Purposes of Foundation.						
hibitions Universities.	Exhibitions at School.			Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force.)	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.												
£ 220	12 not all open.	£ 216	Cloth-workers' Company.	—	Master	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence abs.	Recommendation of two housekeepers.	Stat.	Grammar	None	
1915	None except what are provided by M.	400	Skinners' Company.	—	Master	After two admonitions.	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Neighbourhood pref.	Claim	Inc. slwly.	Grammar	Exhibitions by order of Court of Chancery.	
—	8	15	Municipal charity trstees.	—	Trustees.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence in borough pref.	—	Stat.	Non-class.	Almshses., &c.	
0	None	0	Ex-Off. & local.	None	Trustees.	Yes ?	City - -	Boys	Sons of freemen abs.	? Claim	Dim.	Non-class.	None	
—	—	—	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	None	—	Local	None	Trstees.	—	Neighbourhood.	Both	Residence abs.	Nomination.	Stat.	Semi-class.	None	
—	None	—	Local	None	Trstees.	—	Neighbourhood.	Both	Residence abs.	Nomination.	Stat.	Semi-class.	None	
—	—	—	Eleven ex. off., rest local.	Residence.	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	

† See Digest, p. 58. ‡ Endowment has for several years past been applied to National School.

County of Kent (Extra-Metropolitan).	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Sutton Valence	H.M. and two assists. & teacher of foreign languages.	Governors.	Governors	H.M. with Governors' approval.	H.M. or Governors.	Graduate of Ch. of Eng., under forty.	H.M.	34 B. 11 D.	No change	3
Tonbridge	H.M. and Usher & ten others.	Skinner's Company.	Skinners' Company.	H.M.	H.M.	M.A. or D.C.L.	H.M. and Usher	108 B. 66 D.	No change	10 miles from Tonbridge One village 5 miles off.
Semi-classical Schools—										
Faversham (Commercial.)	H.M., under M., Assist. M.	Trustees.	Trustees	Trustees.	Trustees.	—	H.M.	96 D.	No change	6
Rochester (Sir J. Williamson's.)	H.M., under M.	Governors.	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	Certificate from Math. Prof.	H.M. & under M.	66 D.	Class of Scholars.	—
Non-classical Schools—										
Biddenden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leybourne	Master	Trstees.	—	—	—	None	Master.	70 D.	No change.	2
East Malling	Master	Trstees.	—	—	—	None	Master.	D.	No change.	2
Tenterden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 140.)

SCHOOL.			BOARDING HOUSES.										
on of Parents. mbers indicate rtion per cent. ed on the 10 and 10 lowest holars). nt al } A. e Shopkeepers, B. Labourers, C.	Average Nr. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.							£	£	£				
38 A. 62 B.	1	0	H.M. -	H.M. alone -	- -	Yes	67	53	48	(*a*) 6¼–6¾ (*b*) 9–10	Senior boys.	2,300	4 head boys in library; 1 othr. study hldg. 4
87 A. 13 B.	5 or 6	4 or 5	Governors.	H.M. and three others.	H.M.	Yes	128	95	70	(*a*) 6½–7 (*b*) 9–10	Master and præpostors.	1,146	50
100 B.	0	0	No boarding houses.	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
50 B. 50 C.	0	A few		No boarding houses.						- -	- - -	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 C.	—	—	No boarding houses.	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	—	—	No boarding houses.	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Kent (Extra-Metropolitan).	Instruction - Number of School Weeks in the year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c., combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.
Classical Schools—										
Sutton Valence	39	32	Reading, writing, first 4 rules arithmetic.	Separate; by classics chiefly.	Marks and examination.	Head form out of school: others, one a day under supervision.	44	33	41	4
Tonbridge -	39	32 to 29	Reading and writing.	By classics chiefly; mixed.	Marks and examination.	*a*. Half. *b*. Half. *c*. All by the sixth form, half by the fifth form.	174	149	166	8
Semi-classical Schools—										
Faversham - (Commercial.)	44	31½	Reading, writing, first 4 rules arithmetic.	Mixed; by arithmetic chiefly.	Marks -	Memoriter lessons at home.	30	—	30	—
Rochester - (Sir J. Williamson's.)	40	26 to 29	Reading -	Separate	Marks, examination, master's judgmnt.	Lat. and French exercises, Eng. gram., history, geog., scrip. on Sundays out of school.	36	—	19	—
Non-classical Schools—										
Biddenden -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leybourne -	44	25	No standard -	By reading -	By proficiency in reading.	About half at home.	—	—	—	—
East Malling -	44	25	No standard -	By reading -	By proficiency in reading.	About half at home.	—	—	—	—
Tenterden.	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—

	Instruction.													
	Exercises in Prose and Verse.					Number of Scholars who learn			Number of Scholars who learn					
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Arithmetic.	Mathematics.	Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text-Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
as pre- -ith aid Trans- ons; utor; thout l.														
mes ..	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three -	44	22	Text books and occasionally set in writing.	—	—	—	—	—	Not taught at present.
.V. times r schl.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces chiefly. Original once a fortnight.	174	149	All three -	0	0	0	0	12	Not taught at present. Text books and tutor.
t aid -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences	96	26	Text books chiefly.	4	25	26	—	—	—
e aid -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences.	66	20	Text books and set in writing.	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-	—	—	—	—	- - -	60	—	Text books and black board.	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
-	—	—	—	—	- - -	70	—	Text books and black board.	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
-	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Kent (Extra-Metropolitan).	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music; P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examinations conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiner appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others
Classical Schools—													
Sutton Valence	44	44	All in some shape.			20	6		15 singing, 4 piano.	G.D.; D.M.; D.F.; P.M.	- - -	Twice a year.	Once a year by Governors.
Tonbridge -	174	174	25	91	174	25	50	16	40 8 sng.	P.; D.F.; D.M.; and C.; P.M.	- - -	Twice a year.	Once; A Souls Co
Semi-classical Schools—													
Faversham - (Commercial.)	96	96	96	50	50	96	96	50	—	G.D.; P.; D.F.; and D.M	- -	- - -	Once a year by truste
Rochester - (Sir J. Williamson's.)	40	46	30	—	—	66	66	—	—	- - - -	46 - -	- - -	Once a year by truste
Non-classical Schools—													
Biddenden -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leybourne -	20	20	—	—	—	70	65	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees a nually.
East Malling	20	—	—	—	—	70	68	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees a nually.
Tenterden -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -

TION—*cont.*		RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.								
se of Study modified in the Case of Scholars		Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
As far as practicable.	No - -	44	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book and elsewherebefore and after school.	All excpt. those from far.	Boarders H.M.	Boarders 1 short les. and catechising. Sermon at evening.	All, 2
Yes -	Yes - -	174	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book and elsewherebefore and after school.	All	H.M. -	Whole school 1.	Whole school, 2.
Yes -	Yes - -	96	Open to all.	H.M.; under M.	Prayer Book before and after sch.	All	—	None -	None -
- - -	- - -	66	Open to all.	H.M. & under M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Clergyman of Parish.	- - -	- - -
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No - -	No - -	70	Open to all.	Master.	Before and after school.	Yes	Clergy -	None -	- - -
No - -	No - -	70	Open to all.	Master.	Before and after school.	Yes	Clergy -	None -	- - -
- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Kent (Extra-Metropolitan).	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	What Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Classical Schools—									
Sutton Valence	Governors expel.	Private; rarely used.	No rule at present.	To act themselves, and report only in case of need.	General	30	½ acre and cricket ground 4 acres.	Close both.	Both
Tonbridge	Yes	Private	Flogging	Can inflict impositions and caning; fagging.	Monitors.	19–29	12 acres	Close	Both
Semi-classical Schools—									
Faversham (Commercial.)	Subject to general regulations of trustees.	Public	Severe corporal punishment.	Can set impositions.	—	—	One third of an acre.	Close	—
Rochester (Sir J. Williamson's.)	Responsible to trustees.	? Private	Corporal punishment and suspension.	No monitors	—	—	?Quarter of an acre.	Close	—
Non-classical Schools—									
Biddenden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leybourne	Trustees can interfere.	No punishments.	- - -	No monitors	—	—	8 prchs.	Close	—
East Malling	Trustees can interfere.	No punishments.	- - -	No monitors	—	—	8 prchs.	Close	—
Tenterden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
nnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
o - -	Drilling & leaping poles.	No -	All - -	Classics, French, geography, &c.	The same -	Governors after consulting H.M.	If possible not expedient.	—
tempo-rary one.	No -	Yes	All -	Classics, French, mathematics, &c.	The same -	School is so examined once a year,	Doubtful possibility or expediency.	Scholarships given with pref. to foundationers, &c. Deficiencies in scheme.
one -	No -	—	None -	Those in use.	Writing, arithmetic, history, geography, drawing.	Governors	Only possible to a limited extent.	None.
one -	No - -	—	Open to all	Those in use.	Parents do not object to those in use.	Indifferent -	Expedient sometimes for about a year before leaving school.	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
o - -	No - -	—	None -	Reading, &c., history and geogrphy.	—	Immaterial in such a place.	Not possible.	Irregularity of boys' attendance; early age at which they leave.
o - -	No - -	—	None -	Reading, &c., history and geogrphy.	—	Immaterial in such a place.	Not possible.	Irregularity of boys' attendance; early age at which they leave.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

County of Kent (Extra-Metropolitan).	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowments: Statutes. Where deposited.	Statutes. Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Non-classical Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Dartford -	6,500	Manufacturing paper and gunpowder.	Old deeds in parish chest in vestry. New scheme with trustees.	Yes	Re-opened Oct. 1866.	New built.	Rent-charge 6*l.* 15*s.*	7	—	—	—
								No variation.			
Schools in abeyance.											
Goudhurst -	2,778	Agricultural.	—	—	Scheme, 1828.	—	Rent-charge.	40	40	35	Stat.
Sandwich -	2,944	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	- -	—	—	—	—
Wye - -	1,594	—	—	—	—	—	Rent-charge.	16	16	16	—

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force.)	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
—	—	One free scholar out of every 10 boys.		Trustees, vicar, and churchwardens, and 18 local magnates.			Yes	Local boys	—	—	By examination.	—	Grammar with modern additions.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	Residence.	—	—	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence pref.	Nomination.	—	Classical	For an elementary Schl.
—	—	—	—	Municipal charity trstees.	—	—	—	Neighbourhood.	—	- - -	—	—	Classical	None
None	—	—	—	One; hereditary.	—	—	—	Unrestricted.	Boys	—	—	—	Grammar	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Kent (Extra-Metropolitan).	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical Schools—cont.										
Dartford	One	By trustees.	By trustees	None	None	Must be grad. of one of the universities of United Kingdom.	None	Day boys only.	-	—
Schools in abeyance.										
Goudhurst	None at present.	Trustees.	Trustees after admonition.	-	—	Clergyman pref.	None	No pupils.	Usefulness.	—
Sandwich	None at present.	Governors.	-	-	-	-	—	—	-	—
Wye	Master	Earl of Winchilsea.	-	—	—	-	H.M.	2 D.	—	—

The rest of these tables is inapplicable to these four schools.

IF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars). Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average Nr. of Scholars per Year who within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
—	Tradesmen.	—	—	Granted by trustees to master.	But none yet kept.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	No boarding houses at present.	No one at present.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	100 A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COUNTY OF KENT (Extra-Metropolitan).

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

N.B.—The term "non-classical" is here employed to denote schools which, *by foundation*, were not intended to afford instruction in grammar. In the preceding pages concerning grammar schools, the same term has sometimes been used to denote that a grammar school has ceased to teach grammar. In that case the term related to present practice only; in the sense in which it is here employed, it relates to the purpose of the foundation.

The basis of the following list is the list of "Schools not classical" contained in the "Digest of Schools and Charities for Education," presented to Parliament in 1842 by the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities. No attempt has been made to introduce schools of more recent foundation.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number under Instruction (1867). Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
ASH-NEXT-RIDLEY	587	Rev. S. Attwood.	1736	25	25	—	No	None	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	20	—
ASH-NEXT-SANDWICH.	2,039	E. and A. Cartwright.	1721	99	74	—	(Information from Charity Commissi				
AYLESFORD -	2,507	J. Milner -	1773	Owner of Preston estate in parish pays rentcharge of 20*l.* towar							
BENENDEN -	1,662	Edmund Gybbon.	1602	132	60*	—	Yes	(1*s.* entrance.)	Farmers, tradesmen, & labourers.	40	—
BIRCHINGTON -	813	A. G. Crisp -	1707	40	40	—	Yes	2*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	51	35
CANTERBURY: Eastbridge Hospital School.	21,324	Archbishop Parker. Archbishop Whitgift.	1569 1584	(Mixed charity) about 560¶	37	—	Yes	None	Artisans, &c. -	30	—
Jesus Hospital School.		Sir John Boys	1599	643	†	100	Yes	None	Labourers -	20	—
Poor Priests Hospital School.		Queen Elizabeth.	—	730	180	550	Yes	None	Various	16	—
CHARING -	1,285	Mrs. Ludwell	1765	30‡ (Mixed charity)	25	—	No	1*d.* to 6*d.*	Petty tradesmen and agricultural labourers.	43	50
CHILHAM: National Boys' School.	1,319	Simon Ruck -	1786	6	6	—	—	2*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	Income thrown int funds of boy Nat. Schoo	
CHISLEHURST: Boys' School.	2,287	Wm. Harvill.	1777	12	48	—	No	2*d.*	Labourers and servants.	76	62
Girls' School.		Rev. Fras. Wollaston. Henry Jeremy	1815 1851	36							
CHISLETT -	1,072	Leases by Archbishop of Canterbury.	—	40 (as returned in 1819). Leases have been suffered to run ou							
CLIFFE-AT-HOO - St. Helen's National School.	930	John Brown -	1679	21	21	—	No	2*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*	Agriculture and factory work.	64	62
CRANBROOK: Dence's Free School.	4,128	Alex. Dence -	1568	5	(School closed since 1862 in consequence of dilapidated sta						
ST. MARY'S CRAY	1,464	Catherine Withens.	1715	78	58§	—	Yes	2*d.* (parishioners free.)	Principally labourers.	49	48

* Late master receives pension of 42*l.* per annum. † Warden, in addition to his other duties, teaches freely 20 boys.
‡ As given in Ch. Com. Rep. i. 1819. § Remainder goes for aged poor and repairs. ¶ Besides a large sum applied i reduction of debt.

nber (1867) receiving				Number of Scholars (1867) learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
thing.	Board.									
es.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
	—	—	—	None	None	Nine	Trustees	Neither	No	One mist.
unts of 1855). No return from school).										
y of National schoolmaster, and claims to send 10 boys free from weekly school fee of 2*d.*										
	—	—	—	4 M.B.	None	Thirteen	Trustees	First-class cert.	No	One mast
	—	—	—	None	None	Six Managers.		Neither	Yes	Mast. and mist.
	—	—	—	None	None	Master of East-bridge Hospital.		Neither	No	Mast.
	—	—	—	None	Four	Warden & poor of Hospital.	Dean of Canterbury.	Neither	No	One.
	—	16	—	1 E.A., 2 M.B.	Three	Corporation		Mast. cert.	No	One.
	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	One.
	—	—	—	None	None	Vicar	—	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and assist.
	—	—	—	1 E.A., 7 M.B. None	None	Three	Trustees	Mast. cert. Mist. cert.	Yes	Mast. and p. teachr. Mist. and monitors.
Ecclesiastical Commissioners decline to renew. (Return in 1868.)										
	—	—	—	None	None	Clergyman and Churchwardens.		Mast. cert.	Yes	Four.
ildings. New schoolroom, erected by subscription, will soon be opened.) See report of Mr. Elton, p. 41.										
	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees and managers.	Cert.	No	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number under Instruction (1867)	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	G
				£	£	£					
DARTFORD: Boys' National School.	5,314	Rev. Charles Chambers & others.	1745	52	37	15	(Not from endowment.)	None	Labourers and mechanics.	10	
DOVER	25,325	Subscription	1789	62	62	—	Yes	None	Mechanics, labourers, &c.	100	
ELHAM	1,159	Sir John Williams.	1728	55	12	30	Yes	None	Labourers	6 in Nat. Sch.	
FAVERSHAM: National School.	5,858	Subscription	1716 (remodelled 1813).	88	88	—	Yes	1*d.*	Dredgers, labourers, mechanics, &c.	566	3
FOLKESTONE	8,507	Sir Eliab Harvey.	1764	79 (Mixed charity)	40	—	Yes	Quartrage, 6*s.* to 10*s.* (fndrs.) 12*s.* to 16*s.* (non-f.)	Tradespeople, lodging-house keepers, &c.	20 (fnd.) 26 (non-fnd.)	
GRAVESEND: National and Free School.	18,782	David Varchell.	1703	20	34	60*	No	None (2*d.* & 3*d.* Nat. Sch.)	Working-people.	29	
		James Fry	1710	14							
HARDRES, UPPER	271	(See Stelling.)									
HARRIETSHAM	624	Sir Chas. Booth	1796	68	68	—	No	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 6*d.*	Labourers principally.	52	(in in
HARTLIP	319	Mary Gibbon	1678	45	45	—	Yes	2*d.* and 4*d.*	Principally agricultural labourers.	15	
HAWKHURST	2,715	Sir Thos. Dunk	1723	223 (Mixed charity)	55	—	Yes	(28 free.)	Small tradesmen, labourers, and mechanics.	40	
HIGH HALDEN	653	Jas. Tilden	1725	27	20	—	No	None	Agricultural labourers.	23	
HOTHFIELD	336	T., Earl of Thanet.	1664	60	59	—	Yes; both.	None	Labourers mostly.	18	
IDE HILL	706	— Chapman and others.	—	20	20	—	Yes	2*d.* and 1*d.*	Labouring class.	42	

* From separate charity of Varchell.

mber (1867) receiving				Number of Scholars (1867) learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
othing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
s.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—		None	None apprenticed.	V. and churchwardns.	V., ch.-wardens and committee.	Mast. not cert.	Yes (no grant).	Two.
—	—	—		None	None apprenticed.	9 (land); 4 funded property.	General meeting of subscribers.	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—		None at present	One	Vicar, ch.-wardens, and two overseers, ex. off., and 3 lay and 3 clerical elected trustees.		Mast. cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—		None	None	Twenty-one.	Com. of management.	Cert.	Yes	Eighteen.
—	—	—		3 L., 8 F., 3 M.B.	None	Seven	Trustees & mayor and aldermen.	Neither	No	Only one paid.
—	—	—		2 M.B.	None	Twelve	National School Commtee.	Cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—		1 boy L., 1 boy E.A., 4 boys M.B.	None	Four	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—		None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—		None	None	Four	Min. and churchwardens.	Neither	No; diocesan.	One.
—	—	—		None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—		None	None	Seven	Owner of Hothfield Place.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—		None	None	Three	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	Master, mistress, and mistress for infants.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866.) Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number under Instruction (1867.) Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
MAIDSTONE: Sir C. Booth's School.	23,016	Sir Chas. Booth.	1792	99	49	—	No buildings.	—	- - -	46	-
Boys School, Girls, and Infants Schools.	- -				40						80 Girls and Infant
Woodward's School.	- -	Rev. Josiah Woodward, D.D.	1711	39	39	—	Yes; both.	None	Artisans and labourers.	60	-
MARDEN - -	5,922	Sir C. Booth -	1792	29	29	—	Yes	1½d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d.	Labourers, small farmers, and tradesmen.	106	9
MERSHAM - -	752	Dame J. Knatchbull.	1698	10	(As returned in 1819.)				School entirely supported		
MILTON-NEXT-SITTINGBOURNE.	2,731	Unknown -	—	31	31	—	Yes	2d.	Labourers -	80	—
ROCHESTER (ST. MARGARET):	(8130)	— Baynard -	1745	12	17	—	Yes	2d., 3d., 4d.	Farm labourers, mariners, bargemen, and mechanics.	180	19
		— Barrell -	1788	4							
		— Ferrier -	1836	1							
Sir J. Hayward's School.	16,862	Sir J. Hayward and F. Barrell.	1635 and 1718–9	12	(As returned in 1819.)				No school attached to Sir J		
Sir J. Hayward's Girls' School.				8							
ROLVENDEN -	1,483	Major Gibbon	1762	28	28	—	No	2d.	Agricultural labourers for the most part.	82	7
NEW ROMNEY: Southland's Hospital.	1,062	John Southland.	1610	115 (Mixed charity)	Governor of Hospital, or his deputy, teaches two poor b						
ST. NICHOLAS AT WADE.	590	Thos. Paramor	1636	10	10	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	10	—
ST. PETER'S (Thanet).	2,855	Elizabeth Lovejoy.	1694	40*	30	—	Yes	None	Mostly agricultural labourers.	20	—
SANDWICH: Turner's School.	2,944	David Turner	1665	35	35	—	(Belongs to Nat. Sch.)	2d.	Labourers principally.	82	—
SEVENOAKS: Lady M. Boswell's School.	4,695	Lady Margaret Boswell.	1675	448†	174	—	Yes	1d.	Tradesmen, mechanics, and labourers.	92	5
SMARDEN -	1,130	Stephen Dadson.	1720 about.	45	32	—	Yes	3d.	Small tradespeople, farmers, and labourers.	63	2
SNODLAND -	1,078	John May -	1800	33	33	—	Yes	2d. and 1d.	Labourers -	121	10

* Late master receives a pension out of this sum.

ber (1867) receiving			Number of Scholars (1867) learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
ching.	Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
ne divided between four schools in unequal proportions; viz., 49*l*., 14*l*., 16*l*., and 10*l*.)									
40	—	—	60 boys M.B. -	None -	Nine -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	Mast. and mist.
--	—	—	None - -	None -	Four -	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes -	Seven.
tary contributions. (Return in 1868.)									
—	—	—	None -	None -	Seven -	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes -	One.
—	—	—	None - -	None -	Eight Managers.		Mast., mist., & inf. mist. cert.	Yes -	Mast., 2 pd. mon., mist., 2 pd. mon., inf. mist. 2 pd. mon.
ard's charity. (Return in 1868.)									
—	—	—	None - -	None -	Three -	Com., of which trustees are mems.	Cert. -	Yes -	Three.
nated by mayor, to read, write, and cast accounts, in accordance with founder's will.									
—	—	—	None - -	None -	Vicar, church-wardens, and overseers.		Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	None - -	None -	Nine -	Trustees on vicar's recommendatn.	Neither -	Yes -	One.
—	—	—	None - - -	None -	(Munipl. charity trustees.)	Committee.	Neither -	No -	Five.
—	—	—	None - - -	None † -	Four -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	Mast. and mist. assisted by monitors.
—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Eight -	Trustees	Neither -	Yes -	Mast. and wife for needlework.
—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Seven -	Trustees	Cert. -	Yes -	Five.

† Mixed charity, comprising two exhibitions at Jesus College, Cambridge, and apprenticing fund. See page 92.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number under Instruction (1867). Boys.	G
				£	£	£					
SOUTHBOROUGH -	2,038	Rev. Edward Holme.	1785	111	111	—	Yes (cottage.)	None	Labourers or working men.	60	
SOUTHFLEET -	717	Sir J. Sedley -	1637	20	20 paid in support of village school, which is mainly suppo						
STELLING - -	309	Elizabeth Denward.*	1784	70	67	—	Yes	4*d.* and 2*d.*	Farmers and labourers.	52	
STROOD -	4,057	Sir John Hayward. F. Barrell -	1635 1718	10	10	—	Yes; mastr.	4*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*	Chiefly labourers.	—	1
TONBRIDGE: National School.	5,919	Elizabeth Clarke.	1678	33	33	—	Yes; mistres.	2*d.*	Artisans and agricultural labourers.	43	80 infants
EAST WICKHAM -	836	Wm. Foster -	1727	57	57	—	Yes	None	Labourers -	68	
WICKHAMBREUX	461	J. Smith -	1656	5	5	Information from Charity Commissioners (accou					
WINGHAM: Boys' School. Girls' and Infants' School.	1,060	Sir J. Oxenden.	1686 about.	16	8 8	—	None	3*d.*, 2*d.*; 1*d.* infants.	Mostly labourers.	41	76 grls. & in
WITTERSHAM -	877	Devisees of G. Morphett.	1820	60	51	1	(Informtion from Charity Commissioner				
WYE: Lady J. Thornhill's School.	1,594	Lady Joanna Thornhill.	1708	176	75	—	Yes; mist.	½*d.*	Labourers, shop-keepers, and small farmers.	74	
YALDING: Free Grammar School.	2,706	Wm. Cleve -	1665	116	92	—	Yes	None	All classes -	40	
Alchorn's School.		Mrs. Alchorn -	1711	46	44	—	Yes	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Labourers -	90	

* This lady also left funded property producing (1), 18*l.* a year to be given in bread; (2) 27*l.* a ye

mber (1867) receiving				Number of Scholars (1867) learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
othing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
ys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	60 boys and 10 girls M.B.	None -	Sixteen	Trustees	Neither -	No -	Mast.; mist. for needlework.
oluntary contributions.										
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Five -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	Two.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	—	School commitee.	Cert. -	Yes -	Three and three mon.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Comitee, 10 in number.	Vicar -	Mast. cert., mist. about to be so.	Since March 1868.	Five.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Two -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	Mast. and mist.
59.) No return from school.)										
—	—	—	—	6 M.B. - -	None -	One -	Managers	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Mast.
				None - -	None -	Inc. & ch.-wardens of buildgs.	Managers	Mist. cert.	Yes -	Mist. and assist.
return from school.)										
—	—	—	—	2 boys M.B. - -	None -	Seven -	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Not now -	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Five -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Four -	Trustees	Mast. and mist. (SS. Peter and Paul's) and mist. (S. Margaret) cert.	Yes -	Six.

or widows of county; and (3) 54*l.* a year for poor blind of county.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

(*Extra-Metropolitan.*)

1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

Blechingley Grammar School.

Mr. Giffard's Report.

Trustees.—The trustees are at present (1865) six in number, including the rector of Blechingley, who holds a place in the trust in virtue of his office. Of the remaining five, two are non-resident; one is only occasionally resident; two are farmers residing in the village. Minutes of their meetings, which are only occasional, are entered in the school book.

Statute.—By the ordinances of 1656 the trustees have power to make alterations in the statutes.

At a meeting of the trustees, held on the 14th of April 1857, the hours of attendance at the school, and the time and duration of the vacations, were fixed. No copy of the statutes is "sett up in the schoole house to be publicly viewed & seen," as required by the ordinances. No Latin has been taught to the boys on the foundation since the year 1825. In other respects the statutes are observed.

Property.—The school property is of very little value, the net annual income rarely exceeding 20*l.*, and not being likely to increase.

Buildings.—The house is old but in good repair, and the schoolrooms, of which there are two, are large enough for the number of scholars in attendance. There is a good garden in the occupation of the master. There is sleeping accommodation for about 20 boys. The playground is very small. The neighbouring common is used for all games that require room.

Staff.—In the "grammar school" there is only one master, who is above 60 years of age and very infirm. His son, aided by an assistant, about 19 years of age, conducts a private school, held in a part of the school buildings, and numbering 49 scholars, of whom 29 are boarders.

Foundation.—By the statutes the foundation ought to consist of "20 male children of the poorest inhabitants of Blechingley,"

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

who are to be taught freely, "and 5 of the next poorest" at a charge of 13*s.* 4*d.* each per annum.

There were on the school books at the time of my visit, 24 free scholars, 9 paying 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, 3 paying 6*d.* per week, and 3 paying 4*d.* per week. These payments are sanctioned by the trustees. Nomination by one or more of the trustees passes a boy on to the foundation. The master is not bound to declare vacancies, the circumstances of the school being too well known to the resident trustees to require such information; but the master has never rejected a nomination even when the number of foundationers has been complete.

Instruction.—The boys on the foundation are instructed in a different part of the building and on a different scale from the boys of the private establishment. In the former section of the school the attainments of the boys are far below that of any national school which I have visited The best boys read with difficulty, and do not know the meaning of the commonest English words. A few maps are hanging in the room, but the boys cannot distinguish between the positions of England and Africa, and do not know what or where the Thames is; and several of the boys in the first class were ignorant of the pence table. One palpable cause of the low state of instruction is the deafness of the master, which prevents his distinguishing between a right and a wrong answer to his questions; and as the teaching of the boys is conducted almost entirely vivâ voce, the infirmity of the master is more operative than it would be where slates or pen and paper are freely used. The attendance is very irregular: the discipline in school, however, is very fair. The private section of the school contains a better class of boys, chiefly the sons of tradesmen and farmers. This branch of the school is superintended by the son of the head master, who has a trained assistant paid by himself. I examined some of the boys in arithmetic, English grammar and English history, and geography. The arithmetic was creditably done, but the other subjects were at a very low ebb. No language, either ancient or modern, besides English, is taught. Occasional lectures are given in botany, in which the master is a proficient. Neither music nor drawing is attempted.

There is no national school, except for infants, at Blechingley, and the so-called grammar school is the nursery for labourers' sons between the age of 8 and 14. The farmers in the neighbourhood are very indifferent to the character of the school, and it happens that few of them at the present time have children for whom they require a more liberal education. But, even if measured by the standard of an ordinary national school, the endowed portion of the Blechingley school falls, as I have stated, far below the desirable level.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 528, A.D. 1825.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed of feoffment of John Whatman, 8 September 1566, the tenement and land destined for the school was for some time appropriated to almshouses. In 1640, John Evans, of London, laid out 400*l.* in purchase of further lands for benefit of school, which was then or soon afterwards established in pursuance of Whatman's intentions.

School Property.—30 acres of land in Blechingley and Nutfield. Present annual income, gross 24*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, net about 21*l.*, applied to school. School house very old, but adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a schoolmaster for instructing such children as should be born in Bletchingley (Whatman) 20 male children of the poorest inhabitants of Bletchingley, and born in the parish, to be taught gratuitously five next poorest for 13*s.* 4*d.* a year. (Ordinances of trustees between 1640 and 1656, purporting to be "Ordinances for . . . . . the Free Grammar School of B., erected by John Evans.")

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin tongues, writing and casting accounts. (Ordinances.) The trustees have since ordered the teaching of Latin to be discontinued to the scholars on the foundation.

Government and Masters.—Ordinances made by trustees between 1648 and 1656, and since revised.

Feoffees (by order of Charity Commissioners, May 4, 1866, thirteen in number), of whom the rector of Bletchingley, if resident, is one, manage property, appoint and dismiss master, and make rules for the government of the school. They fill up vacancies in their own number.

Master may not hold any other office, except that of curate or lecturer of Bletchingley. Is required by trustees to be a member of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master receives about 25*l.* a year from endowment and fees, besides share of profits on boarders. Two assistant masters.

Day Scholars.—On foundation 38, mostly sons of labourers and mechanics, 20 of whom are free; the rest pay 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum for instruction, 6*d.* for lights, 2*s.* for books, &c. Non-foundationers, 20, mostly sons of farmers and tradesmen, pay 2*l.* 2*s.* for instruction, 10*s.* 6*d.* for books, &c., 1*s.* for lights, 5*s.* for drill. Foundationers required to attend church on Sunday. Radius of school area, two miles.

Boarders.—29 in school house under the joint management of head and second masters, mostly sons of tradesmen. Three meals a day; meat once. Terms 17*l.* to 20*l.* for board and tuition. Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 200 feet per boy. Two boys sleep in each bed. Discipline in bed-rooms maintained by masters, two of whom sleep in one of the rooms. Hours 6.30 to 7.30 a.m., 8 to 9 p.m. Average age of boys in highest class, 12½ years; of boys in lowest class, 6 years.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No specified knowledge required at admission.

School classified by general proficiency. Course modified to suit particular cases. Lessons on Sunday before morning service. School opened and closed with prayers taken from prayer book. Three hours and a half per week given to religious instruction.

No examinations or prizes.

Punishments: extra lessons, stoppage of pocket money, caning; the last publicly for serious offences, and by head master only; rarely inflicted.

Monitors assist in teaching.

Playground 30 perches, close to school. Masters often, but not necessarily present at games. Boys in walks accompanied by a master.

School time 44 weeks per annum. Study 32 hours per week. Play 24 hours per week.

The boys have access to the parochial library.

No boy gone to any University in the last five years.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Rev. C. Fox Chawner, Rectory, Blechingley.
John King, farmer, Place Farm, Blechingley.
Chas. Webb, Blechingley.
John Selmes, farmer, Blechingley.
Henry Thomas Lambert, Esq., Blechingley.
William Henry Sargant, surgeon, Blechingley.
James Cullingford, Esq., Blechingley.
Henry Rose, miller, Ivy Mill, Blechingley.
Robert Birkbeck, Esq.
Richard Kelsey, miller, Godstone.
James King, innkeeper, Blechingley.
William Sanders, jun., draper, Blechingley.
Richard Newes Kent, grocer, Blechingley.

Head Master:

W. Kent, Esq.

CRANLEIGH.

Surrey County School.

Digest of Information.

(See also evidence of Rev. Dr. Benson, vol. iv. pp. 477–484.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Opened A.D. 1865. Buildings erected at a cost of 10,000*l.*, raised by subscription. Cost of new buildings (1868) in course of erection, 15,500*l.*

School Property.—Endowment consists only of buildings and ground surrounding them. Site and buildings well adapted to their purpose. At present there is one exhibition of 5*l.* a year given by a member of council to a needy boy.

Boys are now elected to scholarships of 15*l.* and 30*l.* a year, payable out of school income. The scholars are engaged part of the day in helping to teach the lower forms.

Objects of Trust.—To provide a sound and plain education in accordance with the principles of the Church of England, and on the public school system, for the sons of members of the middle classes. Boys not admitted under the age of nine, nor then unless able to read and write; not admitted after fourteen unless qualified to join upper classes. (Prospectus, September A.D. 1865.)

Subject of Instruction prescribed.—Course of instruction comprises religious knowledge, writing, dictation, English language and literature, with English composition, history, geography, book-keeping, mensuration, mathematics, French, Latin, drawing, singing, and land surveying. Opportunity provided for extra lessons in Greek, German, and instrumental music, at the expense of those who require them (Prospectus). Head master to require that every boy be taught Church Catechism (Rules).

Government and Masters.—Bishop of Winchester, visitor. Council not more than 24 nor less than 15 communicants; three a quorum; chairman a casting vote; appoint, fix salaries and other payments to and have control of head and all assistant masters, and secretaries clerk, subordinate officers and servants; and have power to make regulations. Continuing members elect to fill vacancies in the Council.

All masters must be communicants.

State of School in Third Term of 1868.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Seven. All, except head master, boarded at cost of school. Salaries 550*l.*, 150*l.*, 100*l.*, 100*l.*, 90*l.*, and 60*l.* Head master, M.A., fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Day Scholars.—Three from village; two between 10 and 14 years of age.

Boarders.—177. Three meals a day; four in winter. Meat once. Terms for board, washing, and tuition, 30*l.*; medical attendance, 15*s.*; stationery and drawing materials, 12*s.* Boys not belonging to county pay an entrance fee of 3*l.* 3*s.*

Extra subjects, Greek, German, and instrumental music, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. School bills (one term only): highest 17*l.*, average 11*l.* 4*s.*, lowest 11*l.* (The school year contains three terms.) Rise 6½ a.m., retire 9¼ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission expected to be able to read and write, or if over fourteen to join upper classes.

Classification separate for general subjects (including Latin, English, &c.) and arithmetic with mathematics. As yet no modification of school course to suit special cases. Religious instruction given by all masters. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from liturgy.

Promotions by place in form at end of term (which is gained by weekly and examination marks combined), and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination at Christmas by masters (in some subjects not taught by them), at Midsummer by an examiner appointed by sanction of Council. Prizes given at Midsummer.

Punishments: impositions, confinement to school grounds, caning and birching; corporal punishment privately, and by head master only.

Playground about three acres of field, in which school stands, besides cricket ground on village common, about 400 yards from school. No bounds; boys have to answer their names at certain times in the day.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week, besides time for preparation, which is about seven hours per week. Play time 22 hours per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1867.

Income from boys' payments - - 5,809*l.* 17*s.*

Expenditure:—	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Salaries of masters - -	1,220	10	6	Taxes and insurance - -	84	8	0
Doctor - - -	92	2	6	Rent - - - -	39	13	0
Servants' wages - -	307	3	1	Books, stationery, and printing -	320	6	5
Butcher - - -	846	4	6	New furniture - - -	238	15	3
Baker - - -	464	5	1	Repairs - - - -	142	19	9
Grocer - - -	233	14	6	Sundries - - -	149	5	3
Greengrocer (vegetables, milk, butter) - - -	247	0	3	Money advanced to boys and repaid	133	7	11
				Tailor - - -	135	0	0
Brewer - - -	129	18	5	Shoemaker - - -	155	5	8
Washing - - -	266	15	10				
Fuel - - -	156	7	8		5,404	6	8
Lighting - - -	40	16	1				

	£	s.	d.
Income - - - -	5,809	17	0
Expenditure - - - -	5,404	6	8
Balance carried on to building account -	405	10	4

Visitor: Bishop of Winchester.

Council:

Duke of Northumberland.
Rev. Viscount Midleton.
Hon. William Brodrick.
Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart.
Ven. Archdeacon of Surrey.
Robert Barclay, Esq.
Rev. E. W. Benson, D.D.
John Bradshaw, Esq.
Rev. J. Chandler, Rural Dean.
Charles Combe, Esq.
George Cubitt, Esq., M.P.
G. Leveson-Gower, Esq.
Thomas Grissell, Esq.
Rev. T. G. Hatchard, Rural Dean.
D. D. Heath, Esq.
Rev. G. Hoare, Rural Dean.
George Lyall, Esq.
Murray Marshall, Esq.
A. S. Mathison, Esq.
Rev. F. P. Phillips.
Rev. G. R. Portal.
Arthur Powell, Esq.
Rev. J. H. Sapte.
W. Haydon Smallpeice, Esq.

Trustees:

Archbp. of Canterbury. Bishop of Winchester. Rector of Cranleigh.

Head Master: Rev. Joseph Merriman, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

There are at present only three *day boys* in the School; their parents live in the adjoining village, and are respectively, druggist, grocer, farm labourer (father dead).

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clerk in Holy Orders	Llansoy, Usk.	
,, 2	Banker's clerk -	Peckham.	
,, 3	Farmer - -	Aswarby, Folkingham.	
,, 4	Miller - -	Leatherhead.	
,, 5	Farmer - -	North End, Portsea.	
,, 6	Farmer - -	East Littleton, Sodbury.	
,, 7	Wine merchant -	London.	
,, 8	Manure manufacturer	Southampton.	
,, 9	Land agent - -	Ireland.	
,, 10	Farmer - -	Farnham, Surrey.	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer - -	Horsham.	
,, 2	Farmer - -	Bookham, Surrey.	
,, 3	Farmer - -	Hampshire.	
,, 4	Farmer, &c. -	Godalming.	
,, 5	Solicitor - -	Guildford.	
,, 6	Civil magistrate -	India.	
,, 7	Farmer - -	Worplesdon, Guildford.	
,, 8	Farmer - -	Basingstoke.	
,, 9	Veterinary Surgeon -	Sutton, Surrey.	
,, 10	Farmer - -	Wallingford, Berks.	

Table B.—School Instruction. (1868.)

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Athors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
Religious Knowledge.	All	6	—	25	About 14½ years.	6	All the lessons vary from ¾ of an hour to 1 hour.			At present the knowledge of the boys is in such an elementary state that it is difficult to fix the precise amount read. In Latin, Virgil, Æneid, Book VI. In French, Charles XII. In Algebra, up to quadratic equations. In Euclid, Books I.–IV.	26	About 13½ years.	6	The lessons vary from ¾ of an hour to 1 hour.			The boys in this form were chiefly occupied in— Latin: grammar; extracts from Cæsar, &c. French: grammar and a small part of De Fiva's Introduction to French prose reading. Arithmetic: generally Euclid, Book I. 1–30.	30	A little over 11 years.					English subjects only.
Greek	5	—	4*l.* a yr.								26		5											
Latin	126	6	—	25		6					26		4											
French	157	5	—	25		5					26		6											
German	4	1	4*l.* a yr.	—																				
Arithmetic	All	6	—	27		7					26		2											
Mensuration and Surveying.	27	1	—	—							26		2											
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	27	1	—	—							—		1											
History	All	6	—	25		2																		
Geography	All	6	—	—		2																		
English Grammar.*	All	6	—	—		5																		
English Literature.*	20	1	—	—																				
English Composition.*	44	2	—	—							26		1											
Reading	All	6	—	—																				
Drawing	All	—	—	—		2																		
Instrumental Music.	36	—	4*l.* a yr.																					

* Each form is engaged on an English author, which is read aloud, and on which exercises are set. These are at present: VIth Form, Macaulay's Essays; Vth, Irving's Conquest of Canada; IVth, Irving's Columbus; IIIrd, Southey's Life of Nelson; IInd, Book of Golden Deeds; Ist, Æsop's Fables.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CROYDON.

WHITGIFT'S HOSPITAL.

[For Mr. Fearon's Report see Vol. vii. pp. 467–469.]

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 871.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By virtue of an Act of Parliament passed in the 39th of Elizabeth, 1596, John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, by deed, dated 25th June 1599 (41st Elizabeth), founded the hospital, and he afterwards endowed it at various times with lands in and near Croydon, to which endowments other persons added others; namely, the Rev. Dr. Pretberg, two houses in Northampton; Edward Barker, a rentcharge of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum from a house in St. Paul's Churchyard; Ralph Snow, three-fifths of an estate at Mitcham, Surrey; Rd. Stockdale, a house in the Butcher Row, Croydon; and the Fishmonger's Company annually 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* towards a dinner, and 10*s.* for the alms box.

Foundation Property.—About 800 acres of land and a number of houses in and near Croydon, the above-mentioned property in Northampton, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Mitcham.

Present gross income about 3,350*l.*, net 3,180*l.*; out of which there is available towards the proposed grammar school 500*l.* (680.*l*? see balance sheet) per annum. It is considered necessary to allow this sum to accumulate, and its accumulation to be aided by sales, for building, of lands now used for agriculture, as leases fall in, before the expense necessary to establish the school is incurred.

Original Objects of the Trust.—To maintain a hospital for 30, or any number under 40, poor brethren and sisters.

" One of the brethren to teach a common school in Croydon. The school-
" master shall be a parson well qualifide for that function; that is to saye, an
" honest man, learnede in the Greek and Latin tongues, a good versifiere in
" both the foresayde languages, and able to write well (if possible it may bee).
" . . . He shall freelye teach suche of the children of the parishe of Croydon,
" without exactinge any thinge for theire teachinge as are of the poorer sorte,
" . . . . but yet it shalbe lawful for the saide schoolemaster to receave that
" which is voluntarily bestowde uppon him by any of the saide poorer sorte of
" parishioners, and for the children of suche as be of the better sorte of the
" parishioners of Croydon."

By the Scheme of 1856 the annual stipends of the warden and 22 poor brethren and 16 poor sisters were fixed at not less than 30*l.* nor more than 40*l.* for each brother, and not less than 25*l.* nor more than 30*l.* for each poor sister.

And a commercial or middle school for boys above eight years of age, resident in the parish of Croydon, at a capitation fee not exceeding 4*l.*, was directed to be established.

Also a poor school for boys resident in the parish of Croydon, of the age of seven years and upwards.

Government.—Scheme of Court of Chancery, 1856.

Governors not more than 12, nor less than eight, appointed by Archbishop of Canterbury, manage the property, and exercise the rights of the old corporation. The Vicar of Croydon to be a governor ex-officio. Governors to reside within 10 miles of the hospital.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—By inference, Greek and Latin, including versification (Founder's statutes). Holy Scriptures according to the doctrine

and liturgy of Church of England; reading, writing, arithmetic, English literature and composition, geography, mathematics, algebra, land surveying, book-keeping, chemistry, and the elements of physical science, and the French language, and such other languages and other subjects of education as the governors think fit (Scheme of 1856).

Masters prescribed.—Head master and under master of commercial school to be appointed and removable by Archbishop of Canterbury, and to receive—the head master 300*l.* a year and 100*l.* a year besides as warden, and half the capitation fees, with a residence; and the under master 100*l.* a year, and a fourth of the capitation fees, and an allowance not exceeding 25*l.* a year towards his residence. The head master to be warden of the hospital, and chaplain of the charity, but not to hold any other office.

Remaining masters to receive stipends not exceeding 75*l.* per annum, to be appointed and dismissible by governors.

State of Commercial School in 1868.

Not in operation. Arrangements are now in progress to accelerate its establishment by the sale of land, as before mentioned.

N.B.—The poor school has been in operation since 1858.

The following Statement (supplied by the Governors) is made to show which of the Receipts and Payments in the account, as annually published, may be classed as annual income and expenditure for the purposes of the hospital and for scholastic purposes.

Year ending 31st December 1867.

RECEIPTS.	Gross Payments, as in published Account.	Net Income available for the purposes of the Hospital and Schools.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from last year's balance sheet -	1,467 7 3	
Rents received for Croydon Hospital (general) - - - -	3,345 9 10	3,345 9 10
Rents received (Mitcham Estate) 55 10 0		55 10 0
„ (Harbledown Hospital) - - 37 0 0		
	92 10 0	
Interest on drainage works - - -	2 1 10	2 1 10
Insurance repaid by tenants - - -	15 13 6	15 13 6
Dividends on investments - - -	227 10 9	
(In future dividends only on £1,693 15*s.* 7*d.* Consols) - - - -		50 0 0
Miscellaneous receipts - - -	364 15 3	
These were sums recovered for dilapidations, return of advances made on purchase of Glover's trustees, &c., which will not occur again. The only sum included in this total which will recur is the annual sum paid by the Fishmongers' Company		2 13 4
Sale of stock - - - -	5,841 14 0	
Loan from Mrs. M. N. Davenhill on mortgage of Glover's property - -	2,000 0 0	
	13,357 2 5	3,471 8 6

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

EXPENDITURE.				Gross Receipts, as in published Account.			Net Annual Expenditure for the purposes of the Hospital and Poor School.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Warden's, brothers' and sisters' stipends				1,586	4	2	1,586	0	0
General repairs and improvements (Average of ordinary repairs for 3 years)				360	12	6	174	0	0
New school expenses				379	19	4	450	0	0
Purchase of houses and lands				7,710	0	0			
Interest on loans and purchase-monies				772	8	9			
The only payments on this head that will recur are the interest on the two mortgages of 1,500*l.* at 4 per cent., and 2,000*l.* at 5 per cent.							160	0	0
Investments in consols				23	15	1			
Harbledown Hospital—share of rents and dividends				55	6	2			
General expenses:—	£	s.	d.						
Receiver's commission, 2 years	154	19	2				85	0	0
Clerk's salary	50	0	0				50	0	0
Insurance	33	14	8				50	0	0
Medical attendance	40	0	0				40	0	0
Law charges, Attorney-General and hospital solicitor, on purchase of property for 7,710*l.*, and other property, 6,500*l.*, not yet completed	184	17	11				20	0	0
Miscellaneous expenses	169	1	6				170	0	0
				632	13	3			
Subscription to St. John's Church				250	0	0			
Balance in hand				1,586	3	2			
Balance of available net annual income over and above hospital and poor school expenses, applicable towards the intended grammar school							686	8	6
				13,357	2	5	3,471	8	6

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c. (1867.)

Visitor:

Archbishop of Canterbury, Lambeth Palace.

Governors:

The Rev. John Geo. Hodgson, Vicar of Croydon, Croydon.
John Wm. Sutherland, Esq., J.P., Croydon.
Chas. Chatfield, Esq., Croydon.
Robert Amadeus Heath, Esq., Croydon.
John Wickham Flower, Esq., Croydon.
John Drummond, Esq., Croydon.
Edward Westall, Esq., M.D., 28, Holland Road Villas, Kensington.
George Price, Esq., Croydon.
John Budgen, Esq., Croydon.

Clerk to Governors:

Wm. Drummond, Croydon.

FARNHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GIFFARD'S REPORT.

Trustees.—The only surviving or continuing trustee * is Mr. Ben Nichols, of Farnham, who was together with other gentlemen appointed to the trust by an order of the Court of Chancery. He is very anxious to retire from the trust, and to have new trustees appointed in his place. The income is very small (only 22*l.*), and arises chiefly from the rent of an old cottage and six acres of land near Edeshatch, which are now subject to an agreement for a lease for seven years to Mr. James Turner. The rent might be improved if the cottage were put into good repair, but the necessary repairs would absorb the whole rent, which is paid very regularly and handed over to the schoolmaster as soon as received. No material increase is expected in the value of the school property. All the papers relating to the trust are stated to have been lost on the retirement from business of a Mr. Evans, one of the late trustees.

Statutes.—Neither the surviving trustee, nor the schoolmaster, nor the Bishop of Winchester is aware of the existence of any body of statutes governing the school, other than such regulations as may be gleaned from the wills of John Harding (1611) and Bishop Morley (1679).

Buildings.—The school buildings consist of a house in West Street and a piece of ground about 25 yards square, given by Bishop Morley for the use of the schoolmaster. Portions of this building are now used as schoolrooms, the rest being occupied by the master, his family, and boarders. The schoolrooms are low, ill-ventilated, and crowded, and manifestly inadequate for the number of boys in the school. Mr. Goode has recently reported to the Charity Commissioners on the state of the school property. He recommends the sale of the present site and premises, which have been valued by a local valuer at 1,500*l.* A good site might probably be found upon ground of less value in the neighbourhood. An adjoining shed was pointed out by the master as eligible for a schoolroom if it could be obtained.

The playground is used by all the boys.

Staff.—There is only one master on the foundation. He employs at his own expense an assistant master for teaching English subjects, and a pupil-assistant, who helps in the teaching of Latin grammar, French, and other subjects. Latin is chiefly taught by the head master. A visiting French master is also employed by him; also a visiting drill master.

The head master is a layman, well educated and zealous, but overworked and underpaid. He is obliged to eke out his small income by work out of school hours. Sometimes employed till

* This was written in 1865.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

10 p.m., in private teaching. The appointment of the master rests in practice with the Bishop of Winchester. I do not know on what statute this right of election rests, unless it be on the condition contained in the surrender (23 March 1801) of the Edeshatch property "in trust, to pay the rents to and for the schoolmaster" of the endowed school in the town of Farnham, being "approved of and duly licensed by the ordinary . . . ."
(*See the 12th Report of the Charity Commissioners, p.* 582.)

Foundation.—There are no boys on the foundation receiving a free education. Every boy pays 6*l.* 6*s.* a year; those who learn drawing 2*l.* 2*s.* extra. The total number of boys on the books at the time of my visit, September 4th and 5th, was 50; 9, of them were boarders at 24 guineas per annum. Regular registers of admission and attendance have been kept for the last 14 years. The attendanceof day-boys is good, except at one particular season of the year—the hop-picking season. It is calculated that from 10,000 to 15,000 persons flock to Farnham and its neighbourhood for hop-picking, and every farmer's boy is kept at home whilst the "hopping" lasts.

Instruction.—The regular school course includes Latin, French, arithmetic, mathematics, and ordinary English subjects. Occasional lectures are given in physics, for which no extra charge is made. The drawing class includes only 14 boys.

Examination.—I examined three classes in Latin, two classes in arithmetic, history, and geography, one class in Euclid, two classes in French, and gave a piece of English dictation to the 1st class (15 boys).

I also heard the head master examine the 1st and 2nd classes in English grammar and the analysis of sentences.

The standard reached in Latin is not high; but it must be remembered that there is no boy above the age of 14 in the school, and the grammar of the first ten boys is very respectable. The English history was very weak, but all the other subjects seem to have been capitally taught. I was especially struck with the excellence of the Euclid, as far as it went (one boy was doing the 3rd book, the others 1st and 2nd,) and of the English analysis. French grammar and dictation very respectable.

On the whole I think that for boys of this class better teaching could not well be provided at the price paid for. One would like to see drawing and class singing included in the school course. But the present staff would be quite unequal to it, though the head master is competent to teach both.

The great drawback in the school is the want of proper buildings. I was told of more than one gentleman who had intended to place his sons at the school, but had abandoned the idea on seeing the buildings. There are very few resident gentry in the town. The clergy and one or two professional men, together with some of the permanent staff of the camp at Aldershot, which is about four miles from Farnham, make up the society of the place. The pupils at the grammar school

are chiefly the sons of tradesmen, innkeepers, and hop-growers. I was told that many of the hop-growers, though wealthy, were uneducated, and had no desire that their sons should be better educated than themselves. One hop-grower was mentioned to me as having made 10,000*l.* in one year; but his average yearly expenditure did not exceed 300*l.* It was not thought probable that this class of people would contribute towards educational improvement. It is difficult to procure the concurrence of the inhabitants in sanitary improvements, and a meeting lately held for the purpose of taking measures to drain the town properly was defeated of its object by an obstructive faction.

The town possesses good national schools; but these do not draw from the middle classes, and take only the children of the poor. The children of middle rank are educated either at the grammar school, or at a private school of a very similar stamp. I heard well of this school and also of a private school for the children of dissenters in the town, but I was not allowed to examine at either of them.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xii. 581. A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Origin unknown. School first held in a small building (now destroyed) adjoining church, and endowed, by will of Dr. Harding, president of Magdalen College Oxford, dated 31 Aug. 1611, with a rentcharge of 10*l.* from estate in Dokenfield and elsewhere, by Nicholas and John Brown in 1657, with a cottage and six acres of land, and by Geo. Morley, Bishop of Winchester in 1679, with a house for master, subject to payment of 20*s.* a year for poor.

School Property.—From rentcharge and rents of Brown's estate 22*l.* per annum, all (after deduction of land and income tax) applied to purposes of school.

Master's house, in an outbuilding of which the school is held, is capable of receiving boarders, and fairly adapted to its purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of schoolmaster of endowed school at Farnham, being fit, approved of, and teaching Latin grammar tongue (Brown).

Subject of Instruction prescribed.—Latin grammar tongue (Brown).

Government and Masters.—Trustees appointed by Court of Chancery, heir of Francis Morley being one. At present only one trustee, who exercises no control over management of school. Master appointed by licence from bishop of Winchester.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master, not a graduate, receives 22*l.* from endowment, 240*l.* from fees; an assistant boarded, lodged and paid by him. Also a pupil teacher and visiting French master.

Day Scholars.—35; nearly all under 14, sons of tradesmen, living in town or within four miles of it, pay 6*l.* 6*s.* per annum for instruction. Drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum. Drilling, 12*s.* Do not attend on Sundays. Boys from a distance dine with master's family.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Boarders.—15 (of whom 14 between ten and 14 years of age); all in head master's house, sons of tradesmen and professional men. Three meals a day, meat once. Terms 31*l.* 10*s.* for board and instruction, 1*l.* 1*s.* extra for a separate bed. School bills, highest, 40*l.*; lowest, 30*l.*; average, 36*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 430 feet per boy. Each boy has not a separate bed. Master sleeps in adjoining room.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified by combined result of all subjects taught, but separate distribution of classes made for teaching Latin, French, English grammar, and arithmetic and mathematics. Boys allowed, just before leaving, to stop part of school work to study specialities. Bible, Prayer Book, and Church Catechism taught. School opened and closed with prayers from Arnold, Nowell, and Prayer Book.

Promotions, by work of half-year and examinations, in equal proportions. Examinations half-yearly, generally by the Bishop of Winchester and some of the neighbouring clergymen and others invited by master. Three exhibitions of 5*l.* for one year given by master to first class. Prizes of books for general proficiency in second and third classes. Special prizes for writing, drawing, French, and sometimes for other subjects.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning; the last privately, by head master only. Rough behaviour in playground punished by exclusion from it.

Playground, 71 feet by 73 close to school, open to all. Cricket, football, hockey, hare and hounds played away from school. A master always present with boarders when out of school premises, and at fixed times in playground.

Boys can subscribe 5*s.* per annum to library of literary association which is kept in the master's house.

School time 42 weeks per annum; study, 29 hours per week, besides preparation of lessons, which for boarders is an hour. Play, 26 hours per week.

No boy gone to any university in last five years; about eight to other schools.

Formation of camp at Aldershot has increased population likely to use school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Ben Nichols, Farnham.
John Frederic Bateman, Moor Park, Farnham.
Robert Oke Clark, Farnham.
James Knight, jun., Farnham.
Henry Potter, Farnham.
Samuel George Sloman, Farnham.
The Rector of Farnham for the time being.

Head Master:

Chas. Stroud, Esq.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The highest and lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Ironmonger.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Collector of rates.
,, 2	Hopgrower.	2	Innkeeper.
,, 3	do.	,, 3	Grocer.
,, 4	Master tailor.	,, 4	do.
,, 5	Ironmonger.	,, 5	Indian pilot's wife.
,, 6	Retired hotel-keeper.	,, 6	Journeyman plumber.
,, 7	Master butcher.	,, 7	Hopgrower.
,, 8	Innkeeper.	,, 8	Solicitor.
,, 9	Bailiff.	,, 9	Grocer.
,, 10	Surgeon's Widow.	,, 10	do.

All residing within a quarter of a mile of the School. One, however, only lodges in the town from Monday to Saturday.

Boarders.	Profession or Occu of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - 1	Retired publisher -	Farnham.
,, 2	Grocer - -	Ventnor.
,, 3	Naval storekeeper -	Fleetpond, Winchfield.
,, 4	Draper - -	Ventnor.
,, 5	Draper - -	Guildford.
Boys lowest in School - 5	Grocer - -	Bentley, Farnham.
,, 6	Farmer - -	Crookham, do.
,, 7	Innkeeper - -	Odiham, Hants.
,, 8	Hopgrower -	Hoghatch, Farnham.
,, 9	Physician - -	Frimley, Surrey.
,, 10	Physician - -	Frimley, Surrey.

All board with Head Master.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the school (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*c.*) *Oxford Local Examinations.*

June 1858. C. W. Shayler, ordinary junior's certificate.
June 1860. G. S. Goodman, a second class junior's certificate.
June 1860. R. Stroud, an ordinary senior's certificate, title of associate in arts.
June 1862. M. H. Goodman, a first class junior's certificate. (He was 14th of 737 candidates.)
June 1862. A. J. Nash, an ordinary junior's certificate.
June 1863. J. Smither, an ordinary junior's certificate.
June 1864. F. Hart, a second class junior's certificate.

Cambridge Local Examinations.

December 1862. G. A. Gloag, an ordinary junior's certificate.

Some scholars have also passed the Society of Arts examinations.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							hrs.		hrs.					hrs.		hrs.					hrs.		hrs	
Religious Knowledge.	50	3	—	16	—	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	—	$2\frac{3}{4}$	St. Matthew; the Church Catechism to Lord's Prayer.	18	—	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$2\frac{3}{4}$	As 1st Class - -	16	—	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$2\frac{3}{4}$	St. Matthew; Church Cate.; Sunday Collects.
Latin - -	21	3	—	6	—	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	3	Cæsar de Bell. Gal., lib. 4, cap. 20–38, and lib. 5, cap. 3–17.	9	—	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	3	Smith's (Dr. W.) Principia, Part I. to page 71.	6	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	Dr. W. Smith's Principia to page 45.
French -	23	3	—	5	—	2	2	—	4	Hall's Second Course to p. 78.	7	—	2	2	—	4	Hall's First Course to p. 91.	11	—	2	2	—	4	Hall's First Course to p. 87.
Arithmetic -	50	5	—	8	—	6	$1\frac{1}{4}$	—	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Ali Colenso's 12mo book	6	—	6	$1\frac{1}{4}$	—	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Colenso to p. 109 -	6	—	6	$1\frac{1}{4}$	—	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Colenso, pp. 1–56 and 74–98.
Book-keeping	23	2	—	16	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	(*a*) - -	7	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	(*a*)							
Mensuration and Surveying.	8	2	—	2	—	4	$1\frac{1}{4}$	—	5	Griffin's Examples; Hunter's to page 65.	6	—	4	$1\frac{1}{4}$	—	5	Griffin's Examples to page 19.							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	8	2	—	2	—	6	1	—	7	Lund's Easy Algebra -	6	—	6	1	—	7	Lund's Easy Algebra to p. 61.							
Physics -	34	1	—	34	—	1	1	—	1	Lectures on Steam Engines. (*b*)														
History -	50	3	—	16	—	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	None in second half of 1864.	18	—	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	- - - -	16	—	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	To Richard II.

(*a*) Various "sets" in the book-keeping published by the Irish Commissioners.

(*b*) Based on Lardner's Museum of Science and Art, and Johnston's Diagrams

Table B.—School Instruction.—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							hrs.		hrs.					hrs		hrs.					hrs.		hrs.	
Geography -	50	3	—	16	—	3	½	—	1½	Africa and Oceania; Cornwell, secs. 795–851 and 977–994.	18	—	3	½	—	1½	As 1st Class - -	16	—	6	⅓	—	2	Africa, from the National Soc.'s little book.
English Grammar.	50	3	—	16	—	1	½	—	½	Morell's Grammar and Analysis, larger edition.	18	—	5	¾	—	4	Morell, pp. 27–49 and 66–82.	16	—	14	⅓	—	7	Morell's Essentials, pp. 1–46.
English Literature.	16	1	—	16	—	1	½	—	½	Goldsmith's Traveller.														
English Composition.	50	3	—	16	—	1	¼	—	¼	Occasional exercises -	18	—	½	1	—	½	Occasional exercises -	16	—	1	½	1	½	Abstracts of oral Lessons.
Reading -	50	3	—	16	—	2	½	—	1	Goldsmith's Traveller -	18	—	2	½	—	1	Supplement to 4th Irish book.	16	—	2	¾	—	1½	Kings of England.
Writing -	50	3	—	16	—	3	½	—	1½	Schoolboy hand; printing.	18	—	3	½	—	1½	Schoolboy hand - -	16	—	5	⅓	—	2½	Schoolboy hand.
Drawing -	14	1	2 gs.	14	—	2	1¼	—	2½	From solid models and the flat in outline and in light and shade; Geometrical (from Pease and Burchett) to Ellipses.														

N.B.—There are often two, sometimes three, subjects being taught at the same time by different masters.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

GUILDFORD ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GIFFARD'S REPORT.

Trustees.—The school property is, together with other charities, vested in the municipal trustees of the charities of the borough of Guildford. Two members of this body are detached, under the title of schoolwardens, to superintend the Grammar School. Of the present schoolwardens one was elected in 1852, the other in 1862. The municipal trustees meet, on the average three or four times in a year, and minutes of their proceedings are kept by a paid clerk. I inspected these minutes extending from 1836 to 1865. The chief business of the schoolwardens is to act as a medium of communication between the head master of the grammar school and the municipal trustees. In practice they are allowed to order repairs of the school building, to the extent of 5*l.* annually, but more important matters must be referred to the general body of trustees. The present schoolwardens are zealous in the interest of the school, and scrupulous in the exercise of the limited powers which are delegated to them.

Statutes.—The statutes of 1835 are in force, except that—

(1.) There is no "usher" on the foundation, and consequently no part of the school buildings is set apart for him, and no part of the income appropriated for his salary, the whole of the school premises being occupied, and the whole of the net income received, by the head master.

(2.) The day scholars are excluded from the "close" or play ground, although it is intended "for the master, usher, and scholars to walk in, and other recreations."

(3.) No pension has ever been allowed to a retiring master.

(4.) No examiners are appointed by the trustees or the schoolwardens. The head master appoints an examiner at Midsummer.

(5.) The foundation boys pay no fees, except for French and drawing, when these are learnt by them. The fees for "rods and brooms to be used in the school" and for "clean waxen candles" have been abolished.

(6.) The scholars are "allowed to play more than twice in every week."

(7.) The scholars of the four first forms are not restricted to the use of the Latin tongue in school.

(8.) The statutes are not "read publicly once every quarter."

At the time of my visit the statutes of 1835 were not known to exist either by the head master or the trustees. The head master has recently furnished me with a copy of them.

Property.—The school property, consisting of rentcharges, which are unimprovable, and of a plot of ground, which is let at only 3*l.* per annum, is not likely to increase in value.

Buildings.—The school buildings proper are cramped and old fashioned, but have been kept in good repair chiefly at the expense

of the master. They form a small quadrangle. Over the entrance archway is the "library," now divided into two rooms and used for household purposes. Facing this is the schoolroom, the dining hall, and a dormitory, each occupying one story. The other two sides of the quadrangle are formed by the master's house, other dormitories, and offices. The chief schoolroom, though of fair length and breadth, is low and ill-ventilated. The dormitories are of fair dimensions. Bishop Parkhurst's collection of books, consisting chiefly of old works on divinity, has been allowed to go to decay; the volumes are now piled away out of sight and out of reach, and are merely an incumbrance to the school. The trustees reported in 1864 that the books were useless to the school and to the town, and not worth the expense of rebinding.

Playground.—The so-called "close" consists partly of the master's garden, partly of an acre of playground, used by the boarders for rounders, fives, &c.

Chapel.—A chapel has been built in the close by the present master for the use of his boarders.

Buildings in private occupation of the master.—Besides the old school buildings, the present head master occupies (1) what was formerly a stable, but has now been converted into a good class room, with a comfortable dormitory overhead, (2) a large house, containing a class room, a master's room, and bedrooms for 40 boys, (3) a sick house, (4) a cricket field of $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Staff.—The present staff consists of the head master and second master (both graduates of Oxford), 3 assistant masters (graduates of Cambridge), 2 assistants who are not graduates, and 7 visiting masters.

Number of Boys.—There were at the time of my visit 114 boys in the school, of whom 19 were day boys, including the foundationers, 10 in number.

Foundation Boys.—The foundation has always been kept full since the appointment of the present master in 1859. A preference is given to boys above 10 years of age; each boy passes a preliminary examination before the head master in Latin and Greek accidence before he can be admitted to the foundation. The average number of vacancies has been two per annum during the last ten years, though in 1863 as many as six were elected to the foundation. The applications are not numerous. At the election next preceding my visit only one qualified candidate appeared, although there were two vacancies. Whilst the electors were sitting, however, a second candidate was procured, presented to the master for examination, approved by him, and finally brought to the Town Hall in time to receive the requisite votes. The boys on the foundation stand well in the school. Six out of fourteen class prizes were carried off last year by foundationers. One of them is at present in the sixth form, but they are frequently taken away from school before they have risen to this point.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Instruction.—The school is exclusively a classical school. The boys are younger than boys in corresponding forms in the large public schools, and some of them are drafted off to the latter at the age of 14. But Latin and Greek grammar, translation and completion are thoroughly well taught, and several of the boys in the sixth are quite fit for matriculation at the Universities. They are very weak in French, trusting to their knowledge of Latin for a vocabulary, and disregarding all grammatical rules. The arithmetic is very good, Euclid weak, elementary algebra and trigonometry fair. English history is by no means neglected, and the practice of frequent examinations has given the upper boys a facility in English composition, amounting in one or two cases to excellence. Natural science is entirely neglected, and drawing and music are taught only to the few boys who demand and are willing to pay for such instruction.

Estimate of present Usefulness.—The school, if viewed independently of its relation to the town of Guildford, is good of its kind, though its curriculum might be extended to embrace those subjects which are now neglected. It is in fact a good private school, in the advantages of which 10 boys of the town are allowed to participate gratis. These 10 boys get an education of a higher type than they would have access to if their number were increased, or the growth of the private element in the school checked. But, few, if any, of these 10 free boys are in a position to profit, or in fact do profit, by this kind of training. The free boys are usually the sons of tradesmen or professional men with small incomes, who cannot afford to send their sons to the Universities, and they choose the school because it is suited to their pockets rather than to their wants. Such a school is an inestimable boon to the one or two brilliant lads whose parents have neither the eye to detect nor the means to cultivate their talent, and, if timely help towards further cultivation be forthcoming, saves from the drudgery of the shop or office the exceptional few who are fitted for higher occupations; but it is unquestionable that the school is doing little for the boys of Guildford, and that, if it is to be widely useful in the town, its present curriculum must be modified. It is to be hoped that such a modification is possible, without extending to the exclusion from the school of boys who are fit for the Universities.

Introduction of Capitation Fees.—The endowment is very small and ought to be aided by moderate capitation fees from all the day boys. There would be considerable opposition to the abolition of free instruction, and I doubt if the present trustees would advocate such a measure; but it would be supported by many, to whom the school is at present useless, and who are willing to pay a fair price for a suitable education.

Exclusion of Town Boys from Playground.—The exclusion of the town boys from the school playground is clearly an abuse; but it has long been acquiesced in and is sanctioned by the school-wardens. The admission of the town boys would, it is said, be objected to by the parents of the boarders, who are, however, not the first persons to be considered.

Influence on Trade.—The trade of the town is of course affected by the residence of 80 boarders of good social position. I doubt if the loss of their trade would, in the eyes of many of the tradesmen, be compensated by the improved education of their sons. It is difficult to persuade them that the reputation of the school is dependent upon the private connexion of the master, and that the appointment of a master without such a connexion would ruin the school. They are confident, notwithstanding the warning example of Midhurst school, which stood upon the same precarious footing, that they will always be able to secure "a master with lots of boarders."

Some particulars respecting the exhibition which is attached to this school will be found in my general report, vol. vii. p. 132.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. x. 617. A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Robert Beckingham, by will dated 3 Nov. 1509, gave lands and tenements in Bromley and Newington for maintenance of a free grammar school. Henry Polsted in 1550 endowed it with two houses in St. Mary's Guildford. Existing school founded by letters patent of Edward VI. 27 Jan. 1509, and endowed by him with rentcharges amounting to 20*l.* per annum. Subsequent benefactors gave lands, rentcharges, &c. of small amount. By deeds, in 1574 and 1598, advowson of Stoke-next-Guildford was conveyed to trustees, to intent they might appoint schoolmaster thereto.

School Property.—Much of the property has been alienated, fixed rentcharges being reserved. Advowson of Stoke, now worth from 800*l.* to 900*l.*, alienated in 1647 in consideration of a rentcharge of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and two small tenements. Average annual income 79*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* entirely applied to school, including about 6*l.* for insurance and repairs.

One exhibition, founded by will of Jos. Nettle (dated 1671) for son of a freeman of and within town and liberty of Guildford, and endowed with rent of 10½ acres of land in Stoke parish, now let for 42*l.*

By a new scheme of Charity Commissioners, dated 3 April 1861, the scholar may be the "child of any resident inhabitant of the town of Guildford, preference being given, cæteris paribus, to the son of a freeman."

The candidates are examined by the head master and the rectors of Stoke-next-Guildford and St. Nicholas, Guildford, or any two of them. These report to the trustees, who elect.

The exhibitions are tenable for four years at any college in Oxford or Cambridge.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. Residence for master, capable of receiving boarders.

Objects of Trust.—To keep and maintain a free grammar school at Guildford (Beckingham); for the education and instruction of boys and youths in grammar at all future times (letters patent).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent), the principles of Christian religion, and writing (Statutes of 1608).

Government and Masters.—Statutes may be made from time to time by mayor and approved men of Guildford, and must be confirmed by Bishop of Winchester (letters patent). Statutes made accordingly in 1608, and revised in 1835. School now governed by municipal charity trustees, appointed by Court of Chancery, who require consent of Bishop of Winchester to changes in statutes and to dismissal of head master. Do not interfere with discipline and instruction. No special qualifications required in head master.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master appointed by trustees, receives salary of 62*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from endowment, and about 345*l.* from fees. He appoints and pays all assistant masters, viz., three classical, one mathematical, one history and English, and two French.

Day Scholars.—29 [33 in June 1867]. 10 on foundation pay nothing for general work. 4*l.* 4*s.* extra for French. 19 non-foundationers pay 15*l.* 15*s.* for general work, including French. Drawing 4*l.* 4*s.* extra for all ; drilling 10*s.*

Boarders.—81 [78 in June 1867], all in headmaster's house, chiefly sons of professional men. Terms for board and instruction, 65 guineas. School bills : highest, 93*l.* ; average, 78*l.* ; lowest 72*l.* Cubical contents of bedroom per boy 500 feet on an average ; every boy has a separate bed. Senior boys responsible for order. One study for the six seniors. No other separate rooms for study. Hours 6½ to 7 a.m. ; 8.45 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Knowledge necessary at entrance, reading and writing ; for foundationers also a knowledge Latin accidence ; examination for foundationers only.

School classified chiefly by classics. Part of work sometimes excused to allow time for special studies. Religious instruction by masters. School work begins and ends with prayers. Boarders prepared for confirmation by head master. Boarders attend school-chapel twice on Sunday.

Promotion by seniority. Marks of half year and examination conjointly, all subjects having weight. Prizes every half-year to the head of each class, awarded by joint result of half-year and examination. Examinations at Christmas by masters, at Midsummer for senior boys by examiner appointed by head master.

Punishments : impositions, caning, flogging with the birch ; both publicly and privately. Caning inflicted by head and second masters ; flogging by head master alone.

Playgrounds of one and five acres respectively, close to school, open only to boarders ; the latter is in private occupation of head master. Extensive bounds. Cricket, football, &c. played. A master often present, but by no means necessarily. Gymnastic poles. Drilling taught regularly. Small library for monitors.

Monitors assist in maintaining discipline ; are appointed by seniority (*i.e.* position in school), unless there be some objection ; possess a modified power of fagging.

School time 39 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week, exclusive of an average of one and a quarter hour's preparation in evening.

On average of last five years, three boys per annum have gone to university, three to other schools. [Six at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.		Day Scholars.	Profession or occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Banker's clerk -	Guildford.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Indian Civil Service.
,, 2	Indian Civil Service.		,, 2	Gentleman.
,, 3	Clergyman -		,, 3	Solicitor.
,, 4	Widow lady -		,, 4	Brewer.
,, 5	Saddler -		,, 5	Brewer.
,, 6	Country gentleman		,, 6	Gentleman.
,, 7	Widow of Colonel in army.		,, 7	Solicitor.
,, 8	Merchant -		,, 8	Painter and Plumber.
,, 9	Widow lady -		,, 9	Land Surveyor.
,, 10	Brewer - -		,, 10	Gentleman.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman - -	Flitton, Peterborough	In head-master's house.
,, 2	Flour mill owner -	Box Grove, near Guildford.	
,, 3	Clergyman - -	Aldingbourne, Chichester.	
,, 4	Inspector of H.M. Customs.	Streatham - -	
,, 5	Country gentleman -	Bonhill, Dorking -	
,, 6	Country gentleman -	Bolney, Cuckfield, Sussex.	
,, 7	Surgeon - -	Clapton - -	
,, 8	Flour mill owner -	Box Grove, Guildford	
,, 9	Gentleman - -	London - -	
,, 10	Clergyman - -	Aldbury, near Tring	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Clergyman - -	Lynsted near Sittingbourne.	
,, 2	Brewer - -	Farnham - -	
,, 3	Clergyman - -	St. Leonard's on Sea	
,, 4	Barrister - -	London - -	
,, 5	Solicitor - -	Portsmouth - -	
,, 6	Gentleman - -	Clapton - -	
,, 7	Indian Civil Service -	Harrow - -	
,, 8	Merchant - -	London - -	
,, 9	Indian Civil Service -	Hatherleigh, Devon -	
,, 10	Clergyman - -	West Wellow, Romsey, Hants.	

Table B.—School Instruction

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest Class) in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.				hrs.				yrs.			hrs.		
Religious Knowledge.	114	9	—	6	16	4	½	—	2	St. Luke's Gospel -	16	14	3	two ½ hs. and 1 hrs.	2	2	St. John's Gospel; Blunt's Undesigned Coincidences.	18	—	4	½	—	2	
Greek - -	103	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	7	Æschylus Persæ; Herodotus, Bk. II. 110–146; Homer Il., III. and IV.	—	—	3	1	—	3	Phœnissæ, 722—1,066; Xenoph. Mem., Bk. III. ch. 2, Bk. IV. ch. 1.							
Latin - -	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	2	5	Virgil Æn. VII., Geo. IV.; Horace de Arte Poetica; Tacitus, Agricola, c. 28 to end; Livy III. c. 25 to 40.	—	—	4	1	6	4	Virg. Æn. III., 527—IV., 129; Hor. Od., II. xviii.,—III. ix.; Cicero Pro Archiâ.	18	—	10	¼	—	2½	
French - -	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	- - - -	—	—	2	1	2	2								
Arithmetic -																								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	6	- - - -	—	—	6	1	—	6	- - - -	—	—	4	1	—	4	
History -																								
Geography -																								
English Grammar.																								
English Literature.	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	- - -	—	—	2	1	—	2	- - - -	—	—	2	1	—	2	
English Composition.																								
Reading -																								
Writing -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	2	1	—	2	
Music - -	9	—	6 gs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	6	½	—	3	
Drawing -	22	—	4 gs.	2	—	1	2	—	2	- - - -	4	—	1	2	—	2								

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the school (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1. Scholarship at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.
1. Scholarship at Peterhouse College, Cambridge.
1. Wrangler at Cambridge.
1. Second-class moderation at Oxford.
1. Foreign Office.
3. Scholarships at Winchester College.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Joseph Weale, gentleman, Guildford.
John Wiblen, gentleman, Luton.
Chas. Ed. Mangles, gentleman, Poyle Park, Guildford.
The Rev. Thos. Goodwin Hatchard, Guildford.
Wm. Edm. Elkins, brewer, Guildford.
John Topham, gentleman, Guildford.
Henry Sharpe Taylor, surgeon, Guildford,
Samuel Hoydon, banker, Guildford.
John Nealds, wine merchant, Guildford.
Ed. Waller Martin, chemist, Guildford.
Alfred Austen, grocer, Guildford.
John Cooke, grocer, Guildford.
Mark Dowlen, saddler, Guildford.

Clerk to Trustees:

Hockely and Russell, solicitors, Guildford.

Head Master:

Rev. H. G. Merriman, D.D.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ABBOTT'S SCHOOL, GUILDFORD.

MR. GIFFARD'S REPORT.

Trustees.—The trustees are all resident in Guildford or its immediate neighbourhood, and meet quarterly for the election of scholars and other business incident to the trust. Minutes of their proceedings from 1856 to the present time were submitted to me by Mr. Smallpiece, of Guildford, who holds the office of receiver and clerk to the trustees at an annual salary of 20*l.* The trustees appear by their minutes to have been diligent in the execution of their trust.

Statutes.—The statutes, which are of recent date, are in force.

Buildings.—The school buildings are very inconveniently situated and deficient in room. A complaint was made in 1860 by a Guildford surgeon that the school was ill-ventilated. This defect has been partly removed, but the schoolrooms were at the time of my visit oppressively hot and close. The natural approach to the school is through the garden of the hospital, and it is to be regretted that, when the school was severed from the hospital, a part of the garden was not appropriated to the school. The governors of the hospital refuse to make any concession, and the school has nothing which deserves the name of a playground.

School Property.—The land belonging to the school is said to be at too great a distance from the town to be eligible as a site for new buildings, even supposing funds could be raised for the purpose. It is estimated that the rent of one of the school farms, which is now let at 60*l.*, will be doubled at the next letting. No great increase of income is expected from other sources.

The school rooms are fairly furnished with desks, maps, and school apparatus.

Staff.—The present staff consists of two masters, both educated at training schools. The head master was formerly master of the Petersfield National School and bears the highest character for intelligence and teaching power.

Number and Character of Boys.—There are no boarders. The number of boys present in the school when I visited it was 79. Thirty of these boys, who are called "Baker's scholars," received their education free of charge; the others were paying for their instruction sums varying from 2*s.* to 20*s.* per quarter. The vacancies in the free list are reported regularly by the master, and filled up by the trustees from the boys on the pay list. No boy is allowed to remain on the free list, and special permission from the trustees is required for him to remain in the school, after the age of 14.

Instruction.—Only four boys were learning Latin, and they were merely struggling with the declensions and conjugations. Six boys were just beginning Euclid.

The arithmetic was particularly good, and the examples worked with great accuracy and quickness. In English grammar, which is taught orally, and in the analysis of simple sentences, taken at random from their reading books, the boys showed a very fair proficiency. But there was that inability to deal with difficulties of syntax which is always noticeable in boys who are acquainted with only one language. A piece of English was written from dictation with surprisingly few mistakes. The facts of a portion of English history (the house of Tudor) had been carefully worked up. The knowledge of geography was unsatisfactory. The drawing was very elementary.

Reports of Examiners.—The annual reports of the examiners, from 1858 to 1864 inclusive, are very favourable.

It will be noticed that the order in Chancery of 17 July 1855 directed that the income of several endowments mentioned therein should "be applied towards the establishment and maintenance of a middle class school in Guildford." The limitation of age to 14, and the introduction of the sons of labourers at a charge of 2*s.* per quarter, are inconsistent with this object; and the subjects prescribed by the trustees, even if they were adequately taught, are scarcely extensive enough to cover the requirements of the middle classes. A former master left the school "partly because he was flooded with two shilling boys." These boys ought to find a place in the national schools, of which there is a good supply in Guildford and the neighbourhood. Their presence in Abbott's school keeps the instruction down to the level of the national schools. If they are admitted into Abbott's school at all, such admission ought to be the exception, and not the rule. Some of the trustees are inclined to benefit the school by adopting one of the higher rates of payment, but I see from the minutes that as lately as 1864 no less than nine boys were admitted at the 2*s.* rate, whilst one was reduced from 5*s.* to 2*s.*

Suggestions.—The payment ought to be uniform, and amount to at least 20*s.* a quarter.

It is a direct encouragement to the removal of a boy at 14 to put him on the pay list at that age. The limit of age ought to be extended or abolished.

The masters are overworked; unless the system of payment be modified, the staff cannot be increased, nor can the masters touch those higher subjects which they are fully competent to teach.

Abbott's school ought to fill the gap between the national schools and the grammar school, and if some system could be devised for drafting the best boys periodically from the former to the latter, the town would reap more benefit from both establishments than it does at present.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Baker in 1579 covenanted with the mayor and approved men of Guildford that the rents and issues of a market hall built by him should be devoted to educational purposes. Archbishop Abbott in 1622 founded the Hospital of the Blessed Trinity in Guildford, and appointed certain lands to be employed to set up some manufactures in Guildford. The present school was founded by an order of Court of Chancery in 1855, consolidating the charities called the "Manufactory Endowment," and "Baker's Charity, the Blue Coat School."

School Property.—Rent of 318 acres of land in parishes of Charlwood, Burstow, and Horne, all in Surrey; one third part of houses and lands, about 115 acres, in Dorking, Merrow, and Ewhurst, also in Surrey; and one third part of interest of 2,984*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* new three per cents, standing in the name of the Master and Brethren of the Trinity Hospital, Guildford.

Average annual income 200*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* gross, about 190*l.* net.

Buildings fairly adapted to their purpose, but hardly roomy enough.

Objects of Trust.—For the free education of certain of the poorest men's sons of Guildford, to be chosen by the mayor and approved men (Baker's charity); that young people might be set on work, and that by trading that place might flourish (Archbishop Abbott). Establishment and maintenance of a middle class school in Guildford. Thirty poor boys to be educated gratuitously, to be called Baker's Scholars. Other boys from Guildford to be admitted, as long as there is room, and to pay according to a fixed scale. No boy to remain beyond 14 without special leave.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Principles of Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, book-keeping, land-surveying, drawing, and the principles of designing, and such other subjects as the trustees may think expedient (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme drawn up by Court of Chancery in 1855.

Twelve trustees, now consisting of two clergymen and ten gentlemen of the town and immediate neighbourhood, hold the property, appoint and remove the masters, nominate the free boys, and exercise a general control over the admission and removal of the other scholars, the examinations, and the studies and discipline of the school. When their number is reduced to six, the vacancies are to be filled up under the direction of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Two masters to be elected and removed at discretion by trustees. Head master must be a member of Church of England. They are not to hold any other office.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master received 80*l.* per annum and house from endowment, 26*l.* from fees; second master 50*l.* from endowment, 13*l.* from fees,

Day Scholars.—30 free boys nominated by trustees, three quarters of them between 10 and 14. 49 others, four fifths of them under 10, pay, if children of labourers or journeymen 8*s.* per annum; if above that rank from 1*l* to 4*l.*, according to age. Chiefly sons of labourers and small tradesmen, from distances under a mile. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Average age of 1st class, 13 years; of 2nd class, 10 years; of lowest class, 8 years.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Knowledge necessary on admission, elementary reading and writing, not ascertained by examination.

School classified chiefly by reading and arithmetic, religious instruction by the masters; Catechism and Liturgy of Church of England taught, but not compulsory; five hours a week given to religious instruction. Prayers selected from Prayer Book at beginning and end of school work.

Promotions by quarterly examinations, which are conducted by the master. Annual examination by a graduate, appointed by the trustees, not connected with the town. Prizes for general progress.

Punishments: caning (in public, by head master only), rarely inflicted, impositions, exclusion from playground. Monitors assist in the discipline.

Playground close to school, containing five or six square perches. Cricket is played on the downs, near the town; a master accompanies the boys. Small school library, for use of which one half-penny a week is charged. A little drilling.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours per week.

BALANCE SHEET for 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance	45	14	3
Dividends on 994*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* new 3 per cents.	29	16	10
Rents received	130	5	4
One-fourth scholars' payments	13	10	3
	£219	6	8

PAYMENTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Masters' salaries	150	0	0
Examiners—5*l.*, 2*l.* 2*s.*	7	2	0
Gas, water, and insurance	8	17	0
Head master's disbursements	32	6	0
Insurance on farm and quit rent	3	12	0
Bills	8	17	9
Balance	28	11	11
	£219	6	8

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School - 1	Supervisor of Inland Revenue.	Stoke Road	5 minutes walk.
,, 2	Baptist minister	Commercial Road	200 yards.
,, 3	Post master	Post Office, High St.	do.
,, 4	Baker and grocer	Stoke Fields	5 minutes walk.
,, 5	Innkeeper	High Street	200 yards.
,, 6	Cashier and accountant	Stoke Road	5 minutes walk.
,, 7	Farmer	Shalford	½ mile.
,, 8	Cooper	High Street	100 yards.
,, 9	Clerk	Sydenham Road	⅛ mile.
,, 10	Pipe manufacturer	Commercial Road	200 yards.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Dressmaker (widow)	Stoke road	300 yards.
,, 2	Labourer	Tuns Gate	400 yards.
,, 3	Carpenter (journeyman)	St. Catherine's Hill	1 mile.
,, 4	Gardener (jobbing)	North Street	100 yards.
,, 5	Nurse	Church Yard	200 yards.
,, 6	Chimney sweep	Chapel Street	5 minutes walk.
,, 7	Gas man	Gas House	¼ mile.
,, 8	Journeyman tailor	Chertsey Street	200 yards.
,, 9	Barber	do.	do.
,, 10	Coachman	Stoke	20 minutes.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

80 boys learn religious knowledge, arithmetic, reading, writing, and music; 59 learn geography and English grammar; 50 learn drawing; 39 history and English composition; 13 learn mensuration; 8 bookeeping; 6 mathematics; 4 Latin.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
Rev. T. G. Hatchard, St. Nicholas Rectory, Guildford.
Rev. F. Paynter, Stoke Rectory, Guildford.
Dodsworth Hoydon, banker, Guildford.
Ross Donelly Mangles, Stoke Park, Guildford.
R. J. Shepard, Guildown House, Guildford.
N. E. Elkins, Guildford.
E. T. Upperton, Guildford.
J. Nealds, Guildford.
H. A. Adams, J.P., Guildford,
Jos. Weale, J.P., Guildford.
Cassteels Cooper, J.P., Guildford.
Sam. Hoydon, J.P., Guildford.

Clerk to Trustees:
Mark Smallpeice, Guildford.

Head Master:
Jas. Macfarland, Esq.

Second Master:
James Rowse, Esq.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was founded by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, which, upon the humble petition of the bailiffs, freemen, and inhabitants of the town of Kingston-on-Thames, gave certain chapels, and other buildings and tenements, "for the education, teaching, and instruction of boys *and children* in *the grammar*." The governors of these possessions were to be the two bailiffs of the town for the time being; and they were to appoint a master and usher "with the advice of the Bishop of Winchester." They were to make fit and salutary written statutes concerning the ordering, governing, and direction of the master and usher and school aforesaid, and were to regulate the stipend and salary of the said master and usher.

By subsequent letters Queen Elizabeth granted additional lands "for the augmentation of the master's salary." But in regard to these lands, the Royal Commissioners for inquiring into Charities say, in their Report dated 1825, that the greater part of them is lost to the school, "having been (as is believed) sold by the corporation (*i. e.* the governors) in fee farm upwards of 200 years ago," or having otherwise become incapable of being accounted for. It appears also that Queen Elizabeth reserved a certain rent out of these estates to the Crown; but this, it seems, has never been paid since 1609. The Commissioners in 1825 remark upon this that they cannot discover any grounds on which the payment of this rent was dropped. They further report that at this date (1825) the master takes no boarders; that there are only 14 scholars in the school, who are appointed by the governors; that such scholars are not appointed from any particular locality, or upon any other defined consideration, the freedom of the school being unlimited. That these scholars are taught writing, arithmetic, mathematics, Greek, and Latin, free of charge; and that the school is regulated by certain orders and statutes made by the governors with the advice of the Bishop of Winchester in 1800. The benefits of the school appear at this time, as ever since, to have been confined to boys; the words "boys and children," whatever may have been their original signification, having been taken as applicable to boys only.

II. The school is no longer regulated by the orders and statutes of 1800, but by certain "orders, statutes, and ordinances" made in 1841 by the governors. The governors were in 1841 and are now the trustees of the public charities of the town of Kingston, who appear to be the legal successors of the two bailiffs mentioned in the letters patent.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

These orders and statutes appear to me to have modified the intention of the founder in the following among other particulars; viz., they

(1.) Limit the freedom of the school to the sons of ratepayers inhabiting certain localities near to the school.

(2.) Impose fees upon the foundation scholars in payment of the ordinary school education, viz., one guinea per quarter.

(3.) Leave the appointment and payment of the usher to the master, alluding indeed only incidentally to the usher.

(4.) Require, as the equivalent of "the grammar" named in the letters patent, reading, writing, arithmetic, English, mathematics, merchant's accounts, and Latin and Greek to be taught to the boys; but make French, German, drawing, and music extra subjects, to be paid for at extra prices.

(5.) Limit the age of admission into the school upon the foundation to 8 years, and fix the age of superannuation at 15 years.

These statutes, which are very few in number and simple in their wording, appear to be fairly operative; the only respect, as far as I could ascertain, in which they are not carried out, being, that the direction contained in article 7, that "an examination of the boys shall take place half-yearly, at Christmas and Midsummer, and the master shall duly furnish reports of the same to the governors," is not strictly observed. What is done in the matter of examination is this: the master, assisted sometimes by the vicar (who is a trustee and treasurer), sometimes by another friend, examines the boys *yearly*. The examination is only *oral*, and only in the foundation subjects. There is never any examination in French.

III. At the time of my visit I found the staff of the school to be composed as follows, of three permanent and one occasional teachers, viz.:—

(1.) The master, a graduate of Cambridge. Besides being master of the grammar school he is chaplain to the House of Correction in Kingston, and has other clerical duty at a few miles distance from the school.

(2.) The second master, a graduate of Cambridge. He is appointed and paid by the master, and at the time of my visit had only been a very short time at the school. The custom of letting the master appoint the usher appears to have grown up in the last 20 years, there being no statute which makes any such distinct regulation. The usher receives from the master 80*l.* and board; no other emoluments.

(3.) The writing master. He has taken no degree, and is untrained. He receives from the master 25*l.* per annum, and board and lodging. His duties are to teach writing and English to the younger boys, and to look after the master's boarders in the house. He sleeps in one of the bed rooms with the boys. As a teacher he is inferior to any trained national schoolmaster.

These are the permanent staff. There is also an occasional master, viz.:—

(4.) The French and drawing master, who visits the school two afternoons a week for two and a half hours each time, and divides the time between instruction in French and drawing. These subjects are, as has been stated, extra; the boys paying for French two guineas, and for drawing two guineas a year. This master is not an efficient teacher. Very few boys learn either French or drawing, and these subjects do not appear to be appreciated by them.

There were 52 boys on the register of the school, and 49 present on the day of my visit. They appeared healthy and respectable in manners and dress, but were not in a good state of discipline. There was much noise and disorder during school time in the schoolroom; and there was an evident want of quiet method and system in the routine.

IV. I examined some of the scholars in English, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, Latin, French, and drawing; and I have to make the following report on their attainments:—

The English instruction in the first class was satisfactory on the whole, with the exception of grammar, in which they were deficient. But they answered creditably in English history, and wrote with ease and fair accuracy.

The arithmetic of the first class, containing only 6 boys, was for their age fairly advanced. They handled fractions and decimals with readiness and correctness; but they were clumsy and showed want of intelligence in working the more elementary arithmetic. They appeared in this subject to be very fairly advanced; but their groundwork was hardly sound.

The algebra was very fair. The head boy, who was the master's own son, worked creditably up to quadratic equations (inclusive); the rest of the class were not quite so far advanced.

The Euclid was very bad in the case of all but the head boy. This subject did not appear at all well taught.

In Latin, the first class, 6 boys, were very moderately proficient for their age. The two first boys, who were the master's sons, knew something of the grammar, and could construe a portion of Cæsar, which they had prepared, tolerably for their age; but the other four were very badly taught. They were very deficient in the most elementary grammar, the declensions, the conjugations, and the concords; and most of them failed to make out the English of the piece of Cæsar which they professed to have prepared for class. All the boys in the first class had learned the rules of grammar, according to the Eton or a similar text, by heart, (*e. g.*, the "As in præsenti,") but they were quite unable to apply them to any given passage in the Cæsar. No one in the school could do the very elementary piece of Latin prose which I had prepared for them.

French was, at the date of my visit, learned by only about half a dozen out of the 52 boys in the school. German and music by none. The scholars learning French appeared to have

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

made very little progress. They professed to be reading a work by Emile Souvestre; but no boy could translate any of it; and they were quite unable to translate into French the simple English fable which I gave them. No boy in the school could speak one word of the language, and among the head boys the subject is confessedly despised.

Drawing does not seem to be held in much higher estimation, only about half a dozen boys learn, and they are not taught upon any proper system. They learn little or nothing of perspective or the principles of the art, and are not taught to draw from the round. Their lesson consists chiefly in being made to copy little landscapes or figures from the flat.

On the whole the results of the examination cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Independently of the question whether the subjects of the curriculum here are well chosen, the results in most of those which are professed are not what ought to be found in boys of that age and position; while in some subjects, such as French, the teaching is barren. It is right to observe that the boys often come to school old and ill-prepared (to "finish" as they call it); that they stay a very short time; and that the condition of the buildings and apparatus, and late changes of assistant teachers, have all militated against their progress in the subjects taught. Even the slight requirement of ordinance 2, that boys shall be admitted "when they are certified to be duly qualified in reading and writing," is very imperfectly observed; their reading at admission being often very bad, scarcely attaining to a mastery of words of one syllable in a most elementary book, and the writing being frequently *nil*. A graduated admission examination is of course utterly unknown here.

V. The school buildings are very unsatisfactory. The schoolroom, which was the chapel of an ancient religious house, whatever may be its merits as a house of worship, is singularly ill adapted for educational purposes. It wants cleaning, painting, furnishing with desks, maps, and good apparatus, all of which ordinary articles of school furniture are very deficient. It also wants skirting, and being supplied with cupboards. The schoolroom is, moreover, too small even for the present number of boys, and has only one very indifferent classroom attached to it, which is equally ill furnished. The premises attached to the schoolroom, viz., the yard, playground, and offices, are also very bad. The master's house is very old fashioned, incommodious, and unsuited for the purpose of a boarding house. He is allowed by the orders to take 12 boarders; but it is utterly impossible for him to accommodate more than 10, and he considers himself practically limited to 8. The rooms are low and ill ventilated; and the house is, in short, not at all adequate to the purpose.

The whole of the buildings are, in fact, most unsatisfactory. They would not be tolerated as buildings for a National, or Wesleyan, or British school in receipt of Government grants, either in respect of their size, shape, furniture, or apparatus. They appear to be hardly worth repairing or enlarging; and if the school is to

be continued here, it seems to me that the best thing to do would be to borrow money, and erect upon the site of the present school garden, on the opposite side of the road, new buildings; consisting of a schoolroom with proper classrooms, and a fair boarding house for the master. There was at the time of my visit school property on the side of the road opposite to the present buildings, affording plenty of room for such new site. The trustees, however, had it in contemplation, as I was informed, to part with a large plot of this ground for the purpose of a road to be made through it. So that by this time, perhaps, this vacant space is diminished.

VI. But it may be questioned whether the subjects *are* well chosen. The boys are, it will be seen, superannuated, by the 2nd ordinance, at the age of 15. By making this ordinance, the governors must, I presume, either have intended to prevent the school teaching from rising above the range of the children of parents of the lower and middle class; and must have determined by an early superannuation, to tie down the master to a more or less elementary course of instruction; or, being conscious that in consequence of the small funds and inadequate buildings of the school there would never be a good staff of teachers, they wished to prevent boys of standing from staying here to the detriment of their later education. In either of these cases the education they would desire to be given is that which would be best for the sons of professionals, tradesmen, and mechanics, from the age of 8 to 15. Again—

It will be observed that in 1864, 22 boys left the school, one of whom was under 10 years of age, 10 were under 14 years, 9 under 16 years, and only 2 (who must have been boarders and non-foundationers, otherwise ordinance article 2 would have been infringed) were above 16 years. Yet the average for the last five years of boys who have gone to continue their education elsewhere is only 4 per annum.

So again the master, in his report to the Charity Commissioners, states that on an average of 6 years, 8·5 boys per annum leave the school; that of these, more than 6 are under 16 years of age, and the remaining 2 only above that age, these 2 being of course non-foundationers. That no foundation scholars have in those 6 years gone to the university, and only 3 of the boarders have done so.

These statistics, combined with what I learned at Kingston, lead to the conclusion that three fourths at least of the boys belong *educationally* to the lower grade of the middle class, (that is, their school education terminates when they are in their 14th, 15th, or, at the latest, early in their 16th year of age,) and that consequently greater prominence ought to be given to the subjects of a lower middle-class education.

Mr. Hare, the inspector for the Charity Commissioners, was directed by a Minute of that Board, of November 30th, 1860, to enquire into the condition of the Kingston Charities, of which there are two branches, viz.:

(1.) Those under the management of the municipal trustees, of which the grammar school forms a part.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

(2.) Those under the management of the churchwardens.

Under (1) there are included four charities explicitly left for direct instructional or educational purposes, one of which was especially designed for the education of poor girls under a mistress. These charities, which were left for distinct educational purposes, appear to be applied to teaching or clothing children in the public boys', girls', and infants' schools, which are schools for the education of the children of the labouring class, are inspected for the Committee of Council on Education, and receive annual grants. Except in so far as some of the lower middle-class population of Kingston send their children to these public schools, none of these funds go towards their education. The rest of the charities under both headings are mainly spent in small doles of money, bread, coals, clothes, and the like; the ticket holders for these doles having sometimes the choice of the tradesman from whom they shall draw their doles, and being sometimes directed to a particular tradesman by name.

Mr. Hare made certain recommendations with a view to the further utilization of these small charities which are in the hands of the municipal trustees and churchwardens of Kingston. He recommended to the trustees the application of about eleven of these trusts, the income from which would before long amount probably to about 387*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*, and which would at once realize about 170*l.* per annum, to various educational purposes. He suggested that about 70*l.* or 80*l.* might be appropriated to the grammar school by way of augmenting the stipend of an usher or French master, and that with the remainder exhibitions of 5*l.* per annum, or thereabouts, might be created, to be held from the public school to the grammar school.

In recommending these alterations to the consideration of the trustees, Mr. Hare remarks that the Commissioners will be prepared to entertain any motion on their part for the purpose of carrying out these or any similar plans for the improvement of the grammar school.

Up to the present date, however, (February 6th, 1866,) no action has been taken by these trustees who are the governors of the school; they have not at present moved the Charity Commissioners in any way, and the Charity Commissioners are powerless until they do move them. Moreover, notice has, I am told, been lodged at the Charity Commission that any such movement will be opposed. I see, therefore, no present probability of reform or amendment in the condition of the grammar school. The trustees appear to be very indifferent to the welfare of the school, and are not therefore likely to press forward, proprio motu, any alterations which might have a tendency (in their belief) to increase the poor rate. Some of them, moreover, are tradesmen, and conceive themselves interested in the continuance of these doles in kind. In short, it seems probable that, if there is to be reform here, the initiative must come from without.

The school can hardly be said to be doing a good work, handling in the fashion I have described about 40 boys out of a popu-

lation of more than 16,000. It may be that the results are proportionate to the amount of the endowment, for the endowment is very small, but they do not appear to me to be satisfactory.

If the school is to be maintained at Kingston, the adoption of some such alterations as the following appears to be imperative, viz.:—

(1.) The application of funds to place the school finances in a sound condition, by some scheme such as that proposed by Mr. Hare, and the settlement by compromise or authority of the question of disputed rents.

(2.) The rebuilding on an enlarged scale of the school buildings, and improvement of the adjacent premises.

(3.) A change in the curriculum, so as to make it more conformable to what the country now requires for a lower middle-class education. English should be more systematically taught, and by a trained master. French should be thoroughly taught by a permanent and efficient master, and should occupy a prominent place in the curriculum. Drawing should be taught scientifically; and a knowledge of vocal music, with proper opportunities for hearing lectures on scientific subjects, should be secured to the scholars. Latin should only be commenced towards the end of a boy's foundation career; and Greek should be dropped as a regular subject in the curriculum, and if learned should be paid for, as French now is, as an extra.

(4.) The admission examination should be conducted bonâ fide, and should (without being severely framed) be graduated by age.

(5.) There should be a public examination, conducted annually by *really independent* examiners, into the attainments of the scholars and their progress during the past year.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiv. 602. A.D. 1825.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 1 March 1561, who gave the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene and other premises in the parish of Norbiton, and a rent of 21*s.*, for the maintenance of a master and usher; and further in 1564 endowed the school with 20 marks out of other lands granted to bailiffs of town. Deeds in custody of the clerk to the trustees.

School Property.—Part of the lands lost. Income of all the lands, about 16 acres, left, not merely 20 marks, applied to school. Present value 100*l.* gross, 90*l.* net, besides house, school, garden, playground, small field, and cottage. May be increased by 50*l.* or 60*l.* a year from letting land on building lease.

Buildings far too small. Site good. Head master's house ill adapted for reception of boarders, and requires rebuilding.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school for the education and instruction of boys and children in the grammar for ever (Letters Patent). For boys who are children of the inhabitants of the town and parish of Kingston-upon-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Thames, being ratepayers, from eight to fifteen years old, and of good moral conduct (Rules of Governors, A.D. 1842.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Letters Patent). English language grammatically, writing, arithmetic, merchants' accounts, geography, with use of globes, map drawing, mathematics, Latin and Greek classic authors, and principles of religion in accordance with the Established Church. Also French, drawing, and music, on usual terms of payment (Governors' Rules).

Government and Masters.—Ordinances made by Governors with advice of Bishop of Winchester, 31 Dec. 1841.

Trustees of public charities of town of Kingston, at present 15 gentlemen appointed by the Court of Chancery, residents in the town and neighbourhood, with consent of Bishop of Winchester, make ordinances, appoint and dismiss, "if he do no longer behave himself well," head master, and usually take some part in the examination.

Head master must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge and of the Church of England. No restriction or other employment, except by school hours.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take 12 boarders. Total income from endowment 60*l.*, from fees 160*l.*, from boarders 50*l.*, besides house and premises; and rates and taxes about 15*l.*; also has Sunday clerical duty. Usher appointed and paid by H.M. Masters for extras paid by pupils' fees.

Day Scholars.—42 [in March 1867 increased to 70], chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to two or three miles; pay 4*l.* 4*s.* for general work. French, extra for all, 2*l.* 2*s.* German, 4*l.* 4*s.* Drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.* [since raised to 4*l.* 4*s.*, a master being obtained from South Kensington.] Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Six [in March 1867 eight], all in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 40 to 60 guineas. Washing, 4*l.* 4*s.* School bills highest, 58*l.*; average, 56*l.*; lowest, 55*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 440 feet per boy. Hours 6½ to 7½ a.m., 9 p.m. Trustees permission required for a boarding shool.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read words of one syllable and write a little.

School variously classified according to subject. School course modified to suit boys subsequent career. Religious instruction in Scripture History to all. Church Catechism not conpulsory on nonconformists. School opened by a prayer, and reading (in class) two or three chapters of Bible.

Promotions partly by half-year's works, partly by general proficiency, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination once a year by neighbouring clergymen and trustees selected by master. Prizes given by master and some of the trustees.

Punishments: tasks, detention, and caning; the last by head master only, and usually in school.

Playground a quarter of an acre, but cricket, &c. on public ground of 12 or 14 acres in sight of school house. A master always present at boating, swimming, cricket, and football. Boys, except two or three elder ones, not allowed to go in country by themselves. Drilling and dancing taught as part of system.

Only three boys gone to any University within the last six years. Most go into the offices of merchants, brokers, surveyors, lawyers, &c. [None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 41 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours in summer and 26 in winter per week, besides time for preparation which is two and a half hours per days for boarders. Playtime, 24 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

Fred. Gould, chymist, Kingston.
Rev. R. Holberton, Norbiton.
Rev. E. Phillips, Surbiton.
Rev. E. Garbett, Berry lands.
Wm. Mercer, gentleman, Claremont Road, Surbiton.
S. Ranyard, gentleman, Claremont Road, Surbiton.
J. Hollingdale, draper, Market Place.
John Williams, Market Place.
John Shrubsole, banker, Market Place.
Thos. Chalk, gentleman, Fairfield.
J. East, brewer, Kingston.
W. Wills, upholsterer, Market Place, Kingston.
J. H. Tricker, brewer, High Street.
J. Leonard, miller, Kingston.
J. J. Walker, builder, London Street.
W. Weston, gentleman, Surbiton.

Clerk to Trustees :

G. Rastrick, Queen's Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

Head Master :

Rev. Wm. Rigg, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

REIGATE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GIFFARD'S REPORT.

Trustees.—The school property is vested, together with other charities, in the trustees of the charities of the borough and foreign of Reigate, who meet half-yearly, keep a minute book of their proceedings, employ a clerk and receiver, hold a regular audit of accounts, and act generally in accordance with the Chancery scheme of 1853. The vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Reigate, and the perpetual curate of St. John's Redhill, are *ex officio* trustees.

I am chiefly indebted to Geo. Baker, Esq., one of the trustees, Mr. Thornton, the clerk, and the Rev. J. Gooch, the head master, for information concerning the school.

The total income of the charities applicable to the school amounted in the year 1860 to 230*l.* 18*s.* The trustees have improved the property, and by the sale of a piece of land of three acres for 1,510*l.*, and other profitable dealings, have already raised the annual income to 246*l.* 16*s.*

Statutes.—The statutes, being new, are observed. The master is entitled to the clear net income of the property, provided it does not exceed 300*l.* a year. At present he only receives 170*l.* a year, leaving a balance of 76*l.* 16*s.* for expenses of management, repairs, and prizes. This sum seems to be too large.

The 28th clause of the statutes provides a very liberal programme of instruction. But whilst the 41st clause, which limits the head-money to 6*d.* a week, and the 37th clause, which forbids a boy (without special permission from the trustees) to be taught in the school after the age of 15, are in force, it is impossible for such a programme to be carried out. There are more than 30 boys in the school, and yet there is no usher as directed by the 38th clause. It is but fair to observe, however, that the trustees have interpreted this clause to enjoin the employment of an usher when there are "more than 30 boys other than foundationers" in the school.

The master is allowed by the scheme to take 20 boarders; but this is rendered nugatory by his having no accommodation for more than seven or eight.

Buildings.—A new schoolroom and classroom, which might together hold 50 or 60 boys, have been recently built at an expense of 700*l.* chiefly raised by subscriptions. The schoolroom is lofty and well-ventilated, but too long and narrow to admit of complete supervision of all the boys by one master. The classroom is of little use without an additional master.

The master's house is in the last stage of decay. To be fit for the reception of boarders, it would have to be entirely rebuilt. A very good garden is attached to the house.

Messrs. Waterlow, who own extensive property adjoining the school, have made a handsome gift of 1½ acres for the extension of the boys' playground, which will then be of a very decent size. The present site of the buildings is excellent.

Staff.—There is only one master, who is a graduate of Cambridge.

Foundation.—At the time of my visit, there were 36 boys in the school; 20 were on the foundation and paid 5*s.* per quarter for their education; eight were day-boys, paying 8*l.* per annum, and seven were boarders; the remaining one was the master's son.

All boys between the ages of 8 and 15 residing in the parish of Reigate are admissible to the foundation. About one-half of the present foundationers are of the artisan and labouring classes. No boys are admitted to the foundation without a previous examination, which is held half-yearly by two of the trustees, and comprises reading, writing, dictation, and a simple sum in arithmetic. This preliminary examination, although it is of a very slight character, is of great use in sifting the candidates for admission. If the capitation fees were raised, the preliminary test might be made harder, and the school relieved of a class of boys for whom the programme of education directed by the statutes is generally unsuitable.

Instruction.—I examined all the boys in arithmetic; the boys of the first class in algebra, Latin and in English subjects; the second class in Latin and English.

The knowledge of Latin is unsatisfactory. Boys who are translating Virgil and Cæsar ought to know the Latin accidence well, and know something of the syntax. I cannot say that these boys answer either of the requisitions. The English grammar was moderately good. In geography and history there was a general weakness, but in arithmetic, throughout the school, there was an unusual vigour. The algebra questions set to the four highest boys were answered very creditably.

I did not examine in French, which is an extra, and only taught to two of the foundationers. Only one of the boys on the foundation was learning drawing. No music was taught in the school.

Remarks.—The statutes should be revised. Boys who require instruction in "the principles of Religion; the Greek, Latin, "and French languages; mathematics, algebra, arithmetic; "general English literature and composition; sacred and profane "history; geography, reading, writing, and such other lan-"guages, arts and sciences, together with drill and physical "exercise as the revenues of the school will admit," (Stat. § 28) can afford (except in very rare instances) to pay more than 6*d.* a week for such instruction. The fees should be raised, discretion being left to the trustees to dispense with payment in the case of the poor and deserving.

The later limit of age ought to be taken away.

Some provision should be made, either by increase of fees or otherwise, for an under master. It is impossible for one man to teach 36 boys efficiently on the proposed scale.

Greek ought to be made an extra, and French and "such other "languages, arts and sciences" as would be useful to the boys made part of the school course.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Many of the wealthy inhabitants of Reigate are interested in the school, and would support a scheme for putting it on a firmer and higher footing.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 512, A.D. 1825.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Originally by parishioners about A.D. 1675 Robert Bishopp, by will, 14 July 1698, gave a house in parish, and directed rents to be paid to schoolmaster. John Parker, by will, 27 May 1718, gave 500*l.* to be laid out in land for support of school. Henry Smith, by will, 24 April 1627, gave to poor of town 1,000*l.* (in addition to portion of rents enjoyed by them of Stoughton estate, of about 316 acres, in Leicestershire, purchased by his trustees). Tablet in Reigate church records rentcharge issuing out of a field called Crabtree field, payable yearly towards purchasing church bell ropes. By scheme promoted by Charity Commissioners and sanctioned by Court of Chancery, net income (provided it be less than 300*l.*) of Bishopp's school charity, Parker's and Henry Smith's charities, and surplus income of bell rope charity, directed to be paid to master. All deeds with Charity Commissioners; copies of scheme sold at a shilling each.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment about 247*l.* gross, of which about 170*l.* [200*l.* in 1868] is paid to master. Portion of school property will soon become available as building land. Two "Martin" exhibitions of 20*l.* and 10*l.* respectively open to all boys under 16 years of age, who have been two years in school.

Master's residence so old and ill-adapted to purpose as entirely to prevent him receiving any considerable number of boarders. New school-room, &c., recently erected at a cost of about 700*l.*

Objects of Trust.—Free school for education of poor children of inhabitants of parish (trust deed, A.D. 1744, in execution of decree of Court of Chancery of 18th April 1687.) For free teaching of four poor boys of borough and foreign, two to be elected out of borough, and two out of foreign (Bishopp's will). For educating poor children (Parker's will). All boys of parish, of age of eight years and upwards, of good character, able to read and write, and not affected with infectious disease, &c., capable of admission on payment as by scheme provided; no scholar to stay after 15 unless by permission of trustees, who may permit a boy to remain until 16 (scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Principles and discipline of Church of England (Parker's will). Principles of Christian religion, Greek, Latin, French, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, reading, writing, and such other languages, arts, and sciences, with drill and physical exercises, as revenues admit and trustees determine. Master may require payment, by each boy learning French, of 15*s.* a quarter in advance (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, Nov. 1860. Came into operation, Lady Day, 1862.

Vicar and churchwardens of parish, incumbent of St. John's, Redhill, ex officio, and 20 residents in parish, viz., 10 elected by vestry of the borough, and 10 elected by vestry of the foreign of Reigate, trustees; five a quorum; chairman a casting vote; appoint master.

Master must be of Church of England, and a graduate of an English, Scotch, or Irish university, or certificated according to highest claas of diploma conferred under authority of Committee of Council on Education. Allowed, with trustees consent, to take twenty boarders. May not have any benefice with cure of souls or clerical duty, which, in opinion of trustees, may interfere with his school duties. Removable by resolution of two-thirds of trustees, present at meeting called on requisition in writing signed by three trustees, and whereat half existing number of trustees are present, provided such resolution be confirmed at similar meeting held at an internal of four weeks from former meeting.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Master M.A.; income from endowment 170*l.* [200*l.* in 1868], from fees 56*l.*, from boarders trifling.

Day Scholars.—28 (20 on foundation), 18 between 10 and 14 years of age; from distances up to two miles. Pay for stationery, &c., 5*s.*, French 3*l.*, Drawing 4*l.* 4*s.* Non-foundationers pay, for general work 8*l.* 8*s.*; French and drawing 4*l.* 4*l.* each; extra for all; drilling 12*s.* Dinner four days a week (if required) 8*l.* 8*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Eight [six in 1868]. Four meals a day. Meat once or twice. Terms for board and education: under twelve 45*l.*, above, 50*l.*; above 14 before admission, 60*l.* Washing, mending, &c., 4*l.* 4*s.* Books and stationery extra. Music, drawing, and German, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. School bills: highest, 54*l.*; average, 49*l.*; lowest, 48*l.* Rise 7 a.m., retire 9 p.m.

Instruction and Discipline.—Foundationers on admission must be able to read, write, and spell, and be acquainted with the first four rules of arithmetic; other boys admitted by master at discretion.

School classified in forms for classical instruction and English, partly in divisions for history and geography, and for mathematics. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Lesson of a religious nature prepared on Sunday for Monday. Three boys exempt from learning Church catechism. School work begins and ends with collects from Prayer Book, and reading passage of Holy Scripture.

Promotions at discretion of masters; examination tells.

General examination at Midsummer by a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, appointed by trustees; 5*l.* spent in prizes. Examination for master's exhibitions at Christmas.

Punishments: caning occasionally, imposition, &c.

Playground about an acre and a half, besides old playground. Drilling taught for a small fee. Boys allowed to walk in country by permission.

No boy gone to any university within the last three years and a half. [None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1868.]

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 26 hours in the week. Half holidays on Wednesday and Saturday.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Baker, George, (Treasurer,) Bell Street, Reigate.
Harrison, Rev. John Newman, The Vicarage, Reigate.
Gosse, Rev. Henry, St. John's Parsonage, Redhill.
Farquhar, James, churchwarden, "Sunny Side," Reigate.
Relf, Samuel, Silwood House, Reigate.
Paley, Thomas, West Street, do.
Larsner, Edward, London Road, do.
Elgar, Richard, West Street, do.
Steele, John Sisson, London Road, do.
Smith, Charles Joseph, London Road, do.
Forbes, William, Bell Street, do.
Elgar, Charles Charman, Redhill.
Hanbury, Philip, do.
Waterlow, Alfred James, "Great Doods," Reigate.
Searle, James, Redhill.
Dann, Thomas, London Road, Reigate.
Richardson, George Gibson, "Garlands," Redhill.
Burt, William Curtis, do.
Saunders, William Wilson, Hillfield, Reigate.
Aldeney, Rev. G. John, London Road, do.
Simpson, George, Wray Park, do.
Apted, Job Heath, Market Place, do.

Clerk to Trustees:

Thornton, William, Castle Keep, Reigate.

Head Master:

Gooch, Rev. John, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole. f. = foundationer.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School - 1	Widow (coal merchant).	Reigate - -	½ mile.
,, f. 2	General shopkeeper -	do. - -	¼ mile.
,, f. 3	Chemist - -	do. - -	½ mile.
,, f. 4	Locomotive Supdnt. -	Red Hill - -	2 miles.
,, f. 5	Confectioner, hotel keeper, &c.	do. - -	do.
,, f. 6	Whitesmith -	Reigate - -	¼ mile.
,, 7	Surgeon - -	do. - -	½ mile.
,, f. 8	Chemist - -	do. - - -	do.
,, 9	do. - -	do. - -	do.
,, f. 10	Carpenter - -	Red Hill - -	1¼ miles.
Boys lowest in School f. 1	Gentleman - -	do. - -	2 miles.
,, f. 2	Carpenter - -	Mead Vale - -	1 mile.
,, f. 3	Gardener - -	Red Hill - -	2 miles.
,, f. 4	Watchmaker -	do. - -	1¼ miles.
,, 5	Schoolmaster -	do. - -	2¼ miles.
f. 6	do. - -	do. - -	do.
,, 7	Secretary to Gas Works, &c.	do. - -	1½ miles.
,, f. 8	Supdnt. of S.E.R. -	do. - -	2 miles.
,, f. 9	Bricklayer - -	Mead Vale -	1 mile.
,, f. 10	Gardener - -	Red Hill - -	2 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Widow - -	Halifax.	
,, 2	Brewer, &c. -	Skipton in Craven.	
,, 3	Merchant - -	Natal, South Africa.	
,, 4	do. - -	do. do.	
,, 5	Guardian, Aunt -	Knightsbridge.	
,, 6	Yeoman - -	Wonersh n[r] Guildford.	
,, 7	Absent from ill health.		

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last ten years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

ne passed examination in Arts at Apothecaries Hall.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.					Y.		H.					Y.		H.			
Religious Knowledge.	All*	3	—	4	15	Mon	¾	1	—	Collect; Beaven's Questions; Pinnock's Anal.	16	13	Mon	¾	1	—	Collect; Sinclair on Catm; Pinnock's Anal.	8	10	Mon	¾	—	—	Collect; Catm.; and Pinnock.
Greek	20	2	—	4	—	2	—	1	—	Charterhouse Gr. Gram.; Adams' Del.	16	—	2	—	2	—	Charterhouse Gr. Gram.; Adams' Del.	8						
Latin	All	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	Bradley's Exers.; Penrose's Easy Verses; Cæsar, B. I., 20–39; Virg. Buc., II., III.	16	—	4	—	4	—	Bradley's Exers.; Ken. Tirocinium Hist. Antiq. Epit.	8	—	4	—	5	—	Kennedy's Tirocinium; Howard's Lat. Ex.; Kennedy's Lat. Prim.
French	10 Others, 4	2	F 3*l.* 4*l.* 4*s.*	3	—	2	—	2	—	De Fivas' Gram.; Anecdotes, Hist. et Lit.	6	—	2	—	2	—	De Fivas, &c.							
Arithmetic	All	2	—	20	—	4	—	—	—	Barnard Smith's Arith.	16	—	Almost daily.				Barnard Smith's Arith.	—	—	—	—	—	—	B. Smith's Arith.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	15 Euc. & Alg.	2	—	8	—	2	—	—	—	Colenso's and Todhunter's Algebra; Todhunter's Euclid.	6	—	2	—	—	—	Todhunter's Euclid and Algebra.							
History	All	3	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	Markham's Hist. of Eng.	16	—	1	—	—	—	Markham's Hist. of Eng.	8	—	1	—	—	—	History of Eng.
Geography	All	3	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	Cornwell's Geography	16	—	1	—	—	—	Cornwell's Geography	8	—	1	—	—	—	Cornwell's Geog.
English Literature.	All	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lumley's Poetry	16	—	2	—	—	—	Lumley's Poetry	8	—	2	—	—	—	Poetry, S. P. C. K. and Lumley's.
English Composition.	All	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Crossley's Class Book.														
Writing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Letters, &c. occasionally	—	—	—	—	—	—	Letters occasionally.							
Music	3																							
Drawing	8	1	4 gs.	2	—	1	2	—	—	- - - -	5	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Also printing and drawing maps occasionally.
†Botany	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Henfrey's Botany.	5													

* Three exempt from catechism.

† Voluntary; out of school. Two prizes given by a trustee.

COUNTY OF SURREY (Extra-Metropolitan).

2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the average income calculated on the last five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the present income has been given when ascertained.

County of Surrey (Extra-Metropolitan).	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endo…								
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income.			
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Guildford -	8,020	Farming -	Clerk to trustees.	Yes	Varied by original authority.	Good	Trustees	80	80	77	Stat.
Kingston-on-Thames.	9,790	Farming and suburban.	At office of clerk to trustees.	Yes	Varied by original authority.	Too small.	Trustees	90	80	80	Inc.
Reigate -	9,975	Farmers, traders, artisans, and labourers.	Charity Commissioners.	Yes	Scheme A.D. 1853.	Fair	Trustees	247	170 (now 200*l.*)	170	Inc.
Semi-classical Schools—											
Cranleigh* -	1,393	Farming chiefly.	Solicitors -	—	- - -	Good	- -	(*see digest.*)			
Farnham - -	3,926	Agricultural and military.	- - -	—	Observed -	Not good.	Trustees	22	22	22	Stat.
Non-classical Schools—											
Blechingley -	1,691	Agricultural.	Vestry -	With consent of Trus.	Varied by Trustees.	Poor	Trustees	25	20	20	Stat.
Guildford - (Abbot's School.)	8,020	Agricultural.	- -	—	Scheme of 1855.	Fair	Trustees	200	190	190	Stat.
Schools in abeyance—											
Croydon - (Whitgift's Hospital.)	45,000 (parish)	- - -	At tal-	Not without permission.	Scheme of 1856.	None	Governors	3350 (of hospital)	3180	—	Inc.

* Corrected to Oct. 1868.

...T.				Governors.				Objects and Purposes of Foundation.						
...xhibitions Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees.	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Masters at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of Probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Foundation.
...mber.	Total annual value.	Number.	Total annual value.											
..	£ 42	None	£ —	Local	—	H.M.	With approval of Bp. of Win.	Unrestricted	Boys	- - -	Nomination by trustees.	Stat.	Classical -	None
one	—	None	—	Local	—	H.M.	With consent of Bp. of Win.	Children of ratepayers.	—	Residence, ratepaying.	Application.	Inc.	Classical -	None
one	—	Two	30	3 ex. off. 20 local.	Residence.	Trstees	—	Parish -	? Boys	Residence abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Non-class.	Various.
one	—	—	—	Ex. off.	Bshp. &c.	—	No	Middle classes.	Boys	- - -	- -	Inc.	Semi-class	None
one	—	3	15	Local, one hereditary.	—	Master	—	Town -	Not specified.	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	None
one	—	None	—	Local	Residence.	Both -	Yes	Parish -	Boys	Poverty and residence.	Nomination.	Stat.	Non-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	Residence. within 5 miles.	Both -	Yes	Natives at Guildford.	Boys	Poverty and residence.	Nomination by Trustees.	Stat.	Non-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Local vicar ex off.	None	—	—	Parish of Croydon.	Boys	See p. 160 -	Nomination.	—	Non-class.	Hospital and poor Sch.

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Surrey (Extra-Metropolitan).	Masters.							Charac		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.) Day Boarders, or Day Boys (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Guildford -	Eight -	Trstees.	Trustees, with consent of Bp. of Winchester.	H.M.	H.M.	None - -	H.M.	81 B. 29 D.	- -	—
Kingston-on-Thames.	Three, and occasional.	Trstees. with consent of Bp. of Winchester.	Trustees, with consent of Bp. of Winchester.	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate of Oxford or Camb., of Ch. of Eng.	HM.	6 B. 42 D.	- -	-
Reigate -	Master -	Trustees.		Master.		Graduate of Ch. of Eng. &c.	Bad	8 B. 28 D.	Usefulness.	2
Semi-classical Schools—										
Cranleigh -	Six -	Council	- -	Council	—	Holy Orders -	All	177 B. 3 D.	- -	—
Farnham - -	Two, with a pupil assistant and visiting French Master.	By licence from Bp. of Winchester.	Not stated	H.M.	H.M.	Able to teach Latin.	H.M.	15 B. 35 D.	Numbers increased.	4
Non-classical Schools—										
Blechingley -	Three -	Trstees.	Trustees -	H.M.	H.M.	Trustees require member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	29 B. 58 D.	Neither	2
Guildford - (Abbot's School.)	Two -	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M. and 2nd master.	79 D.	Neither	1
Schools in abeyance—										
Croydon - (Whitgift's Hospital.)	School not yet established.	Abp. of Canterbury.	Abp. of Canterbury.	Governors.	Governors.	None by Scheme	Yes	—	- - -	—

SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
...pation of Parents. Numbers indicate ...roportion per cent. ...culated on the 10 ...est and 10 lowest Scholars. ...pendent ...ssional } A. ...antile ...ers, Shopkeepers, B. ...ans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bedrooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bedrooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
per cent. A.	per cent. 77 A. 23 B.	3	3	H.M., should case arise.	H.M. -	H.M.	—	£ 93	£ 78	£ 72	(*a*) 6¼ to 7 (*b*) 8¾	Monitors -	—	1
A. B.	20 A. 80 B.	⅕	4	Trustees	H.M. -	H.M.	Once	58	56	55	(*a*) 6½ to 7½ (*b*) 9	Masters -	440	None
A. B.	25 A. 50 B. 25 C.	0	1 or 2	Trustees	Master only	—	Yes	54	49	48	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 9	- - -	—	None
A. B.	100 B.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	Yes	50	34	32	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 9¼	Prefects -	—	None
A. B.	10 A. 85 B. 5 C.	None	1½	Case not arisen.	H.M. -	H.M.	Once	40	36	30	7 a.m. 9 p.m.	Masters -	430	None
) B	50 B. 50 C.	None	—	Trustees	H.M. and 2nd master in partnership.	—	Once	20	19	17	6½ to 7 a.m. 8 to 9 p.m.	Master -	200	None
ne -	45 B. 55 C.	—	—	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	- - -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Surrey (Extra-Metropolitan).	Instruction										
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.* by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.* by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other.
Classical Schools—											
Guildford	39	30	Reading and writing.	Mixed	All combined	Varies	114	103	110	1	
Kingston-on-Thames.	41	28	Read words of one syllable, writing.	Separate	Marks and examination.	2½ hours preparation in the evening.	47	4	16	7	
Reigate	40	26	Reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic. (Foundationers).	Separate for groups of subjects.	At discretion of master.	(*c*) exercises and repetitions.	All	20	10	1	
Semi-classical Schools—											
Cranleigh	40	30	Reading and writing.	Mixed	Marks and examination.	Most out of school under supervision of prefects.	126	5	157	4	
Farnham	42	29	None specified	Separate	Marks and examination.		21	—	23	—	
Non-classical Schools—											
Blechingley	44	32	None specified	Mixed		All lessons (*a*)	—	—	—	—	
Guildford (Abbot's School.)	43	25	Reading and writing.	Reading and arithmetic chiefly.	Examination		4	—	—	—	
Schools in abeyance—											
Croydon (Whitgift's Hospital.)	—	—					—	—	—	—	

- - - - - - - - - Instruction.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse: Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn: Arithmetic.	Mathematics.	Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn: Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
Tutor, or without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three -	114	92	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	- -
Tutor, or without aid.	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	(*a*), (*b*) -	52	10	(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) -	4	10	1	—	—	- - -
Sometimes tutor.	P.	P.	P.	—	(*a*) at present	All	15	Text books and (*c*)	—	—	—	—	—	Vol. exam. in botany.
Without aid -	P.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences.	All	54	Text books and orally.	—	27	—	—	—	Not taught at present.
(*b*) & (*c*) -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences	50	8	All three -	23	8	34	—	—	Lectures and experiments.
- -	—	—	P.	P.	Sentences and pieces.	87	—	All three -	6	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	80	6	All three -	8	13	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Surrey (Extra-Metropolitan).	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Boys who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examinations conduc by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examin appoint by H.M Trustee or other
Classical Schools—													
Guildford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	9	- - - - -	- - -	Half-yearly	H.M. an ally (sen boys).
Kingston-on-Thames.	52	52	12	12	40	52	52	10	—	G.D.; P.; D.F.; C.	- - -	- - -	Annually H.M.
Reigate	All.		10 upper boys.	All.		—	—	9	3	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M., and C.	Botany 6 -	- - -	Annually, Trustee
Semi-classical Schools—													
Cranleigh	All.			—	44	All.				D.F., G.D., P., and D.M. mainly, and P.M.	Inst. Music 36.	Christmas	Midsumm by Coun
Farnham	50	50	50	16	50	50	50	14	—	G.D.; D.F.; D.M.; C.	- - -	- - -	Half-year H.M.
Non-classical Schools—													
Blechingley	15	60	50	—	45	87	87	—	—	- - - - -	- - -	None -	None -
Guildford (Abbot's School.)	39	59	59	—	39	80	80	50	80	D.F.; D.M.; P.M.	- - -	Quarterly	Annually graduat by tru tees.
Schools in abeyance—													
Croydon (Whitgift's Hospital.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	- -

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
...urse of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
...w ...- ...or in ...es.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
	Occasionally		114	None	H.M.	Daily - -	All	H.M. for boarders.	Lessons -	Boarders, 2
... -	Yes - -	Yes - -	52	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Daily - -	All	H.M. for boarders.	Boarders, 2	Whole school, 2.
	No.		All	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	Whole school.	Clergyman	None -	Boarders only.
...as	Not as yet	Not as yet -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Liturgy before and after school.	All	H.M. -	Two -	Two -
	Yes -	- -	50	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Daily; Ch. of England.	All	H.M. - -	None -	Boarders -
	- - -	- - -	87	Ch. of Eng.	Masters.	Daily, Ch. of England.	All	- - -	None; whole school.	Boarders and foundationers, 2.
-	No - -	No - -	80	Ch. of Eng., provisions for exemptions.	H.M.	Daily, Ch. of England.	All	- - -	None -	None -
-	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- -	- - -	- -

(*Continued on next page*)

County of Surrey (Extra-Metropolitan).	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day
Classical Schools—									
Guildford	Yes	Public and private.	Birch	Modified form of fagging.	Monitors.	—	6 acres	Close	brd on
Kingston-on-Thames.	Yes	Public	Caning	May report or exclude from playground.	Monitors chiefly.	24	½ acre	Close	All
Reigate	Yes	Moderate	"	"	—	—	1½ acre	Close	Bot
Semi-classical Schools—									
Cranleigh	Practically so	Private	Corporal	Can report only.	—	—	About 3 acres.	Close	Bot
Farnham	Yes	Private	Corporal	None	Masters	26	5,000 sq. ft.	Close	Bot
Non-classical Schools—									
Blechingley	Yes	Public	Corporal	None	Masters	24	30 perches.	Close	All
Guildford (Abbot's School.)	Subject to regulations of governors.	Public	Corporal	Report to H.M.	—	—	5 or 6 perches.	Close	All
Schools in abeyance—									
Croydon (Whitgift's Hospital.)	"	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
Poles	Drilling	Yes	Prefects only.	Classics, mathematics, and history.	Classics, mathematics and history.	Indifferent	To limited extent.	—
Poles	Drilling and dancing.	100 yards up down strt.	None	Classics, mathematics, French, &c.	English education; in some cases French and Latin.	Trustees with advice of H.M. or Universities.	- - -	Limited room; short residence of parents within town.
None	Drilling for a small fee.	No	None	Those in use.	Writing and arithmetic.	Existing system satisfactory.	Neither possible nor expedient.	No provision for assistants; bad house, &c.
Yes	Yes	None	All	Those in use.	Writing, arithmetic, French, surveying.	Managers, if school be honestly conducted.	Neither possible nor expedient.	—
No	Drilling	Schl. premises.	Town library kept in master's house.	Divinity, English, French, arithmetic, &c.	Elementary, with French and in some cases Latin.	By a county Board.	After 14	Small room; insufficient staff of teachers.
No	Drill	Leave premises only with a master.	- - -	Commercial.	Commercial	Government, subject to approval of Trustees, or by Bishop.	- - -	Irregular attendance of foundationers.
No	Drill	—	Subscribers	Eng., elementary math., exprimntal. science, political economy.	Commercial	Government	Not expedient.	Admission of boys at 2*s.* per quarter depresses the standard.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—

COUNTY OF SURREY (Extra-Metropolitan).

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note on page 143.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction: Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
CATERHAM - -	815	Thos. Clark -	1804	(No endowment beyond school-house, garden, &c.			Yes	2*d.* a week to 7*s.* 6*d.* a qrtr.	Labourers, artisans, and tradesmen.	55	62
CHARLWOOD -	1,542	J. Bristow -	1637	8	7	—	Yes	None	Day labourers	4	—
CHERTSEY -	6,589	Sir W. Perkins	1725	527	226	161	Yes; both.	None	Mechanics and labourers.	75	90
CHIPSTEAD -	541	Mary Stephens	1731 about	79	20	25	Yes	None	Labourers -	5	1
CROYDON:	20,325										
1. Abp. Tenison's School.		Abp. Tenison	1714	161	161	—	Yes; both.	2*d.* (20 free)	Mechanics and labourers.	81	64
2. Abp. Whitgift's	—	Abp. Whitgift	1599	3471	380*						
EGHAM - -	4,864	Henry Strode	1703	708 (mixed charity)	182	—	Yes	None	Tradesmen and agricultural labourers.	70 about	—
ESHER - -	1,460	Nathaniel Geo. Petre.	1789	25	25	—	Yes	None	Small tradesmen, artisans, and labourers.	55	70
GODSTONE -	1 853	James Evelyn	1783	21	21	—	Yes	2*d.* to 3*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	26	30
GUILDFORD -	8 020	T. Baker - 21 Eliz. T. Wilson - 1714		82	82	Information supplied by Charity Commissioners					
KEW - - (Queen's School).	1,099	?	? 1810	32	10	4	Yes	1*d.*	Labourers -	54	28

* See above page 160.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	9 boys M.; 1 boy B.	None	Two	Trustees	Master trained.	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Rector	Neither	No	Mast. only.
25	25	—	—	None	Six	Three	Trustees	New mast. cert.	No	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	One (usually three).	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Mast., 3 monitors, mist., 2 monitors.
—	—	—	—	12 E., 24 M.	None	Court of Coopers' Company, Lond.		B.A. Dub.	No	1 monitor and drill sergeant.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Off. Trust. of charity funds.	Managers of Nat. Sch.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	5 (boys' sch.) 6 (girls' sch.)
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Owner of Felbridge Park.	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
om accounts of 1861. No return from school.										
	34 partly clothed.	—	—	None	(Four received £1 1s.)	Committee.	Committee.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction: Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£				Aver-	
KINGSTON: Tiffin's School, Girls' School -	9,790	T. Tiffin -	1638	85	42	39	Yes	None	Mechanics and labourers.	age 52	—
		E. Brown -	1648	90	19*	29	—	—	- - -	—	120
LEATHERHEAD -	2,079	J. Lucas -	1796	17	17		Information supplied by Charity Commissioner				
MORDEN - -	654	E. Gardiner and others.	1731 and 1736	64	34	30	Yes (at will of lord of manor).	None	Agricultural labourers or journeymen mechanics.	42	34
MORTLAKE - -	3,778	Lady Capel -	1719	45	—	45	A national school mainly supported by voluntary contributions.				
		A. Franks -	1810								
NEWDIGATE -	608	Geo. Steere -	1661 about	25	25	—	None	None	Agricultural labourers.	18	—
RICHMOND -	10,926	Subscription	1713	161	64	97	Yes; both.	2*d.*	Tradesmen, gardeners, and labourers.	200	100
		Lady Dorothy Capel.	1719								
		Wm. Smithet	1722								
WEST HORSLEY -	706	Rev. W. Fullerton and others.	1813	51	42	9	None	2*d.* and 1*d.*	Labourers -	43	66
WEYBRIDGE -	1,603	C. and E. Hopton.	1730	3	3	—	Yes	4*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	- - -	113	128
		Total - - -		5,655	1,360						

* Besides 10*l.* to Norbiton National School, 8*l.* to Infant School

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
20	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Two -	Man. of Pub.Sch.	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Two.
—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
om accounts of 1861. No return from school.										
(Children receive hoes; boys caps, &c.; irls cloaks, &c.		—	—	None - -	None -	Min. churchwardens, and lord of manor.		Neither -	No -	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None -	None -	Two (non-resident).	Trustees	Neither -	No -	Mast. only.
20	20	—	—	None - -	None -	Six -	Twelve managers.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes -	Eight.
10	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Rector -	Rector -	Neither -	No -	Mast.,mist., and teacher.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Six -	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Three.

(Richmond Road), and 5*l.* to girls' school, Surbiton.

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

Chichester.—Prebendal School.

Mr. Giffard's Report.

The school is nominally under the government and control of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. Their power is in fact confined to the choice of a person to fill the Prebend of Highleigh, to which the mastership is attached. They have nothing to do with the finances, the management of the estates, or the application of the income. They claim to have authority jointly with the Bishop of Chichester and the Prebendary of Highleigh to alter the statutes, and have altered them from time to time. No such alterations were contemplated by Bishop Storey, who expected his statutes to be perpetual, (*in perpetuum valitura et duratura, salvis tantum nobis quamdiu in humanis egerimus potestate et auctoritate promissa omnia et singula mutandi,*) and directed a forfeiture of certain lands at Amberley in case of a breach of the statutes by the bishop. This power, whether illegal or not, was exercised as early as 1550, when laymen were made eligible to the mastership.

By Bishop Carr's Statutes, 1828, the freedom of the school was limited to Chichester, and the number of boys limited to 10, who were to be nominees of the dean and chapter. By a more recent statute (10 October 1860), the subjects to be taught freely are restricted to Latin, Greek, and the principles of the Church of England, a payment of 10*l.* a year being enjoined for all further instruction.

As a fact, no boy is educated gratis.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the prebendal house, which is large and comfortable, and a three-storied building adjoining the house. This building is said to be older than Bishop Storey's foundation, and was probably the seat of the grammar school before the duty of teaching therein was imposed on the Prebendary of Highleigh. In practice it has been considered as a part of the prebend, and has descended with it. The building is in good repair. It was faced with stone a few years ago by the master at an expense to himself of 300*l.*; each story is formed by one room, 40 feet by 18. The uppermost room was formerly the schoolroom, but is now unused. The middle room was a dormitory for boarders, and is suited for the purpose. The present schoolroom is on the ground floor, and is rather low and dark. There is no playground. The small piece of ground surrounding the school buildings is treated as part of the prebendal garden.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Staff.—The prebendary is the only master on the foundation; he is left to employ assistants when he thinks fit. At present he has one resident assistant, and visiting masters for French and German.

Foundation.—There are no boys on the foundation. The dean and chapter do not exercise their right to nominate 10 foundation boys. Such boys would practically have to pay 10*l.* a year, whether they were nominated by the chapter or not; they prefer to go direct to the master without a nomination. There are no boarders at present. The total number of boys is 18, all under 14 years of age.

Instruction.—The instruction is mainly classical.

I had some difficulty in obtaining leave to examine the boys, who were thought too young for public trial. I was allowed, however, to examine the first class, consisting of three boys, 12 years of age. Two of these were beginning to read the Hecuba of Euripides, and construed it very fairly, and were well grounded in Greek grammar. The Latin construing and grammar of all three boys was above the average of boys of their age. Some of the Latin verse composition was very fair. Three boys worked quadratic equations with ease; one of them could solve easy cubic equations; in arithmetic they could deal with problems of all kinds. I had little time to examine in English subjects, but it seemed to me that English history was learnt by heart rather than digested. All learn either French or German. No drawing, no music, no natural science is taught.

Judging of the school by these three boys, who are further advanced than any little boys I have met with of the same age, I cannot but praise the teaching power which has been applied to them.

This school furnishes excellent preparatory training for the higher classical schools. The sons of some resident gentry and of the professional men and principal tradesmen resort to the school till the age of 14, when they are usually removed to larger places of education. The number of boys has never been very high, 25 having been the maximum in the time of the present master. The diminution in the number is attributed—1. To the opening of the schools at Hurst and Shoreham. 2. To the opening of scholarships in the public schools to competition. The present master has in former years had pupils who have passed direct from the school to the universities and have subsequently taken high honours there; but it has become the fashion for boys to leave the school at an earlier age than formerly.

There are probably as many boys in the school as would be found in Chichester requiring the kind of education it offers; but it might, by modifying its curriculum, take in a large class at present unprovided for. It must be noticed that Bishop Storey contemplated the reception of "*grammaticos et alios quoscunque ad dictam nostram venientes scholam*," and that he directed the dean and chapter to choose for master "*unum presbyterum grammatica*

et alia literatura bene et sufficienter instructum." * There is some ground therefore for a complaint which was made against the statute of 1860, that it was unfair to limit the subjects of free instruction to Latin and Greek. 10*l.* a year is a high sum to pay for instruction in English subjects (the sum charged for these with French or German is 12*l.*) and the scale of payment operates to make the school too exclusive. It is obvious that the other regulations made in 1860 are nugatory. No boy is likely to submit to a preliminary examination for the foundation, if, by so doing, he gets no advantage over non-foundationers.

The principal defect in the constitution of the school is the anomalous position of the master. He is Prebendary of Highleigh, and claims to be responsible to no one for the application of the income of his benefice.† He is burthened with the duty of teaching

---

* Mr. Pycroft, in a letter to the Secretary to the Charity Commissioners, states that "a survey of the cathedral made at the time of the Reformation shows that the dean and chapter were at that period accustomed to maintain a second master for reading, writing, and accounts."

† Some months after the date of the above report, I received from the Rev. T. Browne, Prebendary of Highleigh and head master of the Prebendal School, the following letter, which, besides containing valuable information respecting the endowment and the present condition of the school, sets forth the master's suggestions for its improvement.

Prebendal School, Chichester,
January 4th, 1867.

"My dear Sir,

"I am requested by Mr. Roby to address to you any suggestions that I have to make for the improvement of this school. Permit me, then, to say that we labour under a great disadvantage in having no scholarship, exhibition, or other stimulus of the same kind, for the encouragement of learning, and that all the emoluments in any way available for the payment of masters or teachers are comparatively small in value. The schoolroom is, as you have seen, not adapted for a larger number of boys than thirty; so that the capitation fees must be kept up to the present rate, or no competent master can be obtained. Supposing the school room to be fitted, the income thence derived would be 300*l.* a year, to pay three masters. But I much doubt if Chichester and its neighbourhood would supply thirty day scholars at 10*l.* per annum, each."

"Again, supposing the terms to be lowered to 8*l.*, this would reduce the total income to 240*l.* and it would depress the character of the school, by lowering the stipends of the masters and letting in boys of an inferior grade. Then the sons of the gentry would desert the school, and the higher branches of learning would be no longer in the same request as heretofore."

"Now the remedy for our financial disadvantages might be this. By the statutes of Bishop E. Storey the Prebendary of Highleigh is officially connected with the Prebendal school. He is bound to teach Latin and Greek therein, and to preside over the general business of the school. His prebend is of considerable value, but unfortunately the greater part of it is at present the property of lessees. There is a small amount (15*l.*) of reserved rents secured to the prebendary, and an annual payment of 60*l.* from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in lieu of property sold by him to them in 1864. For any other emolument he has to wait for the great uncertainty of renewals of leases held on lives. It has happened to me that no such renewal has taken place in the space of ten years.

"Now if the Schools Inquiry Commissioners would prevail on the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to give an equivalent for the property of the prebend of Highleigh (as they, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, have done in some other cases), the means of enlarging the school might be obtained. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners could deal with me, the Prebendary, as they did in 1864, and so provide an annual income available for the supply of the deficiency under which the school now suffers. This is the point which I would respectfully urge upon your Commission. I have before said, and I say again, that it would give me pleasure to co-operate with your Commission in the good work of extending the benefits of this ancient school far beyond its present necessary limits. But money must be raised for building purposes and other incidents

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

in the school, and, according to the statutes if he fails in such duty, is dismissible by the dean and chapter; but the school belongs to the prebend rather than the prebend to the school, and, when once collated, the prebendary may defy the governors to whom, as master, he ought to be subject. The Charity Commissioners have been applied to on this subject, and have decided against their own right to call on the master for an account, or to inspect the school. They also decided that the only mode of enforcing the duties of the master, in case of a breach thereof, would be by appeal to the visitor of the cathedral.

An account of the complaints made in former years against the school will be found in a return made to the House of Commons, June 1860.

I presume the statute of 10 October 1860 was made to remedy the defects complained of. The chief grievance seems to have been the difference made between the foundationers and those not on the foundation. This grievance the statute has removed, but only by a remedy which amounts to the exclusion of foundationers altogether.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—Edward Storey, Bishop of Chichester, in 1497, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter and the then Prebendary of Highleigh, ordained that the Prebendary of Highleigh should thenceforth be master of a grammar school.

School Property.—The prebend of Highleigh consists of some land and the tithes at Highleigh in the parish of Sidlesham, and of portions of tithe in the parishes of Burgham and Bishopstone, all in the county of Sussex. (Carlisle, ii. 592.) For the income *see* letter of the Prebendary of Highleigh. Buildings adapted to their purpose. Master's house capable of receiving boarders.

Objects of Trust.—To maintain a grammar school in Chichester for ever, especially as a remedy against the prevailing ignorance of the clergy. In case of illness or other cause of absence of the prebendary, it is enacted that his substitute shall teach gratuitously the "*grammatici et alii,*" who come to the school "*addiscendi causa.*" Elsewhere "*pueri et grammatici*" are mentioned (Storey's Statutes). By a rule made in 1828, 10 boys, nominated by dean and chapter, to be taught Latin and Greek gratuitously, paying 10*l.* for other subjects; by rule of 1860, children of Protestant parents in Chichester, or of clergymen holding or having held cures within diocese of Chichester, are eligible.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (founder). Besides Greek, Latin, and principles of Church of England, which are to be taught gratuitously, all or any of the following subjects on payment of 10*l.* per annum: Euclid, algebra and other mathematical subjects, writing, arithmetic, history,

---

before we can advance in such a course; and I see no other way of getting it than that which I have now suggested. There is now no fund for the reparation of the school house. Whatever is done to it comes from the liberality of the Prebendary. I have spent 400*l.* upon it without any legal obligation so to do. No doubt the present state of things is capable of improvement. And if you will have the goodness to bring this subject before your Commission, I shall hope that some good will come of it. Of course the Dean of Chichester is very competent to advise on this matter, from his local knowledge of the Prebend and the school.

I am, dear Sir,
Very faithfully yours,
T. BROWN,
Prebendary of Highleigh."

H. A. Giffard, Esq.

geography, and such other subjects as may fit boys for mercantile pursuits or for military or naval professions (Statutes of 1860).

Government and Masters.—Statutes modified in 1502, 1550, 1828, 1860. Dean and Chapter, with consent of Bishop and Prebendary of Highleigh (the master), have power to do so. The prebend of Highleigh is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter.

Master has control of the property, and, subject to the statutes, the entire management of school. He must be a priest of Church of England in order to hold his prebend. He may hold a benefice with mastership, provided he have "*unum hostiarium idoneum*" (i. e. a qualified usher).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, M.A., prebendary of the cathedral.

Day Scholars.—13, [14 in May 1867, four of whom were between 14 and 16 years of age], nearly all from distances under a quarter of a mile, mostly sons of professional men, pay 10*l.* per annum; do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission required to read and write English correctly, to construe and parse some easy Latin author, and to work the elementary rules of arithmetic with ease and correctness. If over 14, they are to construe and parse some easy Greek book, and more advanced Latin authors.

The number of boys is too small to admit of regular classification. School course modified to suit the future employment of boys. Religious instruction in principles of Church of England obligatory on all. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by general merit. Examinations by head master. No prizes given. Diligence rewarded by occasional holidays.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and, very rarely, caning; the last publicly.

No playground.

School time, 40 weeks per annum; study, 26 hours per week.

No boy gone to the University within the last five years.

TABLE A.

The Names, Ages, Parentage, &c. of Boys attending this School in the first half of the year 1866.

No.	Age.	
1	15	Sons of a lady of private fortune resident in Chichester.
2	11	
3	15	Sons of a Major, 49th Regt. They reside in Chichester.
4	14	
5	13	Son of a solicitor in Chichester.
6	13	Son of an agriculturist at Itchenor, about six miles from Chichester.
7	14	Son of a surgeon in Chichester.
8	12	Sons of an agriculturist at Drayton, about two miles from school.
9	10	
10	12	Sons of a physician resident in Chichester.
11	10	
12	12	Son of a lady residing in Chichester.
13	11	Son of a lady residing in Chichester.

All those who reside in Chichester reside at a less distance than a quarter of a mile from the School.

There are no boarders.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

The boys of the school being only 13 in number, I have found it all but impossible to answer these questions seriatim. I think it best therefore to say that every boy in the school learns Latin, and when old enough, Greek; that the boys are reading plays of Sophocles and Euripides, Xenophon's Anabasis, Horace, Virgil, Ovid, Cæsar, Nepos, and other boooks of an elementary character, according to their respective capacities; that the elder boys do exercises in Latin composition in prose and verse, and in Greek prose; that all but three are learning French or German; that all learn history, geography, English grammar and composition, reading, writing, and arithmetic; and that the elder boys are fairly advanced in algebra and Euclid. It should be noticed that each boy's work is made to have an especial bearing on the profession or business in which he is hereafter to be engaged. Some go to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, where several have greatly distinguished themselves; others to the Army or Navy, the learned professions, or to mercantile pursuits. All receive religious instruction, according to the statutes of Bishop Carr. And while the intentions of Bishop Storey are as faithfully carried out as may be at present, facilities are given for fulfilling the wishes of parents and guardians with respect to the subjects of study in each pupil's case. It is the endeavour to do this that renders impossible, with so small a number of boys, that classification which the questions on the form sent presuppose. (From the Head master.)

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the school (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

B. C. Caffin.	First class in Lit. human. at Oxford, and three prizes for theological essays at Worcester College, of which he was fellow and tutor. He is now second master at Durham school.
W. Rayner.	First class in the classical tripos at Cambridge, fellow and tutor of Clare.
G. Snooke.	Sixth wrangler and third-class classical tripos, fellow and tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge.
C. A. Brown.	Second class moderations, and third-class final examinations; exhibitions at Christ Church, Oxford.

CHICHESTER.—WHITBY'S SCHOOL.

See MR. GIFFARD'S General Report, Vol. VII. p. 131.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, Rep. ii. 153, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Oliver Whitby, by will, 16 February 1702, gave a farm in parish of West Wittering, and rectory and lease of titles from prebendary of West Wittering, for maintenance of a school, for board, lodging, education, and part clothing of 12 poor boys; and fixed master's salary at 20*l.*, and directed 8*l.* per annum to be set aside towards providing a fund for renewing lease. Testator also directed his trustees to pay for teaching of six poor children of parish of West Wittering to read, and to pay for their books. Deeds in custody of solicitors to Charity, not accessible to public.

School Property.— Average annual income from endowment 1,650*l.* gross, 1,450*l.* net, of which about 1,300*l.* is applied to school.* No probable increase.

Buildings and site reasonably well adapted to their purpose. Schoolroom and playroom recently added. All masters reside on premises.

Objects of Trust.—Boys to be chosen out of poor boys whose parents are not dissenters, and are exempt from poor tax; to be chosen within city and parishes of Harting and West Wittering, four from each place, if boys fitting be offered (Founder's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Writing, arithmetic, and mathematics (Founder's will).

Government and Masters.—By an order of Master of the Rolls, 25 May 1826, trustees were empowered to increase number of boys from 12 to 20, and to further increase number from time to time as funds permitted. Under this power, number has been gradually increased to 46.

Trustees have power to make rules, and appoint and dismiss master. Must be five in number; and "no parliament man or dissenter" may be chosen. Survivors appoint new trustees.

Master must be of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed at rate of 18*l.* 1*s.* for board and education of each boy. Assistant master has separate apartments on school premises with board and salary of 35*l.* a year.

---

* SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for year ending 31 Dec. 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance in hand	383	11	6
Dividends on stock (9,141*l.* consols, 8,800*l.*† reduced	531	9	6
Tithe rentcharge	630	17	8
Rents	498	8	6
	£2,044	7	2

EXPENDITURE.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Tenants audit dinner	12	10	6
Donation towards cathedral restoration (boys having been provided with free sittings there 150 years)	100	0	0
Rates, taxes, &c.	71	19	9
Repairs, &c.	72	2	10
Invested	376	11	11
Master (for board and education of boys, &c.)	889	14	2
Premiums to boys on leaving	30	0	0
Tradesmen's bills, &c.	218	15	1
Donations to parish chools	55	0	0
Cashier's salary, &c.	20	16	6
Rent of playground	4		0
„ (lessor of tithe rentcharge)	42	6	11
Insurance	31	11	7
Balance	118	17	11
	£2,044	7	2

†On 450*l.* (part of this) for half a year only.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—46. Three meals a day; meat once. Cubical contents of bed rooms in larger boarding house, 328 in smaller, 281 feet per boy. Rise 6½ to 7¼ a.m.; retire 8 to 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read tolerably, and have some knowledge of Church Catechism.

School classification uniform. School course occasionally modified to suit special cases. Head master responsible for religious instruction. Bishop Blomfield's family prayers used morning and night.

Promotions by general proficiency.

School examined half-yearly by neighbouring clergymen and others selected by trustees. Prizes given, and premiums for general good conduct on boy's leaving.

Punishments: principally short tasks or impositions. Corporal punishment rare, and by head master only.

Playground 525 square yards. Drilling practised.

School open 43 weeks in the year. Boys in school about 33 hours in the week. Playtime about 25 hours weekly.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

W. L. Woods, Esq., Chilgrove, near Chichester.
F. Smith, Esq., Salt Hill, near Chichester.
J. Bayton, Esq., Aldwick, near Chichester.
J. J. Johnson, Esq., West Broyle, near Chichester.
William Newland Esq., Bromley, near Guildford, Surrey.—(N.B. ceased to act since he left Chichester.)

Clerk to Trustees:

B. Binstead, Esq., Chichester.

Head Master:

Thomas Pescod.

CUCKFIELD FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ii. 161, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Edmund Flower, citizen of London, by will dated 11th July 1521, founded a free grammar school, and left 100*l.* to be laid out in land for use of master. William Spicer, by deed 1st Nov. 1529, gave manor of Redstone in Reigate, to increase master's salary to 10*l.*, and for other purposes. Manor subsequently exchanged for other lands, which came to Crown on dissolution of chantries, but payment of then existing rent secured to school. Above 112 acres purchased, but transferred in 1588 to Thomas Pelham, who had become a benefactor, for 80*l.* and a rentcharge of 20*l.* per annum.

School Property.—Rentcharges amounting to 28*l.* 10*s.* There is a schoolhouse attached to charity, but of unknown origin.

Objects of Trust.—To maintain a free grammar school at Cuckfield.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (foundation)* ; subjects taught in National schools (Order of Court of Chancery, 1846).

Government and Masters.—Order of Court of Chancery in 1846, vicar sole trustee.

Schoolmaster to be nominated by Vicar of Cuckfield, Rector of Balcombe, and three or four inhabitants of Cuckfield appointed by them. (Spicer's gift.)

Master was, by founder's will, to be a graduate, being a scholar and priest, able to teach grammar.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

Income from endowment applied, under scheme of 1846, in aid of National school.

---

* Large extracts from the original ordinances, giving the details of the instructions prescribed, will be found in Carlisle's Gram. Sch. ii. 594, *seq.*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

East Grinstead Grammar School.

Mr. Giffard's Report.

Trustees.—The trustees are five in number, and are all non-resident, except the vicar of East Grinstead, who is *ex officio* a trustee. No meeting of trustees has been held since the year 1856, in spite of the repeated efforts of the present vicar to convene one.

Property.—The net yearly income arising from the trust property is applied in payment of the master, and consists of the rent of Surge's farm (which is let at 40*l.* per annum), and the interest of 50*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* which is invested in 3 per cent. consols. There is no immediate prospect of any increase in the value or the farm.

Buildings.—There are no school buildings belonging to the trust, the original schoolhouse having long since fallen into decay. The school is at present held in a room lent for the purpose by the Earl De La Warre, one of the trustees.

Staff.—There is only one master, Mr. C. Duplex, who has held the office for upwards of 30 years.

Statutes.—The school is at present subject to a scheme, settled in Chancery in the year 1847, by which the English language, reading, writing, arithmetic, the church catechism, and the Holy Scriptures were substituted for Latin and Greek.

Meetings of the trustees were directed to be held at least twice in every year, and oftener if requisite. This regulation, as above observed, has been disregarded.

In other respects, I believe the statutes are observed by the master.

The expenses of the above scheme amounted to 261*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* and were defrayed by the sale of timber on the Surge's farm.

Foundation.—The nomination of the scholars rests with the vicar "by request of the other trustees." The late vicar used to exercise the power, and his nominations were confirmed at subsequent meetings of the trustees. The present vicar also nominates boys to the school, but no confirmation is required or given. The number of foundationers rests with the trustees, the scheme directing merely that there should be "not less than 25." The master is allowed to take, in addition to the foundation scholars, who pay nothing, other pupils on his own account, upon terms to be agreed upon between himself and the parents.

There were on the books of the school at the time of my visit 25 foundation boys, and 15 day scholars, paying each from 3*d.* to 6*d.* per week. The attendance is very irregular. The boys are chiefly the sons of agricultural labourers. The instruction is far below that of a good National school. In fact I was assured by the vicar that many of the children in the National school at East Grinstead itself were much better educated; whilst they have the advantage of excellent buildings, a government grant, and

government inspection. Some of the tradesmen in the town send their boys to the National school, there being nothing better at hand. The Grammar school is an asylum for those who are either too indigent or too parsimonious to pay anything for education, and for the few who, in spite of bad accommodation and bad instruction, think it a finer thing to be at the "Grammar School" than at a "parish school."

The school trustees and the present master have frequently been engaged in litigation, and each fresh suit has involved heavy expenses, which have been defrayed mainly out of the meagre fund of the trust. These disputes caused the school to be shut up between 1839 and 1847, the date of the new scheme. The late vicar was anxious to annex the endowment to the National school and to dismiss the present master; in this project he was successfully resisted by the master, who remains on the old footing of master of the Grammar school. The present vicar is also anxious to have the endowment applied in aid of the National school. I am informed, however, that such a course would not benefit the latter, but would merely cause the government grant to abate.

No spontaneous effort to restore the school to a respectable footing can be expected from the inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in agriculture. But there are many in the town for whom a better education than they get at present is desirable, even if they do not desire it themselves.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ii. 165, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—A schoolhouse in existence before 1708 endowed by Robt. Payne, by will dated 16th Aug. 1708, with an estate of 69 acres.

School Property.—Present annual income from rent of a farm, and interest on 56*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* consols, is 41*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* No school buildings; old schoolroom fell into decay before 1775.

Objects of Trust.—To found a free grammar school in East Grinstead, to teach the youth of the parish. (Payne.) To give an English education free to 25 children of East Grinstead. (Scheme of 1847.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Payne.) Reading, writing, and arithmetic. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery in 1847. Trustees appointed by Court of Chancery; at present four noblemen and gentlemen living in the neighbourhood, and vicar ex officio.

Master appointed by trustees; must be a member of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master receives nearly 42*l.* from endowment, and upwards of 8*l.* from capitation fees.

Day Scholars.—25 on foundation educated gratuitously, 15 of them under 10; 15 non-foundationers, pay from 3*d.* to 6*d.* per week. All children of labourers living within three miles of the school. The foundation scholars are required to attend church twice on Sunday. Boys from a distance dine in schoolroom.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys required to know the letters of the alphabet on admission.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours per week.

No playground.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.

Trustees:

The Right Hon. Earl De la Warr, Buckhurst Park, Sussex.
The Lord Colchester, Berkley Square.
John D. Magens, Esq., Dover.
The Hon. and Rev. R. W. S. West, Knole Park, Sevenoaks, Kent.

Ex-officio:

The Rev. John Peat, M.A., vicar of East Grinstead.

Head Master:

C. R. Duplex.

HASTINGS.—PARKER'S SCHOOL.

MR. GIFFARD'S REPORT.

Trustees.—The school property is managed by the trustees of the Hastings Charities, who employ a clerk and receiver at a salary of 30*l.* a year, hold quarterly meetings, and keep regular minutes of their proceedings. Under one of the standing resolutions of the trustees a committee consisting of three of their body is deputed annually to inspect and to make half-yearly reports on this and the other schools which are included in the trust. A few such reports have been entered in the minute book, but the inspection does not seem to be very regular or very extensive.

Statutes.—The Chancery scheme of 1813 is in force, except in the following particulars:

(1.) The master is not obliged to "give his whole time to the school," or debarred from "other employment." He is a surveyor by profession, and finds time to pursue his calling between the school hours. He also gives private lessons in the town. He is regularly employed by the trustees to look after the trust estates, and receives 1*l.* 1*s.* per annum for this duty.

(2.) The rule which directs the expulsion of a boy in case of "absence for three days without the approbation of the master or in case of any other misconduct" is not enforced.

(3.) The "art of navigation" is not taught to all the boys; a few of them are taught to know the points of the compass.

(4.) Saturday is a whole holiday. No instruction is given in religious duties; nor is the catechism taught in the school.

(5.) No boy learns mathematics.

(6.) The school hours are from 9 to 12 in the morning, and from 2 to 4 in the afternoon, throughout the year.

Buildings.—The present schoolroom was built by and is the freehold property of the master. It is roomy and well adapted for a school. Occasionally it is used in the evening for concerts and lectures which the boys are allowed to attend gratis. The room is very fairly furnished with school apparatus.

Staff.—There is only one master on the foundation, who receives the net income of the charity, amounting to a little over 200*l.* a year. No provision is made for an assistant. Three of the best boys are detached by the master to help in the teaching of the younger boys. Of the three boys so engaged at the time of my visit, one had been at the school over two years, one one year, the third less than a year. The master was educated at the school, was afterwards master of Saunders' school, and was promoted to his present situation in 1848.

Foundation.—The school is open to every boy, who is a son of an inhabitant of the town or port of Hastings, between the ages of six and eight inclusive. A small weekly charge varying from 1*d.* to 4*d.* a week is made for stationery. No other payment is

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

made by the boys. By a resolution of the trustees, dated the 26th of January 1865, the master is allowed to use his discretion in refusing to admit boys under the age of eight years "when unable to read," and the "school committee are directed to take into consideration the master's suggestions as to a half-yearly examination." The average attendance is 70 boys. None of them are boarders.

Discipline.—The discipline is defective. The boys copy from each other without check or scruple, and are manifestly unaccustomed to a strict examination.

Instruction.—None but elementary subjects are or can be taught in the school. The boys spell and write decently, and the first class can write a piece of English from dictation fairly. Their knowledge of general geography is above the average, and they can work sums in arithmetic up to the rule of practice accurately. But beyond this little is attempted. English grammar is especially defective. Three or four boys learn geometrical drawing; but I did not see any specimens of their work.

Remarks.—This school, like many others of its type, has been allowed to sink to the level of a second-rate National school. Its downward course has been gradual but certain. The insufficiency of the staff, the tenure of the buildings, the low scale of payment, the age at which the boys are admitted, the limit of age which terminates their stay at the school, the absence of regular inspection and examination, and the varied avocations of the master, who is said to be well qualified to conduct, and has in former days conducted, a much higher class of school, all tend to weigh it down. I do not think that the school, under its present régime answers either the intention of its founder or any other useful end.

Many of the inhabitants of Hastings and some of the trustees are quite willing to see one obvious remedy introduced—a moderate capitation fee.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, I. 230.)

Foundation and Endowment.—William Parker, by will, 15 November 1619, gave to mayor and corporation of Hastings about 113 acres of land in parish of Ore, towards maintenance of a schoolmaster.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment * 229*l.* gross, 206*l.* net, whole of which is paid to the master. Property being in neighbourhood of town, portion may possibly become available for building.

* SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for A.D. 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents	226	0	0

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Clerk's salary, &c.	10	5	0
Master's "	210	7	5
Land tax and insurance	1	2	5
Repairs	2	3	2
"Trustees bill"	1	5	0
	£225	3	0

Site and buildings private property of master; well adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Youth of inhabitants of Hastings (Founder's Will), every son of an inhabitant of town and port or liberties to have a right to enter upon foundation, between ages of six and eight years inclusive; no boy to continue more than seven years unless master think proper (Scheme A. D. 1813.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Learning, manners, and other virtuous education (Founder's Will). All boys to be taught to read and spell English, writing, casting accounts, and art of navigation; on forenoon of every Saturday religious duties, catechism, and to read such portion of Old and New Testament and liturgy of Church of England as master thinks proper; first two classes to learn mathematics (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery and published A.D. 1813. Trustees (Municipal Charity Trustees) appointed by the Court of Chancery.

Master appointed and removed by trustees. Must be of Church of England; may not have preferment or other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars third grade.

Masters.—Master's average net yearly income from endowment 206*l.* No assistants.

Day Scholars.—About 70, all between six and 14 years of age; sons of labourers, mechanics, and tradesmen from distances up to two miles. Fees 1*d.* up to 4*d.* a week, for which master finds stationery, &c. School not open on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys classified according to general proficiency. School course sometimes modified to suit boys subsequent career. Master responsible for religious instruction. No prayers used.

Promotions by proficiency.

School occasionally examined by trustees. No prizes.

Corporal punishment in public.

No playground.

School open 25 hours in the week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Wastel Brisco, Esq., Bohemia, Hastings.
Alfred Burton, Esq., St. Leonards-on-Sea.
Rickman Godlee, Esq., 3, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.
John Grenside, Esq., Hastings.
Thomas Hickes, Esq., Tivoli, Hastings.
Arthur Jackson, Esq., London Road, Croydon.
Frederick North, Esq., Hastings.
Stephen Putland, merchant, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
George Scrivens, banker, Hastings.
Francis William Staines, Esq., St. Leonards-on-Sea.
Frederick Ticehurst, surgeon, Hastings.

Clerk to Trustees:

William Blackman Young, solicitor, Hastings.

Head Master:

John Banks.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HASTINGS.—SAUNDERS' SCHOOLS.

MR. GIFFARD'S REPORT.

Trustees.—Some remarks on the governing body of this charity will be found in the report on Parker's School.

The charity consists of three schools: an upper school for boys, and two dames' schools for children of both sexes.

Statutes.—The following clauses of the statutes have ceased to be observed:—

Boys' School.—(1.) The schoolroom is not provided by the schoolmaster, but has been bought by the trustees out of the funds of the charity. No rent is charged to the master.

(2.) The boys' school is not "in an open and healthy situation," but in the lowest and most inaccessible part of the town.

(3.) No boy is instructed either in mathematics or in the art of navigation.

(4.) Latin is not taught in the school, "the parents and friends" of the boys being indifferent or averse to such instruction.

(5.) The school does not meet on Saturdays: instruction is however given in the catechism once every week.

Dames' Schools.—(6.) The dames' schools are not adapted to contain each 30 children; nor is the number in each school restricted to 30.

(7.) The sum laid out in apprenticing boys does not amount to 50*l.* per annum. The sum has varied from 30*l.* 1*s.* (the amount expended yearly between 1845 to 1848) to 34*l.* (the amount expended yearly since 1848).

Buildings.—The boys' school consists of one room decently furnished, but too small for the number of boys. A small piece of ground adjoining the school was formerly hired by the trustees for a playground for the boys; but on the report of the master in 1859 that this playground was a nuisance, it was abandoned. There is at present no playground.

The dames' schools are at present held in the respective cottages of the two dames, and the rooms devoted to school purposes are as confined and ill-ventilated as can well be conceived. One dame has 35 children on her books, the other has 40. The rooms allotted to them are not large enough for one third of that number. The former is strictly an infant school; the latter contains children of all ages up to 12.

Foundation.—The number of boys in the upper school is by statute fixed at, and in practice seldom falls below, 70, who pay nothing except a small weekly charge of 2*d.* for the loan of books.

The children in the dames' school pay from 2*d.* to 3*d.* a week.

Staff.—There is only one master in the boys' school. The dames have sole charge of their respective schools.

Instruction.—The instruction in the boys' school is of the most elementary kind. Nearly all the boys are under 10 years of age.

Neither Latin nor any language except English is attempted. I examined the first class (14 boys) in arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, and English dictation. Their arithmetic was very good, and their knowledge of the little text books of English history, which they used, creditable. But they were weak in geography, and, as might be expected, in English grammar. Some very good drawings from the flat were shown me. The chief occupation of the dames' school is to teach their children to read.

Remarks.—This endowment, together with Parker's, was, as the statutes make very evident, intended to provide a much higher class of education than is at present given. I spoke with several gentlemen in the town who were or had been connected with the trust, and found them as a rule not averse to the introduction of moderate capitation fees with a view to improving the schools. The dames' schools might be restored to their old position of preparatory schools for the higher schools, and these might be relieved from the burden at present imposed on them of teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic to a class of children who are already abundantly provided for in a better way elsewhere. The town of Hastings is fast increasing in population, and the land belonging to these schools will one day be required for building purposes, and will greatly increase in value. But even if this were not the case, each of them possesses an income exceeding 200*l.* a year, a quite sufficient nucleus for the establishment of a good middle-class education.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. i. 232, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of James Saunders, dated 7th Jan. 1708, who left all his real estate to corporation of Hastings, in trust to pay 40*l.* a year to a schoolmaster, 10*l.* each to two school-dames, and 20*l.* for putting out apprentices.

School Property.—Rent of 87 a. 2 r. 29 p. and an undivided moiety of 22 a. 1 r. 21 p. in the isle of Oxney in Kent. Average annual income of charity: gross, 202*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; net, 155*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* Applied to this school, about 91*l.*

Buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For a master to teach all poor boys, not exceeding 70, of the town of Hastings, and certain parts of the suburbs of the Castle parish. (Founder's will.) Such boys to enter between 6 and 12, and not, except at the master's discretion, to remain more than seven years. (Regulations of 1812.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading English, writing, casting accounts, and the Latin tongue. (Founder's will.) Reading English, writing, casting accounts, mathematics, the art of navigation for all boys; Latin for those whose friends desire it. Instruction in religious duties, the catechism, and such parts of the Liturgy of Church of England and Old and New Testaments as the master shall think proper, obligatory for all boys. (Regulations of 1812.)

Government and Masters.—New regulations made by Court of Chancery in 1812.

The regulations of 1812, as well as the founder's will, placed the administration of the charity in the hands of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty. Trustees now appointed by the Court of Chancery.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Master must be a sober and discreet person, well qualified to teach Latin. (Founder's will.) Member of the Church of England, a sober and discreet person, qualified to teach Latin. (Regulations of 1812.) Removable by trustees for negligence or misconduct. Vacancies to be advertised in the local papers. Office not tenable with any employment such as to interfere with the execution of its duties; but the curate or officiating minister of any parish in Hastings, or within five miles, is eligible as master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master's income, 91*l.* from endowment; not exceeding 21*l.* from pupils not on foundation.

Day Scholars.—65 on foundation, paying nothing for education; 7 non-foundationers, paying 2*l.* 2*s.* annually, chiefly under 10; children of small tradesmen, mechanics, &c., from distances under a mile. Instruction elementary. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission.

School variously classified according to subjects. School work begins and ends with prayers from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by work of the half-year.

Examination occasionally by trustees.

Punishments: tasks, lessons, &c. Corporal punishments inflicted publicly, but rare.

No playground.

School time, 47 weeks per annum. Study, 27 to 30 hours per week. One third of the lessons prepared out of school.

BALANCE SHEET for 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rent	176	0	0
Rent of moiety	17	0	0
Commissioners of Rother levels, one year's rent	4	11	8
	£197	11	8

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Schoolmaster	90	0	0
Two school dames	34	0	0
Repairs and insurance of school	2	16	3
Apprentice premiums	25	10	0
Repairs on estate	17	13	1
Land tax and insurance	9	14	10
Clerk, receiver, and postage	10	5	0
Balance	7	12	6
	£197	11	8

Trustees:

Same as at Parker's School.

Horsham Grammar School.

Mr. Giffard's Report.

Trustees.—The Mercers' Company manage the property, receive the income, and pay the expenses of the trust. According to the entries made in the "school-book" four-fifths of the combined rents of Collyer's and Mallory's estates have been placed to the credit of the school every year since 1839. But no arrears seem to have been paid to the school for previous years, during which it received a much smaller portion of the rents. The annual receipts far exceed the expenditure, and there is now in the hands of the Mercers' Company a balance amounting to more than 1,600*l.* Mr. Hare's report (1860) to the Charity Commissioners states that the Company account separately for the accumulated fund, but lay claim to the whole surplus. It seems that by Richard Collyer's will they are entitled to receive out of the rents of his estate only 20*s.* a year "for their painstaking." I have seen copies of the accounts between the Mercers' Company and the school between 1838 and 1855. In 1840 the balance in the hands of the Company was 1,830*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* This, together with additional sums advanced by the Company, was expended in 1842, in rebuilding the school. The Mercers appear to have been liberal in not charging any interest on the advances made by them.

There are records in the school-book of visits paid by deputations from the Company in 1832, 1839, 1842 and 1853. On each occasion a memorandum in praise of the state of the school was entered and signed by the deputation. In 1853 a favourable report of the deputation was followed by an increase of 10*l.* in the master's salary.

Governors.—The local governors meet annually in May for the election of boys to the foundation. They have a power, which they do not exercise, to direct the teaching of Latin, and have authority to order repairs in the buildings to a trifling amount. Beyond this, though their jurisdiction is, by the statutes, equal, if not paramount, to that of the Mercers, they have no share in the government. Disputes have from time to time arisen between the local governors and the master, and in such cases the Mercers have decided between the litigants, and their decision has been final. If one may judge from the copies of correspondence entered in the school book, they have usually supported the master against the local governors.

Buildings.—The present school buildings consist of a school room about 40 feet long and 30 feet wide, flanked by two comfortable houses, one the residence of the master, the other of the usher. The schoolroom is lofty and well adapted for its purpose, and the buildings are in good repair. There is a deficiency of maps and black-boards, but the schoolroom is otherwise well furnished. The master and usher have small gardens, and there is a playground of about an acre and a half adjoining the school

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The site is low, and to all appearance damp, but is said to be not unhealthy. No provision is made in the buildings for the reception of boarders.

Staff.—The present staff consists of a master, who is a graduate of a Scotch University, and was elected in 1822, and an usher, elected in 1852. They both bear a high reputation in the town, and one of the schoolwardens, on retiring from office in 1858, spoke of them as "well qualified to render the boys every necessary information and assistance in the classics," if such instruction should be desired.

Statutes.—The statutes of 1813 are in force, though their meaning and extent have from time to time been limited and modified as follows:—

(1.) The number of free boys was increased in 1857 from 60 to 80.

(2.) In 1826 at a meeting of the governors it was resolved to give preference to the candidates for admission in the following order:—

(*a.*) Boys of the parish of Horsham.

(*b.*) Children of the poor; and it was resolved that, whilst such were candidates, the upper classes should be excluded.

(3.) "The principles of religion" were in 1857 interpreted by the Mercers' Company to mean "the doctrines and principles of the Church of England as set forth in the Thirty-nine Articles."

(4.) Latin has been excluded altogether from the school.

(5.) The master is by the statutes "answerable for the teaching of Latin and the principles of religion." Examinations are held annually, to which the schoolwardens are "invited" by the master as a favour, but he maintains that the holding of such examinations is not compulsory on him.

(6.) The annual salaries of the master and usher have been increased by successive "gratuities" from 110*l.* and 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* respectively, to 160*l.* and 100*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* respectively.

(7.) The power of the Mercers' Company has increased at the expense of that of the local governors. In practice the Mercers claim and often exercise a veto on the recommendations of the local governors, but the latter cannot oppose an order of the Mercers.

Foundation.—The applicants for the foundation are numerous. In 1860 there were 70 candidates for 25 vacancies; in 1862 the number was 84 for 25 vacancies. The average number of vacancies since 1857 has been 30 per annum. In 1863 as many as 39 were elected.

A preliminary examination is held every year before the election. A preference is directed and is said to be given to the best readers; but the majority of the new comers in the school spell simple words with the utmost difficulty.

No payment is made by any of the boys. Books, slates, and stationery are furnished by the master, who is paid for them by the Mercers' Company. The books are very poor, and there are not slates enough for all the boys.

Instruction.—No boy being allowed to remain after the age of 14, the instruction is of a very elementary kind. Arithmetic is very well taught. The boys in the first class are quick in their working and quite able to deal with problems out of their ordinary beat. The writing, too, is good throughout the school, and the boys have a fair knowledge of the New Testament; but beyond this the instruction is very meagre. In many National schools dictation is more practised, and English grammar far better known. Some of the boys know the difference between a noun and a verb, but few can distinguish between a subject and an object. History and geography are taught from little text books or lists of names, places, and dates, compiled by the master. These the boys get up by heart, but no larger histories and no maps are used in class.

No French or other modern language is taught. Much time is devoted to ornamental penmanship and a kind of sign board painting in coloured letters; here and there a boy is encouraged to copy a drawing from the flat, but no regular instruction is given in this subject. Music is not attempted.

By far the greater portion of the boys are the sons of labourers. Now and then a tradesman gets his son elected, but the admission of a boy whose father can pay for his education is looked upon as an intrusion. As in many similar cases, the grammar school is preferred to the National school, because it is perfectly free, and has a kind of prestige which the other has not, but the teaching is of the same kind, and is jealously kept down to meet the wants of the same classes. The masters are able and willing to instruct a much higher class of boys, and, in spite of the opposition which any change of the present system would raise, the number of respectable inhabitants of the town who wish to see the school rise to better things, is sufficiently great to encourage an attempt to reform it. A considerable number of the inhabitants are anxious to extend the area rather than to raise the character of the charity, and an application was made to the Mercers in 1862 to raise the number of boys from 80 to 100. The Mercers replied that it would be desirable in a few years to provide a retiring pension for the master, who is nearly 70 years of age, and has been in office since 1822, and that, with this impending claim on their finances, they were not prepared to sanction the proposed extension.

At the request of the Vicar of Horsham, the Rev. J. Hodgson, who is most anxious for the improvement of the school, I attended a meeting of governors and past governors of the school at the vicarage on the 6th of September last. The question of capitation fees in aid of the endowment was raised, and though the meeting was not unanimous, the majority of the gentlemen present were not averse to the introduction of some charge for instruction. A strong feeling prevailed that, if it were introduced, it ought to be levied on all the boys alike, to prevent the possibility of favouritism.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Subsequently to this meeting a memorial was sent to me by the vicar, a copy of which will be found at pp. 125–6 of my general report.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ii. 167, A.D. 1819.)

N.B.—*The Mercers Company decline to give any information.*

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Richard Collier, dated 23rd Jan. 1532, who left a house in London to be sold, and the proceeds expended on a house for a free school at Horsham.

School Property.—Two houses in Queen Street and one in Cheapside, belonging to the Mercers Company, represent Collier's benefaction, as well as a bequest of Thomas Egerton for the general purposes of the company. Four-fifths of the whole presumed to belong to Collier's charity.

Present income, gross, 540*l.*; amount annually expended on school said to be 360*l.*; the surplus income, after paying all charges, is claimed by Company for its own use.

Buildings good; erected in 1840. Includes residences for master and usher.

Objects of Trust.—To maintain a free school at Horsham for 60 children, to be educated gratuitously. Master to receive 10*l.* per annum, and usher 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (Collier's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—By foundation none specified; reading, writing, arithmetic, and Latin (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme made by Court of Chancery in 1813.

The Mercers Company manage the property; the Vicar and Churchwardens of Horsham, with two schoolwardens elected by the parish, are associated with them in the government of the school. The Horsham trustees appoint the masters, subject to the approval the Mercers Company.

Head master and usher.

Trustees empowered to pension masters appointed before 1840.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master receives 160*l.* per annum; usher 100*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from endowment.

Day Scholars.—80, all between 10 and 14; are provided with education, books, and stationery gratuitously; are mostly sons of small tradesmen and labourers. Attend school and church on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys at admission must be able to read.

Some provision made to prepare boys for their future employment. School opened and closed with prayers. Collect and part of gospel learnt on Sunday.

Promotions by examinations. School examined three or four times a year by vicar, church, and school wardens, and sometimes by deputation from the Mercers' Company. Prizes twice a year.

Punishments: caning for all offences, inflicted publicly.

Playground, half an acre close to school.

School time, 44 weeks per annum; study, 26 hours per week in winter, 30 in summer.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest in the School are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School - 1	Brewer -	Horsham - -	½ mile.
,, 2	Innkeeper - -	,,	¼ mile.
,, 3	Policeman - -	,,	½ mile.
,, 4	Farmer - -	,,	4 miles.
,, 5	Blacksmith - -	,,	3 miles.
,, 6	Labourer - -	,,	2 miles.
,, 7	Platelayer - -	,,	1 mile.
,, 8	Porter at railway -	,,	½ mile.
,, 9	Painter - -	,,	½ mile.
,, 10	Labourer - -	,,	1 mile.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Shoemaker - -	,,	¼ mile.
,, 2	Bricklayer - -	,,	¼ mile.
,, 3	Policeman - -	,,	¼ mile.
,, 4	Waiter - -	,,	¼ mile.
,, 5	Sweep - -	,,	½ mile.
,, 6	Gardener - -	,,	½ mile.
,, 7	Miller - -	,,	½ mile.
,, 8	Carter - -	,,	½ mile.
,, 9	Labourer - -	,,	½ mile.
,, 10	do. - - -	,,	½ mile.

TABLE B. SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

The school, 80 in number, is divided into 6 classes.

80 boys learn, Religious knowledge, arithmetic, geography, reading, and writing.
50 ,, English grammar.
40 ,, History.
10 ,, Mensuration and surveying.
8 ,, Bookkeeping.

Average age of boys in first (or highest) class 12 years, in second 11½ years, and in lowest 10½ years.

Text books used by first and second classes :—Bible; History of England; Lennie's English grammar; Pirie's geography; Ingram's, Walkingame's, Vyse's, Joyce's, and Colenso's arithmetic; and Butter's spelling.

By lowest class :—New Testament, Eve's and Mavor's spelling, and Watts' Hymns.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HURSTPIERPOINT.

ST. JOHN'S MIDDLE SCHOOL.

For Assistant Commissioner's Report, see vol. vii. pp. 139–143.

For evidence given by Head Master, see vol. v. pp. 45-71.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.— Belongs in common with St. Mary and Nicolas College, Lancing, (which see,) and St. Saviour's grammar school, New Shoreham, to a voluntary society known as Society of St. Nicolas College, and endowed by Rev. Nathaniel Woodard and others. This school at Hurstpierpoint commenced in 1849.

School Property.—Consists of site and buildings, seventeen scholarships tenable at school, in gift of Bishop, trustees of Rev. J. Branthwaite, Mr. Henry Tritton, vestries of Hurstpierpoint and Cuckfield, and founder.

Objects of Trust.—Promoting and extending education generally, but more especially among the middle and lower middle classes (Trust Deed of Society).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Doctrines and principles contained in the Book of Common Prayer (Trust Deed).

Government and Masters.—By trust deed founder reserved to himself, or other the provost for the time being, power, with consent of then Bishop (Dr. Gilbert), to make rules. Founder and seven other clergymen (styled fellows), by a special contract with him, to last until a legal constitution is given to Society of St. Nicolas College, are governors. All fellows are also masters. Head and second masters appointed by provost; other masters by head master.

State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master D.D., has house, board, and keep of two servants free, with privilege of buying provisions for his family from bursar at cost price, besides salary of 150*l.* a year and fees on every boarder after the first hundred. Incomes of other masters regulated by circumstances, and varying in amount.

Day Scholars.—Seven, all between 10 and 14 years of age; from village and neighbouring farms.

Boarders.—324. Three meals a day; prefects and captains four; meat once. Terms for board and instruction: Sussex boys 28*l.* 7*s.*, other boys 31*l.* 10*s.*; head master's house 6*l.* 6*s.* extra; exhibitioners 10*l.* 10*s.* in grammar school, 17*l.* 17*s.* in training school. Optional special department 15*l.* 15*s.*, piano 4*l.* 4*s.*, German 4*l.* 4*s.*, private tuition 6*l.*, library 1*s.* Medical fee 16*s.* School bills, highest 60*l.* (boy in special department); average 37*l.* Average special school bills, head master's house 46*l.*; exhibitioners 21*l.*, in training school 26*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms about 510 feet per boy. Rise 6¼ a.m., retire 9¼ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must read well enough to be able to learn short lessons by heart by themselves.

School variously classified according to subject. Special cases provided for by a special department. Boys divided into divinity classes according to age for confirmation. Chapel morning and evening, besides prayers of five minutes duration at bed time.

Promotions partly by half-year's work, partly by examination, and separate for every group of subjects.

Examinations monthly; at Michaelmas by masters; at Easter fifth and sixth forms are examined by examiners from Oxford and Cambridge practically chosen by head master with approval of provost.

Punishments: flogging, caning, impositions, and gating to grounds or in worse cases to cloisters; first by head master only.*

---

* *Note by head master.*—Head master never flogs privately in the sense of secretly, nor publicly in the sense of exposure to the public. For serious offences affecting the morale or discipline of the school, the boys are assembled, the offence stated, and the offender is flogged in a room opening from the general schoolroom, the door being open, but the punishment screened from view. For less serious offences the punishment is inflicted in the same inner room, but the school is not convoked. Two prefects *must* be present in the outer room on behalf of the school, and any boy may be there also whom a morbid curiosity impels. I attach the highest importance to my rule, that no bodily punishment shall be withdrawn from public opinion, and nearly as much to the regulation by which indecorous exposure is avoided.

Playground about 14 acres; 22 will soon be available. Drilling taught as part of system. No bounds except on Sundays.

Boys seldom go to universities. [6 at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 37 hours and a half in the week, including time for preparation, but not including Sundays. Play-time 28 hours per week, not including holidays on red letter days and national holidays.

Head master, Rev. E. C. Lowe, D.D.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

There are but seven day boys in the School.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Curate - -	Frome, Selwood.	
,, 2	Bailiff - - -	Pontefract.	
,, 3	Farmer - -	Shillingford, Oxon.	
,, 4	Needle manufacturer	Redditch.	
,, 5	Orphan - -	Norwood.	
,, 6	Curate - -	Gidleigh, Devon.	
,, 7	Farmer - -	Staunton, Derbyshire.	
,, 8	Horse dealer and trainer.	Middleham, Yorks.	
,, 9	Newspaper proprietor	Nottingham.	
,, 10	Job master - -	Fulham, London.	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Tallow chandler -	London.	
,, 2	Butcher - -	Aylesford, Kent.	
,, 3	Cashier - -	London.	
,, 4	Attorney - -	London.	
,, 5	Engineer - -	Malpas, Monmouth.	
,, 6	Innkeeper - -	Isle of Wight.	
,, 7	Hotel manager -	Brighton.	
,, 8	Builder - -	Gravesend.	
,, 9	Attorney - -	London.	
,, 10	Clerk of a London market.	London.	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the school (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*b*) Many boys from this school have passed the Civil Service examinations, but I (*i. e.* the Head Master) have no list of them. One boy from this school passed at Sandhurst for commission without purchase in 1862.

(*a*) There are three undergraduates now at Oxford holding exhibitions gained in that University at Exeter College, Magdalene Hall, and Christ Church.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.		Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.		Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.		Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.		Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.		Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.		Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		h	m		h	m			yrs.		h	m		h	m			yrs.		h	m		h	m	
Religious Knowledge.	331	11	—	59 under 2 teachrs.	16½	6	0	25	—	2	25	S. Matthew in English, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther; Church Catec. and 3 Creeds.	44	14½	6	0	25	—	2	25	Same subjects as in higher class, with catechism more fully taught.	44 in 2 div.	10	6	0	25	—	2	25	Genesis I.–XII., S. Matt. I.–XII., Catechism Part I., Beatitudes and hymns by heart.
Greek - -	72	6	—	7	18	6	0	40	1	6	0	Plato's Apol.; Iliad, II. III.; Antigone, 300; Gk. Gram.; and re-translation of English into Greek.	9	14	5	0	45	1	5	45	Anabasis, Hecuba 500 to end; Greek Gram.	15	12	5	0	45	—	5	45	Grammar as far as end of τύπτω.
Latin - -	311	12	—	16	17	7	0	55	3	10	0	Ars Poetica, Georgic IV., Catilines 3 and 4, Livy XXII. 1–30, Wilkin's Latin prose and original prose.	19	15½	6	0	55	5	10	0	Æneid III.; De Amicitia I.-XII.; Edw. VI.; Latin Gram.; Wilkin's Prose, and Arnold's Exercise.	18	10	4	1	0	4	8	0	Lat. Gram. to end of Sum. Principia, part I.
French -	310	12	—	23	16	4	0	45	2	4	0	Arnold's French Bk., Dictation, Compositn., Fourberies de Scapin.	22	15	4	0	45	2	4	0	Arnold's French Book, to exercise 40; Biographies Militaires; dictation.	52 in 2 div.	10	4	0	45	2	3	30	Caron's French Gram. to end of exercises on the articles, Avoir and Etre, and regular verbs.
German -	11	2	4gs. per an.	7	15	5	0	45	—	5	0	Das Kalte Herz, German Grammar, and Ollendorf's Exercises.	4	—	5	0	45	2	5	0	German Grammar.									

Arithmetic	331	6 in 2 divs & 1 in 1 div.	—	64 under 2 teachrs.	15	4	1	0	—	4	0	Colenso, Hind, Barnard Smith.	56 under 2 teachrs.	14½	4	1	0	—	4	0	Colenso or Barnard Smith.	38 in 2 div.	10	6	1	0	—	6	0	Four simple rules, and tables with weights and measures.
Book-keeping	59	1	—	59	15	8	0	40	—	5	30	Irish Commissioners Series.																		
Mensuration and Surveying.	24	1	—	24	16	1	1	30	—	1	30	Baker's Land Surveying.																		
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	174	3 in 2 divs each	—	64 under 2 teachrs.	15	2	1	0	—	3	0	Algebra to Quadrat. inclusive; Euclid 1, 2, 3, 4.	56 under 2 teachrs.	14½	2	1	0	—	3	0	Euclid, Book 1.									
Chemistry	26	1	—	26	16	2	0	45	—	2	30	Chambers' Chemistry to end of Non-metallic.																		
History	331	13	—	33	16	2	0	45	—	2	0	Liddell's Rome to end of Samnite Wars; Students' Hume, Tudor Period.	20	15	2	0	45	—	1	30	Students' Hume, Tudor Period.	24	10	2	0	45	—	1	30	Kings of England.
Geography	328	13	—	33	16	1 a frtnight.	0	45	—	—		Cornwell's Geography, the whole book.	39 in 2 div.	15	1	0	45	1 map per wk.	2	0	White's Geography, the whole book.	24	10	2	0	45	—	2	0	White's Geog. of England and of the World.
English Grammar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		Parsing, &c. in connection with English Literature, as below.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		- - - -	18	10	4	1	0	—	2	0	Parsing, &c. of English recitation.
English Literature.	311	12	—	16	17	1	1	0	—	1	30	Shakespeare's Coriolanus	21	15½	1	1	0	2	2	0	King John, acts 1, 2, 3 -	18	10	2	1	0	—	4	0	Cook's First Book of Poetry.
English Composition and Dictation.	311	13	—	16	17	—	—	—	—			Occasional essays -	21	15½	—	—	—	—	—		Occasional essays; dictation also ½ hour per week.									
*Reading	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		- - - -	18	9	6	0	40	—	3	30	Kings of England.
Writing	185	2	—	150	—	8	0	40	—	5	20	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		- - - -	35	11½	8	0	40	—	5½†		
Vocal Music	293	6	—	63	13½	2	0	45	—	1	30	Hullah's Manual -	47	12½	2	0	45	—	1	30	Hullah's Manual to formation of scales.	39	11	1	0	35	—	0	35	Singing scales and intervals.
Instrumental Music.	19	—	4 gs. per an.	—	—	2	0	30	—	3	0																			
Drawing	290	4	—	29	15	2	0	40	—	1	20	Linear Drawings and Perspective.	91	14	2	0	40	—	1	20	- - - -	72	11	2	0	40	—	1	20	Linear drawings.
English Recitation.	331	12	—	16	17	—	—	—	—			Pieces are given to say at Michaelmas & Easter.	19	15½	1	0	20	—	1	0	Selected pieces from English Classics.	18	10	2	1	0	—	3	0	Cooke's Book of Poetry.

Q 2

* Regular reading lessons are given only in the lowest form. In all the forms English recitation, preparatory to public speeches, takes place not less than once a week. There are also regular public recitations in Latin, with the view of cultivating clear and intelligent examination.

† These boys have also a dictation lesson for half an hour every day except Sunday.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LANCING.—COLLEGE OF ST MARY AND ST NICHOLAS.

For Mr. Giffard's Report see vol. vii. pp. 135–139. The following remarks have been subsequently added.

The Rev. R. E. Sanderson, head master of Lancing College, has recently called my attention to several inaccuracies in the account given of that school at pages 136–139 of my general report, and has given me information which makes it imperative that I should correct the report in several particulars.

I must premise that the report was based partly on the answers sent in June 1865 to the printed particulars of inquiry issued by the Commissioners, and partly on my own notes of oral evidence taken on the spot in the same month, and relates to the state of the school at that time only. One or two of the errors which I have to correct are traceable to inaccuracies in the returns; the others come from my notes of the oral evidence, in taking which I have, as it now appears, in some respects misapprehended or imperfectly remembered the statements of the witness. As my object was to give a true and just account of the school, both classes of errors are to me equally subject of regret. I proceed to correct them without further preface.

On page 137 of the report I state as follows: "An analysis of "the time table will show that in the upper forms the staple of "education is Latin and Greek. The mathematics receive a "moderate degree of attention; French scarcely any;" &c.

This was true, at the time I visited the school, of the 6th Form and the Remove, in each of which $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week were given to mathematics, the time devoted to French being one hour per week for the 6th, and two hours for the Remove. I was under the impression, derived from the returns, that the 6th and the Remove were totally distinct forms, containing 18 and 15 boys respectively; but I am now informed that the two forms were practically one, and contained together only 17 boys. Under these circumstances the above statement, as applied to the "Upper Forms," is too sweeping. The time devoted to these objects in the other forms was and is as follows:—to mathematics 5 hours, to French 3 hours, per week. I should add, that a change, of which I was not aware when I wrote my report, was made in the school shortly after my visit, and that since such change the 6th and the Remove give the same amount of time to French and mathematics as the other forms, except that the 6th gives one of the French hours to a German lesson.

Lower down on the same page of the report is this statement:

"A boy's position in the school is in no way affected by his "knowledge of the subjects which receive additional attention in "the modern school."

This was true in June 1865, but had ceased to be true at the date of my report, a change having been effected in the school system shortly after my visit.

On page 138 occurs this passage, relating to the prefects of the school :—

"There are certain rules which they are obliged by the authori-
" ties to observe, but in most matters they are left to form a code
" for themselves, e.g., with regard to smoking, which is prohibited,
" not by the head master but by the prefects. They are often
" in the society of the head master, and catch their tone from his.
" I am told that they soon learn his wishes and aversions, without
" obliging him to set out an elaborate catalogue of offences.
" They are obliged to register the punishments they inflict, and
" the corresponding offences, in a book kept for the purpose. But
" they may in some cases, by prefixing a certain mark to the
" register, indicate they do not wish the offence to be known to
" the master, who, in the absence of suspicious circumstances,
" forbears to read the register."

I have made a mistake in instancing, "smoking" as one of the offences, the prohibition of which is delegated to the prefects. Mr. Sanderson informs me that smoking is prohibited by the head master, his prohibition being supported by the prefects.

I used the words "his wishes and aversions" in the sense of
" what the head master desired to be encouraged, and what he
" desired to be prohibited."

The words "forbears to read the register" should be "forbears to inquire into the reasons for the omission."

On page 139 I have stated as follows :

" Three half holidays are allowed in a week, on which, and on
" Saints' days and whole holidays, the boys are allowed to go where
" they like ; they must, however, write down their destination in a
" book. Boys are not forbidden to frequent public houses. It is
" always assumed, if they have been to a publichouse, that they
" have been for some lawful purpose. Sometimes they make long
" excursions into the country, and on such occasions are allowed
" to dine at public houses."

I must own that this passage, copied *verbatim* from my notes, is unfortunately worded, and is open to a construction very foreign to what I intended to convey. The facts are these: Boys may, on the days referred to, without special leave, walk where they like (except to Shoreham, which is out of bounds), provided they are present at the roll-calls, which occur at intervals not longer than $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. They may also, on application, obtain leave to go to Shoreham, or to make longer expeditions on foot or by rail. No objection is made, if, on a long excursion, boys with "leave out" dine at an inn. With this exception they are strictly forbidden to frequent public houses.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

[For Evidence given by Head Master see vol. v. pp. 71–77.]

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—Belongs, in common with St. John's school, Hurstpierpoint, and St. Saviour's grammar school, New Shoreham, to a voluntary society, known as Society of St. Nicolas College. Rev. Nathaniel Woodard, by deed 4 April 1855, (enrolled in Chancery 8 August 1855) conveyed to trustees lands at (1) New Shoreham, (2) Hurstpierpoint, and (3) Lancing, (last subject to a mortgage for 7,000*l.*, and comprising about 227 acres), with buildings, furniture, &c. More recently, farm of 194 acres at Ardingly, ten acres at Hurstpierpoint, two houses at New Shoreham, and "Pad" inn at Lancing, have been purchased.

School Property.—Consists of site and buildings. 25*l.* a year for four years allowed to winners of open scholarships, usually four or five, at Oxford and Cambridge. Eight scholarships, in gift of bishop, trustees of Rev. J. Branthwaite, Mr. Henry Tritton, and provost, tenable at school.

Objects of Trust.—The *Society* of St. Nicolas is intended for promoting and extending education generally, but more especially among the middle and lower middle classes (Trust Deed of Society). *Lancing College* provides a school education for sons of gentlemen (Prospectus of Lancing College).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The trust deed specifies only doctrines and principles contained in the Book of Common Prayer (Trust Deed). Lancing College is intended to give instruction also in Greek, Latin, mathematics, French, history, and geography (Prospectus).

Government and Masters.—By trust deed, founder reserved to himself, or other the provost for time being, power, with consent of then bishop (Dr. Gilbert), to make rules. Founder and seven other clergymen (styled fellows), by a special contract with founder, to last until a legal constitution is given to Society of St. Nicolas College, are governors. Provost appoints head and second masters. Assistant masters appointed and dismissed by head master. All fellows are also masters.

All masters must be graduates or clergymen of the Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master, M.A. Oxford, has house, board, and two servants free, with privilege (if a fellow) of buying provisions for his family from bursar at cost price, besides salary at present of 250*l.* a year, and capitation fees of 5*l.* 5*s.* on each boy in special department, 2*l.* 2*s.* on all boys above 100, and 26*l.* 5*s.* on each boy in his own house, which has accommodation for 50. Second master has salary of 75*l.*, capitation fee of 8*l.* each on the 40 boys in his house, with privileges of a fellow. Incomes of other masters regulated by circumstances, and varying in amount.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—126. Three meals a day; upper school boys four. Meat once; prefects twice. Terms in head master's house 85 guineas, second master's 75, general school 55. Eight scholars pay 30 guineas less: provost nominees 15 less. Entrance fee 3*l.* 3*s.* Optional, instrumental music 8*l.* 8*s.*, German and drawing 4*l.* 4*s.* each, fencing 2 guineas, modern department 10*l.* 10*s.* Average school bill, head master's house 101*l.*; second master's 83*l.*; schoolhouse 67*l.* Cubical contents of bed-room, in largest boarding house 644 feet per boy. Rise 6½ a.m.; retire 8½ to 10 p.m. Provost's permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read fluently, write correctly and clearly, and spell with fair accuracy.

School classified by classics; separately for French and mathematics, lists of order in either being published once a year. In modern department, for boys intended for army, civil service, &c., mathematics, French, modern

history, English geography, &c. substituted for Greek and verses. Regular Scripture and Divinity lessons on Sunday, and in course of week. Chapel daily at 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.; service slightly shortened from Prayer Book use.

Promotions by half-year's work and examination, taking into account the total marks for Classics, &c., Mathematics and French.

Examination monthly by head and mathematical master; at Christmas by form master; at Midsummer by masters (other than form master) and mathematical examiner chosen by provost, who also appoints a classical examiner for fifth and sixth forms. Prizes not given merely for industry or good conduct.

Punishments: impositions, extra drill, and birching; last, except for very scandalous offences, privately and by head master only. Prefects may use a "ground ash" over a boy's shoulders.

Playground more than four acres, 300 yards from school, besides foot-ball ground. Drilling once a week. Boys not allowed to go to Shoreham or anywhere by railway without special leave.

Within last five years 19 boys have gone to some university, and 27 to other places of education. [14 at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 37 to 38 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours and a half in the week. Playtime about 22 hours in summer, and 19 in winter, per week.

College of St. Nicolas.

Visitor:
The Bishop of Chichester.

Provost:
Rev. N. Woodard, B.A.

Fellows:
Rev. E. C. Lowe, D.D., Vice Provost.
Rev. A. C. Wilson, M.A.
Rev. R. L. Pennel, M.A.
Rev. E. Field, Senior Chaplain.
Rev. F. M. D. Masters, M.A
Rev. J. Gorham, M.A.
Rev. R. E. Sanderson, M.A.

Head Master of Lancing College
Rev. R. E. Sanderson, M.A.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Satistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	125	8	—	18	16½	3	⅘	—	2¼	2d Saml. and 1st Kings; Ep. Hebrew, c. 10 to end; and 1st Cor., 1–7 (Greek Test.); and Smith's Life of Christ.	15	15	3	⅘	—	2¼	- - - -	11	11½	2	1	—	2	
Greek	99	6	—	14	16½	8	⅘	—	6	Thucyd Bk. III., c. 1–50; Herod. I., c. 1–50; the Eumenides Æsch.; Hom. Il. XXIII.; the whole of Arnold's Greek Ex.	15	15	5	1	—	5	Euripidis Medea; Arrian (Don. Sel.), 1–3; Arn. Ex., 1–25; Beatson's Iambics; Kennedy's Syntax.							
Latin	125	8	—	18	16½	8	⅘	—	6	Tacitus Hist. I., c. 1–60; Juvenal Satt., 12–15; Hor. Ep. I., 1–7; Propertius I., 1–5; Georg. III., 1–189; Arn. Lat. Ex. (the whole); Ramsay's Antiquities.	15	15	5	1	—	5	Ovid, Fasti Bk. I.; Hor. I. Od., 1–20; Virg. Ecl., 1–3; Moberley's Lat. Verses; Arn. Lat. Ex., 1–30.	11	11½	11	min 40	—	7⅓	Kennedy's L. Gr. to end of Andior; Henry's 1st Lat. (Arnold), Ex. 1–24.
French	125	8	—	14	16½	1	—	—	1	Brass, Fr. Phraseology and Free Ex.; Noel and Chapel Fr. Gram. and Ex.; Bonnechos Hist. de France, Bk. 1–4; Molière, Le Mal. Im., Le Med. malgré lui.	26	15	3	1	—	3	Noel's and Chapel's Ex. (the first few); Brass, Fr. Phras. (many exercises); Gasc's Mat. for Fr. Comp.; M. Hunt, Picciola, last 120 pages; Le Sage, Gil Blas, ch. 1–33.	24	14	3	hr. 1	—	3	Caron's Gram. and Ex. from c. 5 to end; Gasc's Materials for Comp.; Cortes d'And, 54 pages.

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
German	3	—	4 gs. per ann.	3	14 yrs.	2	1 hrs.	—	2 hrs.	Arnold's Gram.; Rugby Accidence; Arnold's 1st Reading Book, 1–24 pp.; Ex. 1–26.		yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
Arithmetic	125	N.B.—Every boy learns arithmetic, but in the higher forms very little time is given to the subject.																19	11½	5	1	—	5	Arithmetic from beginning to Vulgar Fractions (Barnard Smith).
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	101	4	—	21	16	5	1	—	5	Euclid, Bk. 1–6; Alg. (Todh.) to end of Binomial Trigom.; (Todh.) to Form. of Div. of Angles; Conic Sections (Drew) to end of Ellipse.	26	15	5	1	—	5	Euclid, Bk. 1–4; Algebra (Todh.) to Quadratics.							
History	125	5	—	18	16½	2	1	—	2	Smith's Greece, cc. 25–33; Student's Gibbon, cc. 1–8; Lectures (oral) on Roman History, B.C. 754–202.	15	15	2	1	—	2	Liddell's Rom. Hist. and Oral Lectures on Rom. Hist., 754 to 241 B.C.	11	11½	3	1	—	3	Mrs. Markham's England, Henry VIII. to George III.
Geography	48	4	—	14	13	1	1	—	1	Clyde's Geogr. Europe	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	11	11½	2	min 40	—	1½	White's Geog., Europe, Asia, Africa.
English Composition.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	11	11½	2	min 30	—	1	Dictation.
Reading	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	11	11½	3	hr. 1	—	3	Mrs. Markham's England.
Writing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	11	11½	3	½	—	1½	Chambers' Copy Book.
Music	48	3	—	16	14	3	—	—	3	Singing class	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	11	11½	1	1	—	1	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman - -	Rectory near Bath -	Rev. A. C. Wilson.
,, 2	Do. - - -	Vicarage near Saffron Walden.	Do.
,, 3	Do. - - -	Hammersmith -	School house.
,, 4	Do. - - -	Vicarage near Bristol	Rev. A. C. Wilson.
,, 5	Colonel in Indian Army.	Kunackee, Scinde -	Do.
,, 6	Clergyman - -	Rectory, Leicester -	Head master.
,, 7	Do. - -	Hastings - -	Rev. A. C. Wilson.
,, 8	Landed proprietor -	Near Staplehurst -	The school house.
,, 9	Clergyman - -	Hastings - -	Rev. A. C. Wilson.
,, 10	Brewer - -	Near Wallingford -	The school house.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Clergyman - -	Vicarage near Chichester.	The school house.
,, 2	Landed proprietor -	Near Bristol -	The head master.
,, 3	Clergyman - - -	Pimlico - -	The school house.
,, 4	Do. - -	Vicarage, Isle of Wight.	Do.
,, 5	Do. - - -	Pimlico - -	Do.
,, 6	Merchant - - -	London - -	Head master.
,, 7	Civil engineer -	Penge - -	School house.
,, 8	Clergyman - -	Brighton - -	Do.
,, 9	Do. - - -	Rectory near Hurst Green.	Rev. A. C. Wilson.
,, 10	Landed proprietor -	Near Tunbridge Wells	Do.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the school (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) 1860 An open exhibition at Exeter College, Oxford.
1861 An open scholarship at Corpus Ch. Coll., Oxford.
1862 An open scholarship at Corpus Ch. Coll., Oxford.
1863 An open classical scholarship at Jesus College, Cambridge.
— A first class in moderations at Oxford.
— A first class in moderations at Oxford.
1864 A second class in moderations at Oxford.
— A second class in the final classical schools at Oxford.
1865 A first class in the final classical schools at Oxford.
— An open exhibition at Oriel College, Oxford.
— An open fellowship at Trinity College, Oxford.
— An open fellowship at Trinity College, Oxford.

Lewes Grammar School.

Mr. Giffard's Report.

Trustees.—The present trustees (nine in number) were appointed in 1852. One of them resides in the town; the others are noblemen and gentlemen who have seats in the county. No meeting of the trustees has been held since 1859, when the present head master was elected. Two of them have paid occasional visits to the school, have given prizes to deserving boys, and have generally shown an interest in its success. The income, amounting to 99*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, consists partly of Agnes Morley's rentcharge of 20*l.*, partly of the interest of money in the funds, and is paid regularly into the Lewes Bank to the private account of the master, who keeps the school buildings in repair, and pays all taxes and other outgoings.

Statutes.—The statutes have fallen into disuse or been modified in the following particulars:—

(1.) There is no usher on the foundation.

(2.) The head master is "a priest, able to teach grammar," but holds a small cure in the town.

(3.) Paying day scholars and boarders have been introduced into the school.

(4.) The original schoolhouse and garden at Southover has long since been sold. The free scholars have no playground.

(5.) The office of receiver and acting feoffee, who, according to Agnes Morley's will, was to be a "good, substantial man," has been abolished.

(6.) The sum of 15*l.*, directed by Mary Jenkins to be spent annually in books, is not, nor is any other sum out of the trust funds, so applied.

Staff.—The present school staff consists of a head master and an under master (paid by the head master), both graduates of Cambridge. French is taught by a visiting master, also paid by the head master.

Foundation.—No limitation as to the number of boys to be educated freely occurs either in Agnes Morley's or in Mary Jenkins' gift. For many years the number of free boys has in practice been limited to 12. The engagement made with the present master at his election was "for teaching 12 foundationers, if so many could be found at Lewes." But this limited number has not been kept up, and there have never been so many as 12 foundationers since 1862. In September 1864 the number was seven; in June 1865 they were only five in number; nor, as far as I could learn, had any addition to the number been made between June and November 1865. The trustees are supposed to fill up the vacancies in rotation, but as they do not require notice to be given of vacancies the nominations are both rare and irregular. The total number of boys on the school books at the time of my visit in June 1865 was 23, of whom 5, as above stated,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

were on the foundation; 8 were day scholars paying 15 guineas each yearly; the rest were boarding in the master's house. I have no information respecting the terms for boarders.

Buildings. — The buildings are roomy and substantial; the schoolroom lofty and well ventilated, and large enough for 60 boys. The master's house was rebuilt a few years ago, and the expenses were defrayed by a subscription raised in the town and neighbourhood. It was built expressly for the accommodation of boarders, but is not very well adapted for the purpose.

Behind the house is a playground of moderate size used by the boarders only. Occasionally a day boy, "if he is a nice lad," is allowed to play with the boarders. A complaint was made to me of the exclusion of the town boys from this playground; but as it is a part of Mary Jenkins' gift, which was made for the enjoyment of the master and "no other purpose," the master may admit or exclude whom he chooses. It is to be regretted that the trustees did not, on the transfer of the school from Southover to St. Ann's, which took place many years ago, stipulate that the usher (who had rooms assigned him in the original house) and the scholars (who had a playground) should enjoy all their former privileges.

Instruction.—I examined some of the boys in Latin, Greek, French, arithmetic, and Euclid.

The first class in Latin and Greek consisted of one boy (age nearly 15) who could translate passages from Herodotus and Livy very creditably, and knew a good deal of the subject matter of the books, but his knowledge of grammar was decidedly inferior to his power of translating and historical knowledge.

The second form consisted of five boys (age 13 to 15). Their knowledge of Greek was infinitesimal; but they translated some passages from the 2nd Æneid of Virgil surprisingly well. Here again, however, the knowledge of grammar was below the mark.

The most promising boys in the school were those of the third form (little boys from 12 to 14 years of age), who translated pieces of Ovid very fairly, and answered questions in the Latin grammar much better than their seniors in the school.

The French translation and grammar of all the boys was fair, but their pronunciation bad.

Of seven boys who were examined in the 1st book of Euclid, four wrote out about half the propositions set them with tolerable accuracy; the other papers were very inferior. There is great room for improvement in the mathematical teaching, especially in the teaching of the definitions, to which little attention seems to have been paid.

Observations.—The master has been left unrestrained as to the number of paying day scholars and boarders and the terms on which he should receive them. The trustees have left unnoticed the admission of eight boys paying the high sum of 15 guineas for simple instruction, whilst there were only five free boys in the school.

The school is an exclusive one. The boarders are of a higher social rank than the free boys. It is obviously the master's

interest to keep the number of foundationers low, and to keep up the terms for paying day scholars. He is thereby able to satisfy the prejudices of the parents of his boarders, who would object to their boys being thrown much among free boys, but have a less objection to their associating with the children of parents who can afford 15 guineas a year for daily instruction. The master thinks himself thrown away in the place, and is aggrieved at the backwardness of the county gentlemen and leading men of Lewes in sending their boys to him. He had a large private connexion when he came to Lewes, and it was his object to maintain it; but the grammar school has been in a great measure sacrificed in the attempt.

The school hours are very inconvenient for day boys; no school is held between the hours of 12.30 and 4 p.m. However convenient this may be for the boarders, it is almost impossible for the day scholars, especially for those who live at a distance, to come to the school from 4 to 6 or 7 p.m., the second half of the school hours.

The school is clearly unpopular in the town. Many boys who ought to be in the grammar school are sent to private schools in the town, where the character of the instruction is inferior.

The following extracts from a letter addressed to me by the head master in answer to my inquiries will throw some light on the condition of the school past and present:—

"I was appointed in 1859 and commenced my duties at the end "of the Midsummer vacation.

"The highest number of pupils seems to have been in 1861, "when there were in all 51 under instruction.

"Up to the end of 1861, when my health failed, the number "of the pupils gradually increased from 39 to 51, as the following "summary will show:—

	Easter.	Midsummer.	Christmas.
"1859	—	—	39
1860	40	49	50
1861	49	51	48

"The 99*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* (subject to income tax) includes all moneys "paid to the master, Agnes Morley's 20*l.*, and the moiety of "Blunt's charity.

"The services (*i.e.*, those conducted by the master in his church "on week days) are on Wednesdays and Fridays at 11 a.m. On "the latter days the boys go out at 11 for half an hour, and "remain till 1 p.m. instead of 12.30, as on other days. On "Wednesdays the boys (that is, my class) are engaged in pre- "paring work which does not require my presence, and it is not "therefore necessary to have a break in the school hours. There "is always, of course, a master present in the school."

The last explanation has reference to a complaint which was made to me, that the parochial duties of the master interfered with his duties at the school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. i. 234, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Agnes Morley, dated 24th May 1512, bequeathing a house and garden and a rentcharge of 20*l.* for support of a grammar school. Subsequent endowment, an annual rentcharge of 3*l.* by Thomas Blunt in 1611, and a sum of 1,533*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* by Mary Jenkins in 1709. The latter gave also the present schoolhouse.

School Property.—Rentcharges of 20*l.* and 3*l.* respectively, and dividends on stock 479*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* consols, 1,775*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* red. three per cents being produce of Mrs. Jenkins' donation, and of sale of premises left by Mrs. Morley.

Annual income, 99*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, all applied to school.

School site and buildings adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher to teach grammar freely. (Mrs. Morley's will.) Not more than 15*l.* per annum to be spent on books for free scholars; remainder on education of as many children as trustees should see fit. (Mrs. Jenkins.) Free boys in practice limited to 12.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Mrs. Morley's will.)

Government and Masters.—Trustees, nine noblemen and gentlemen residing near Lewes, appoint head master and foundation scholars, but exercise no control over internal management. When number of trustees is reduced to three, survivors elect into their own body.

Master should be a priest able to teach grammar, having no cure of souls or other occupation to withdraw him from the school. The prohibition against holding a cure of souls dispensed with.

State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master receives 99*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* a year from endowment, about 193*l.* 4*s.* from fees for instruction, besides profits from 10 boarders. Second master, not on foundation, paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—13, of whom five on foundation are free; rest pay 15 guineas a year each.

Boarders.—10.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—[No return. See Assistant Commissioner's Report.]

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Earl of Chichester, Stanmer Park.
Earl of Sheffield, Sheffield Park.
Visct. Gage, Firle Place.
Hon. H. E. H. Gage.
Hon. H. B. W. Brand, Glynde Place.
R. W. Blencowe, Esq.
G. C. Courthope, Esq., Whiligh.
Geo. Molineux, Esq., Lewes.
Thos. Whitfield, Esq., Hamsey.

Head Master:

Rev. Fk. Woolley.

Midhurst School.

Mr. Giffard's Report.

Mr. Skirrow has recently reported to the Charity Commissioners upon the state of this school, and I am indebted to his report for some of the facts mentioned below.

The school has been closed for the last eight years.

The trustees have not been able to agree upon a scheme for re-opening it, and have all resigned, with the exception of the Earl of Egmont, who is still a trustee.

The school buildings consist of a master's house and a large schoolroom, detached. The house has gone completely to decay. In 1859 Messrs. Chorley and Grist, of Midhurst, estimated that it could be put into tenantable repair for 230*l.*, but Mr. Skirrow himself estimated the necessary repairs at 800*l.* at least. Since 1859 the decay has been rapid; the roof is not watertight, and the walls and partitions are sapped. I do not think it would be possible to repair it, and as it is a very patchwork house it would be inconvenient even if restored.

The schoolroom, which was built in 1821 at a cost of 900*l.*, chiefly raised by voluntary subscriptions from old pupils, is a handsome room 60 ft. by 56 ft. by 31 ft. It is occasionally used for concerts and tea-meetings, and is kept in decent repair, and might be completely restored at a moderate cost. If used as a schoolroom it might hold 150 boys. A fair playground and cricket field are attached to it.

It appeared to me that the garden was let at very much less than its full value.

In February 1860 the trustees resolved to take steps for restoring the school as nearly as possible in accordance with Gilbert Hannam's will, and to get rid of a portion of the school premises, the schoolroom being in their opinion large enough both for a schoolroom and a master's house.

In May 1860 the trustees recommended that the master's house should be pulled down, and presented several plans and estimates for the restoration of the school.

Mr. Skirrow's advice was, that the school, when restored, should be a commercial school instead of a grammar school proper; Greek to be excluded, Latin made optional; and that a small capitation fee of two guineas for foundationers, and four guineas for non-foundationers, should in future be charged.

A scheme was prepared by the Charity Commissioners, of which the following are the chief features:—

(1.) The omission of Greek from the subjects to be taught. The trustees to have a control over the education, and to introduce Greek when required.

(2.) A capitation fee not to exceed 2*l.* a quarter, and remissible by the trustees in special cases.

(3.) The master to be at liberty to receive boarders.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

(4.) Permission to the trustees to pull down and erect buildings.
(5.) The school to have the whole income of the charity.
(6.) The school to be open to inspection by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

The scheme has not been carried into execution, in consequence, chiefly, of the opposition raised to it by Lord Egmont, one of the trustees.

When the scheme was submitted to Lord Egmont, he sent it back with the following memorandum:—

"Having read this scheme, it appears to me, that if carried out "it will entirely upset the intention of the founder of the above "charity, and will inflict a gross injustice on the poor of Midhurst. "I therefore enter my protest against it, and should it be adopted "I shall withdraw from the trust.

(Signed) "EGMONT."

Five or six years ago an attempt was made, unsuccessfully, to raise a fund for repairing the master's house. At the time when I visited Midhurst the project was being revived, and some hope was entertained that the connexion of the late Mr. Cobden's name with Midhurst and the wish of many of the inhabitants to pay some tribute to his memory would draw attention to the school. But though one or two gentlemen with whom I had some correspondence were sanguine that they would succeed in raising the requisite funds, they have not hitherto seen their hopes fulfilled.

Old Midhurstians and many of the people of Midhurst are anxious, if they have anything, to have the old grammar school back, and would subscribe to its restoration on its old footing; but the inhabitants want it more for the sake of the trade it would bring than for the sake of their own boys. It is unquestionable that Midhurst could not supply even a dozen boys needing a high classical education. The old school was dependent for its existence on its boarders, the most precarious kind of support, and one not to be depended on beyond the lifetime of the master for the time being. Dr. Bailey, one of the former masters at Midhurst, had as many as 90 boarders, but there always seems to have been a difficulty in finding 12 boys to fill the foundation scholarships.

Midhurst might form an excellent site for a West Sussex Middle School. Some negotiations have been afoot for such a purpose, and if the scheme were carried out perhaps the present schoolroom of the grammar school might be utilized. There are at present no schools whatever in the place where boys of the middle class can get a decent education; and those which have been established with that view by private enterprise have either failed or been compelled to lower their tone and their prices to meet the wants and the purses of the poorer kind of farmers and tradesmen in the neighbourhood.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. i. 173, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deeds and will of Gilbert Hannam in 1672, 1674, and 1677. On an inquisition taken in 1679, a decree was made ordering trustees to hold lands in trust to pay 20*l.* a year to schoolmaster, 20*s.* for annual sermon, and to divide remainder of income between schoolmaster and minister.

School Property.—Schoolhouse and buildings, with playground, &c., covering two acres; 22 acres of land at Heysbott, most of which is unproductive.

Annual income from rents and investments in stock was 32*l.* 18*s.* (Ch. Com. Rep., 1819.)

The accumulation are (in 1867) 105*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* invested in Post Office Savings Bank.

Objects of Trust.—For support of a schoolmaster to teach 12 poor boys, who have lived at least seven years in Midhurst, those intending to go to university to be preferred. Boys to be educated in Protestant religion (Founder's Statutes).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, Greek, and arithmetic. (Founder's Deed, 1672.)

Government and Masters.—Trustees must be of the Church of England, not popishly inclined. Survivors appoint new trustees.

Master must be of the Church of England, not popishly inclined, a graduate of one of the universities, and not under 23 years of age.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

School in abeyance for last eight years.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Right Hon. the Earl of Egmont, Cowdrey, Midhurst.
The Hon. John Jervis Carnegie, Fair Oak, Petersfield.
Thomas Arnoll Davis, Esq., Midhurst.
The Rev. W. H. Parson, Linchmere, Haslemere.

Clerk to Trustees:

Thos. Johnson, Esq., Midhurst.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

RYE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GIFFARD'S REPORT.

The school is supported by the joint proceeds of Peacock's and Saunders' charities, which were combined by an order of the Court of Chancery (1820). The order was not carried into effect till 1856. Since that time the boys on both foundations have been educated together.

Trustees.—Saunders' charity is vested in the Mayor and Town Council of Rye; Peacock's in nine trustees. The accounts of the two trust funds are examined every year by their respective trustees. Mr. O. Holloway, one of Peacock's trustees, devotes a great deal of time to visiting the school and examining the boys: the master attaches much importance to his visits, as keeping the boys on the alert.

Buildings.—The school buildings consist of two rooms, one above the other, each 30 feet by 18, and about 12 feet high. The lower of these only is used, and is made to hold 70 boys. There is no playground. A small piece of ground, about 30 feet square, adjoining to the school, has been allowed by the trustees to be used as a backyard to the neighbouring houses. Beyond this yard is a garden belonging to the trust, which is let for 7*l.* a year. The garden and yard together would form a fair playground.

The schoolroom is poorly furnished with school apparatus.

Staff.—There is only one master, upon whom devolves the whole of the instruction.

Foundation.—Seventy boys of the town of Rye are educated free of charges except a small sum of 1*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, which is charged for stationery. Neither boarders nor paying day pupils are allowed to be taken.

Instruction.—The instruction is of a purely elementary kind; the boys being of the same class as in the National schools; they can read, spell, and write fairly, and are tolerably quick at arithmetic. The master told me he had not time to teach them any grammar, and declined to have the boys examined in it. They can roll off dates and historical facts with wonderful volubility, and are perfect walking handbooks of geography, that is to say, they have learnt to connect a wonderful number of spots on a map with a corresponding number of names. Beyond this they know very little. There were only three boys in the school above 14 years of age.

Statutes.—Neither navigation, which is required by Saunders statutes, nor Latin, which is required by Peacock's, is taught in the school.

The garden ought, under the Chancery scheme, to be used for school purposes.

Remarks.—The school is more popular than the National school, mainly because it is entirely free. The master has had great trouble since the enlargement of the school. He is obliged to take boys of all classes up to the number of 70. Formerly the more re-

spectable tradesmen sent their sons, and there were considerably more applications for admission than vacancies in the foundation. Thisclass has now been driven away, and takes refuge in small private schools. Frequent applications used to be made to the master by merchants for boys to fill clerkships; this is no longer the case.

As long as the education is entirely free, and one master is expected to instruct 70 boys without assistance, so long will the school remain at its present level. The master is intelligent and hardworking, and is not, in my opinion, responsible for the decline of the school.

No spontaneous effort is likely to be made by the inhabitants for the improvement of the school.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 424, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Pecock, by will dated 10th Sept. 1638, founded a free grammar school for the town of Rye, and endowed it with rentcharges amounting to 36*l.* a year. James Saunders, by will dated 7th Jan. 1708, bequeathed all his personal estate and 10 years accumulation of rents of his lands, to be invested in land for support of a school for poor children of Rye. Schools united by decree of Court of Chancery in 1856.

School-Property.—Pecock's charity, a rentcharge of 32*l.* per annum, less property tax, and 2*l.* 10*s.* a year interest received from Saunders' charity, to which 50*l.*, received for redemption of rentcharge of 4*l.* a year, was lent. Saunders', a farm of 45 acres and a drowned rent of 7*l.* 10*s.* a year (decreed by Commissioners of Wet Level in 1672, on account of land required to be overflowed). Present annual income (of combined charities), gross, 116*l.*; net applied to school, before 1866, about 94*l.*, in consequence of deductions for repairs; since then about 100*l.*

Objects of Trust.—To found a free school in town of Rye, for better breeding up and educating of youth in good literature (Pecock). To provide a school and schoolmaster for poor children of town of Rye; not more than 70 to be admitted (Saunders).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Pecock). Grammar and other good Greek and Latin authors (orders of first trustees of Pecock's school), reading, English, writing, casting accounts, and the art of navigation (Saunders).

Government and Masters.—School under joint management of two bodies of trustees. Saunders' trustees are Mayor and Town Council of Rye; Pecocks', nine of chiefest inhabitants of Rye; number to be filled up by survivors when reduced to three. The trustees manage the property and appoint the master. By Saunders' statutes, the nomination of the scholars on his foundation rests with his trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master.

Day Scholars.—60, (65 in 1867) sons of tradesmen, seafaring men, and labourers, all between 7 and 14, from distances not exceeding a quarter of a mile. No fees. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys required on admission to read a little in the New Testament.

School divided into two classes by reading. Religious instruction to all, according to principles of Church of England. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Examinations annually, by master and by one of the trustees, in English grammar and history, Scripture history, geography, and arithmetic.
Punishments: detention and caning, which is inflicted publicly.
No playground.
School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 28 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
Mayor and Town Council, Rye.
W. Holloway, Esq., Rye.
John Bellingham, Esq., Rye.
Staines B. Brocket, Esq., Spain's Hall, Essex, now; formerly in Rye.
Mr. David Taylor, Rye.

Head Master:
G. Easton.

New Shoreham.

St. Saviour's Grammar School.

For Assistant Commissioner's Report, see Vol. vii., p. 143–148.
(See also Evidence of Dr. Lowe, vol. v. pp. 59, 60.)

Digest of Information.

Foundation and Endowment.—Belongs, in common with St. Mary and St. Nicolas College, Lancing, (which see,) and St. John's School, Hurstpierpoint, to a voluntary society known as Society of St. Nicolas College, and endowed by Rev. Nathaniel Woodard and others. St. Saviour's Grammar School was established A.D. 1858.

School Property.—Consists of site and buildings. Four scholarships tenable at school, in gift of the Provost of St. Nicolas College, and one open to competition among the servitors at Hurstpierpoint and Shoreham.

Objects of Trust.—Promoting and extending education generally, but more especially among the middle and lower middle classes (Trust Deed of Society). Intended to meet wants of persons of very small means, whose sons may be boarded and educated in subjects necessary for their station at an expense little exceeding cost of food. Boys admitted from age of seven years, if they can then read; if 13 or more at time of admission, must have certificate of good conduct from their last school. Servitors school for 12 boys above 11 years of age, who assist in household work, and receive regular instruction in school for not less than three hours a day; part of their clothing provided by college (Prospectus of St. Saviour's Grammar School).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed—Doctrines and principles contained in Book of Common Prayer (Trust Deed). Include reading, writing, arithmetic, English and Latin grammar, mathematics, including Euclid, algebra, and mensuration, book-keeping, geography, English and general history, linear drawing, and vocal music (Prospectus).

Government and Masters.—By trust deed, founder reserved to himself, or other the provost for the time being, power, with consent of the then bishop (Dr. Gilbert), to make rules. Founder and seven other clergymen (styled fellows), by a special contract with him, to last until a legal constitution is given to Society of St. Nicolas College, are governors. The fellows of the Society, are as a rule, also masters in one of the schools. Head and second master appointed by provost; all other masters by head master, who has power to dismiss them.

State of School in Fourth Quarter of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, M.A., has house, board, and two servants free, with privilege of buying provisions for his family from bursar at cost price, besides 150*l.* a year (including 45*l.* from a foundation fellowship), with certain capitation fees. Incomes of other masters regulated by circumstances, and vary in amount.

Day Scholars.—Five, (ten in November 1867,) sons of tradesmen, &c.; all from immediate neighbourhood. No lessons on Sunday.

Boarders.—274 (including servitors), [310 in November 1867,] sleep in school buildings and seven other houses. Three meals a day. Meat five days a week. Terms for board and instruction, schoolhouse 13*l.* 13*s.* (since raised to 14*l* 14*s.*); in head master's house 16*l.* 16*s.* (since raised to 18*l.* 18*s.*); scholars 8*l.* 8*s.*; servitors 5*l.* Library 2*s.* Drilling and drawing 5*s.* each. French and instrumental music 2*l.* each. Rent 1*l.* College dues 6*s.* Boys benefit fund 1*s.* Medical attendance 8*s.* School bills, highest 24*l.* (head master's house), 29*l.** (schoolhouse); average 21*l.* (head master's house), 18*l.* (schoolhouse); lowest 20*l.*

* Boy supplied with his clothes at school.

[*For continuation see page* 264.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	279	14	—	10	14	6	1	6	6	*Joshua, Judges, Ruth, St. Matthew, from the Bible; structure of Prayer Book; Catechism.	20	13	6	1	6	6	Joshua, Judges, Ruth, and St. Matthew; structure of Prayer Book; Catechism.	26	8					The boys in the lowest form are taught by a dame. A few chapters of Genesis and St. Matthew; Church Catechism to end of Commandments. Reading and spelling books: those published by the Irish National Board. Poetry Bk.: Cook's. The upper boys in this form have to copy out a portion of English every evening. Arithmetic book: 1st Book, Irish Series.
Latin	170	9	—							Principia Latina, Part I. (pp. 26–82; Part II., (pp. 47–67.) Edw. VI., Latin Accidence and Syntax.							Principia Latina, Part I., (pp. 1–50): Edw. VI., Lat. Gr., Accidence and 90 rules of Syntax.							
French	26	2	10s. per qr.	13	—	2	1	2	1	Arnold's 1st French Bk.; Caron's Gram: Gasc's Fables.	13	—	2	1	2	2	Caron's Gram.'; Gasc's Fables.							
Arithmetic	279	11	—	15	13	4	1	—	4	Barnard Smith's Small Arithmetic.	23	—	8	1	—	8	Barnard Smith's Arith., except Stocks, Double Rule of Three, and Compound Interest.							
Book-keeping	119	6	—	10	—	2	1	—	2	Elements of Book-keeping (Irish).	20	—	2	1	—	2	Book-keeping, Irish Series.	18	—	2	1	—	2	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	15	1	—	Euc 15	—	2	1	—	2	Pott's Euclid, Bk. I.														
				Alg. 15	—	2	1	—	2	Todhunter's Elementary Algebra and Quadratic Equations.														

* This was the work taken in for examination.

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
History	279	14	—	10	—	3	1	—	3	Smith's smaller Hist. England, Wm. I. to Richard III.; Landmarks of Anct. Hist. (pp. 1–75.) Europe (Cornwell's Geography); one map is given up every week.	20	13	3	1	—	3	Smith's smaller Hist. England, Wm. I. to Richard III.; Landmarks of Anct. Hist. (pp. 1–75.) Europe (Cornwell's Geography); one map is given up every week.							
Geography	279	14																						
English Grammar.	Boys occasionally have essays to write: they have dictation twice in the week, and they write letters to the master of the form.																							
English Literature.	279	14								Boys learnt by heart:— 1. A part of Macaulay's Essay on Earl of Chatham. 2. Gelert and two other pieces from Twell's History.														
English Composition.																								
Reading																								
Writing	—	—	—	10	—	4	1	—	4	- - - -	20	13	4	1	—	4	- - - -	26	8	6	1	—	6	
Music	130	—	—	70	—	3	1	—	3	Wilhem's method of teaching singing (Hullah).	60	—	3	1	—	3								
Drawing	158	2	1/3 per qr.	60	—	1	1 hour and a half.			- - - -	98	—	1	1 hour and a half.										

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

(head master's house), 17*l.* (schoolhouse). Average servitor's bill 7*l.* Rise 6¼ a.m., retire 8 or 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys not required to know anything necessarily on admission. Very little boys taught by a dame. (This arrangement since altered from want of accommodation. Boys must now be able to read before they are admitted).

School classified separately for general work, mathematics, singing, and drawing. Boy about to leave, if backward in any subject likely to be of special use to him, allowed to devote more time to it. Religious instruction by masters in several forms. Chaplain has separate classes for instruction of communicants, boys preparing for confirmation, or baptism. Morning and evening chapel, besides family prayers (those of Mr. Butler of Wantage used) litany on Wednesdays and Fridays; attendance voluntary, except by servitors, who do not attend other week day chapel services. Chapel holds half only of boys, consequently no boy attends more than one service daily, except on Sundays, when those who cannot be accommodated in chapel go to the parish church.

Promotions by marks and examination, and separate in mathematics.

Examination half-yearly by masters and chaplain. Prizes given once a year.

Punishments: birching by the head master only, before certain official witnesses, and for very grave offences, publicly; caning in public; tasks, and gating to school premises; these two last must be posted on a board in the schoolroom, or they are cancelled.

Playground nearly two acres, about five minutes walk from school. Drilling taught and athletic exercises encouraged by prizes. Upper school allowed to walk in country at their discretion; town and river prohibited.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 40 or 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school 37½ hours in the week. Playtime 23 hours in summer and 22 in winter per week.

Head master, Rev. F. M. D. Mertens, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	HIGHEST.		LOWEST.	
	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
1	Master of a workhouse	London.	Cheesemonger -	London.
2	Publican - -	London.	Father dead, needlewoman.	London.
3	Clerk in an office -	London.		
4	Domestic servant, butler.	Chislehurst.	Publican - -	Llanover.
			(Father) waiter, (mother) cook.	London.
5	Gardener - -	Croydon.		
6	Wheelwright -	Norwood.	Waiter - -	London.
7	Builder - -	Brixton.	Dairyman - -	Anerly.
8	Tailor - -	London.	Florist - -	Fulham.
9	Gardener - -	Barford St. Martin, Salisbury.	Builder - -	London.
			Stationer - -	London.
			Clerk in a pianoforte manufactory.	London.
10	Clerk in an office -	London.		

There are only five day scholars, sons of a butcher, greengrocer, farmer and captain of coal brig.

STEYNING GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GIFFARD'S REPORT.

Trustees.—The trustees are all gentlemen of independent fortune, and, with one exception, reside in the neighbourhood of Steyning. They meet once in every year, and minutes of their proceedings are kept. Once in every seven years the school lands are let by tender; in other years the business of the trustees seems to be confined to the passing of the treasurer's accounts. They do not seem as a body to be much interested in the school. At the last letting of the school property in 1861 the rental was increased from 101*l.* 7*s.* to 109*l.* 2*s.*, but there is no prospect of a material further increase of the rental.

Statutes.—The ordinances of 1819 are still in force. The permission to teach English subjects, besides the classics, is used. Every boy pays 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum for such instruction, a payment which is sanctioned by the trustees. Some of the clauses of the older statutes of 1614 were left unrepealed by the ordinances of 1819, but have grown obsolete. The scholars, for example, are permitted to play more than once a week, and none of the boys are restricted to the use of the Latin tongue, or learn the Church Catechism in Latin. By the original statute the number of boarders is limited to six. But this rule has not been adhered to, the trustees considering that the permission to take a larger number of boarders would induce a better class of men to apply for the mastership. The present number of boarders is 18. They are nearly of the same class as the day scholars, and do not, as they do in many cases where they are of a higher social grade, interfere with the due instruction of the day boys.

"Brotherhood Hall," the present schoolhouse, is a crazy wooden building, which has been kept from falling by well-timed repairs. No amount of money, however, spent on mere repairs would make it fit for its purpose. The schoolroom is ill-constructed, but fairly furnished with desks and other appliances. The dwelling-house is cramped and ill-adapted for the reception of boarders. The soil immediately around the house has, through improper drainage in former years, become very impure, and the unsound timber of the house is, in spite of whitewash, capable of harbouring or generating mischief to the inhabitants. The question of rebuilding the school was raised at a meeting of the trustees in 1864, but was dropped. A piece of school land, which lies 300 yards from the present buildings would, in case of the reconstruction of the school, be an admirable site.

Staff.—The present head master is not a graduate of any university, but has the reputation of being a good scholar and an excellent teacher. An assistant, who was educated at a training college, is paid by the head master to teach English subjects. The master's wife teaches French to about one-third of the pupils at

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

an annual charge of four guineas; his daughter helps in the instruction of the little boys.

Instruction.—The total number of boys at the time of my visit was 48. Of these, only one was learning Greek. Latin was being learnt by all to some extent. The first two boys know the Latin grammar very fairly, but their translation of an ode of Horace, which they had prepared, was inaccurate, and their notions of the quantities of Latin syllables eccentric. The second class was also fair in grammar, faulty in translation. The English dictation of 9 out of 12 boys was good; that of the rest very loose. The first 15 boys were very good in arithmetic; the lower boys rather slow, but accurate in their working. Geography and history weak throughout the school; writing very neat. No boys were learning mathematics, pure or applied.

The discipline of the school was good, and there was a remarkable harmony of feeling between the boys and their teachers.

A good cricket field is hired by the master from the trustees, and opened to boarders and day scholars alike.

The careful teaching of the Latin grammar has had a good effect upon the knowledge of English grammar, but I think that for the mass of the boys frequenting the school, who are usually farmers' sons, destined to go into active life at the age of 15, this knowledge of English might be attained by a shorter road. More attention should be paid to history and geography, a necessary substratum for information to be gained in after life. The school is popular in the neighbourhood, and has swamped several private schools. If the terms for day boys were slightly raised, and French, elementary mathematics, and physical science made a part of the regular school course, and the study of Latin made optional or auxiliary to the teaching of French and English, I think the school would be still more popular and more useful.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ii. 178, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed of Wm. Holland, of Chichester, 16 June 1614, who gave to trustees estates and the house in which the school is carried on. Endowed subsequently with seven acres of land by Bernard Chatfield, date unknown.

School Property.—Average annual income from about 32 acres of land, gross, 105*l.*; net, 77*l.* 12*s.*; applied to school, 60*l.* [Income for 1864 113*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*; expenditure, 80*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*] Buildings tolerably adapted to their purpose; master's house adapted for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—To maintain a free grammar school, with a learned schoolmaster, in town of Steyning. (Deed of Foundation.) Not more than 50 scholars to be admitted, provided no child or youth living within the liberty, and duly qualified, be refused. (Founder's statutes.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and some Latin or English religious catechism (founder's statutes) writing, arithmetic, and elements of mathematics may be taught, provided they do not interfere with working of school as a classical school (ordinance of Court of Chancery 1819).

Government and Masters.—Statutes made by founder. A few alterations made by Court of Chancery in 1819. Trustees, 10 in number; must be persons of good fame and ability residing within five miles of Steyning; they are required to fill up their numbers when reduced to three. Hold property, appoint and dismiss master with consent of Bishop of Chichester.

Master may be dismissed for negligence or immorality. By ordinances of 1819 he may receive 60*l.* per annum from the estates, if there be enough after paying expenses, instead of 20*l.*, as ordered by founder. Trustees empowered to allow pensions to retiring masters. Master may take six boarders. Trustees have required that he should be a member of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master paid by trustees; usher paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—29, mostly sons of farmers under 14, from distances up to five and a half miles; pay 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum for English subjects, and 8*s.* for fire and lights. Classics, free. French, 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum extra. Drawing, 8*l.* 8*s.* Most residing in the town attend lessons on Sundays.

Boarders.—18; all but one under 16; all in head master's house; chiefly sons of farmers. Three or four meals a day; meat once. Terms from 30*l.* to 45*l.* Washing, 4*l.* 4*s.* Highest bill, 71*l.*; lowest, 39*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms per boy, 400 feet; each boy has a separate bed. Hours, 6½ to 7 AM., 8 to 9½ P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission required to read the Bible tolerably.

School variously classified according to subject. Bible read in school every morning. Instruction on Sunday in the collects, catechism, and evidences of Christianity. School opened and closed with prayers.

Promotions by general progress. No examinations.

Punishments: impositions and caning; the latter publicly and by head master only, but rare.

Playground of one rood, adjoining the school; cricket ground of two acres, hired by master, 300 yards distant. A master always present at games. Drilling occasionally.

No boys gone to any university in the last five years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 38 hours per week, besides one hour's preparation in the evening.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

William Westbrook Richardson, Esq., Brighton.
Charles Freeman Sandham, Esq., Washington.
Sir Percy Burrell, Bart., M.P., West Grinstead Park.
Colonel C. Lloyd, Lancing.
Sir Charles Goring, Bart., Highden, Washington.
The Rev. John Goring, Wiston Park, Steyning.
The Rev. Thomas Medland, Steyning.
Harry Peter Crofts, Esq., the Abbot, Sompting.

Head Master:

George Airey.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		h.m		hrs.			yrs.		h.m		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	45	1	—	3	15	—	—	—	—	Gleig's Sacd. History; Josephus; Christian Evidences.	11	13	—	—	—	—	Gleig's Sacd. History; Crossman's Catechism, &c.	15	10	—	—	—	—	Gleig's Sacd. Hist.; Crossman's Catm.
Greek - -	3	2	—	—	—	2 and gr. dly.	1 15	2	—	Homer, I.; Xenophon, I., II., III.														
Latin - - -	44	4	—	—	—	5	1 15	4	—	Horace, Ode I., II.; Vir. Æn. IV.; Cæsar Bell. Gall., VII.	—	—	5	1 15	3	—	Ovid Met. (Bradley's Seln.); Cæsar, II.	—	—	6	—	6	—	Latin Gram. and Delectus daily,
French -	15	4	4 gs.	—	—	2	1 30	2	—	Télémaque; Schneider's Fr. Reader; Hamel's Gr. and Ex.	—	—	2	1 30	2	—	Schneider's Reader and Gr.; Porquet's Phrases.	—	—	6				
Arithmetic -	45	8	—	—	—	5	1 30	—	—	Colenso, Wharton, and others.	—	—	6	1 30	—	—	Colenso; Wharton -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Colenso and Guy's Cyphering Book.
Book-keeping	11	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	Isbister - - -	—	—	2	—	—	—	Edwarde's Invoices.							
Mensuration and Surveying.	11	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	Hunter.														

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.		Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		h m		hrs.				yrs.		h m		hrs.				yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	6	0 30	—	—	Pott's Euclid, Scott's Bridge's Algebra, and others.		—	—	6	0 30	—	—	Scott's Bridge's Algebra.							
History	44	2	—	—	—	3	1 0	—	—	School Hist. England, and Gleig's Colonies.		—	—	3	1 0	—	—	School History, Gleig's Colonies.	—	—	6	—	—	—	Gleig's History England.
Geography	44	6	—	—	—	2	1 0	—	—	Butler's, and Maps		—	—	2	1 0	—	—	Butler's, and Maps	—	—	—	—	—	—	Butler's abridget., and Gibbon's Catechism.
English Grammar.	20	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	Murray		—	—	4	—	—	—	Murray.							
English Composition.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—			—	—	—	—	3	—		—	—	6				
Reading	45	3	—	—	—	3	1 0	—	—			—	—	3	1 0	—	—		—	—	3				
Writing	45	1	—	—	—	3	1 0	—	—			—	—	3	1 0										
Music	4	2	2/6 a lesson.	1	0 30	—	—					—	—	1	0 30										
Drawing	4	1	2 gs. a qr.	1	1 0	—	—					—	—	1	1 0										

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School - 1	Head master -	Steyning.	
,, 2	Widow, lady -	Steyning.	
,, 3	Widow, innkeeper -	Steyning.	
,, 4	Limeburner -	Steyning.	
,, 5	Woolstapler -	Steyning.	
,, 6	Brewer and farmer -	Steyning.	
,, 7	Widow, grocer -	Steyning.	
,, 8	Harnessmaker -	Steyning.	
,, 9	Farmer - -	Buttolphs - -	1½ miles.
,, 10	Surgeon - -	Steyning.	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer - -	Ashurst - -	5 miles.
,, 2	Farmer - -	Steyning - -	1 mile.
,, 3	Miller - -	Ashington - -	4½ miles.
,, 4	Farmer - -	Ashurst - -	5 miles.
,, 5	Farmer - -	Ashington - -	4½ miles.
,, 6	Farmer - -	Ashington - -	4⅝ miles.
,, 7	Farmer - -	Ashurst - -	5½ miles.
,, 8	Commercial traveller	Beeding - -	2 miles.
,, 9	Farmer - -	Beeding - -	3 miles.
,, 10	Woolstapler -	Steyning.	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Miller - -	Horsham.	
,, 2	Farmer - -	Streat, near Lewes.	
,, 3	Farmer - -	Streat, near Lewes.	
,, 4	Surgeon - -	Lewes.	
,, 5	Farmer - -	Donnington, Chichester.	
,, 6	Surgeon - -	Cowfold.	
,, 7	Commercial traveller	Huntingdon.	
,, 8	Farmer - -	Burnham, Essex.	
,, 9	Surgeon - -	Cowfold.	
,, 10	Farmer - -	Burnham, Essex.	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Chemist - -	Brighton.	
,, 2	Farmer - -	Streat, near Lewes.	
,, 3	Relieving Officer -	Shipley.	
,, 4	Farmer - -	Beeding.	
,, 5	Farmer - -	Beeding.	
,, 6	Surgeon - -	Sloane St., London.	
,, 7	Physician - -	Portsmouth.	
,, 8	Farmer - -	Donnington, Chichester.	
,, 9			
,, 10			

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the last five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

County of Sussex.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endow							
			Statutes.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Income.		
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.
Classical— Chichester (Prebendal school).	8,059	Agricultural.	Registry of Bishop, Dean, and Chapter.	With consent.	Varied in 1828 & 1860 by Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, & Prebendary of Hadleigh, as prescrbd.	Good	Master	—	?	?
Hurstpierpoint (St. John's).	2,556	Agricultural.	Trust deed enrolled in Chancery.	—	- - -	—	Trustees	—	—	—
Lancing (St. Mary and St. Nicolas).	950	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	Trustees	—	—	—
Lewes - -	9,716	Agricultural.	With the Hon. Secretary.	Yes	Observed in the main.	Good	Trustees	100	93	93
Semi-classical— New Shoreham (St. Saviour's).	3,351	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	Trustees	—	—	—
Steyning -	1,620	Agricultural.	With the Secretary.	Yes	Scheme of Court of Chancery, 1819.	Fair	Trustees	105	77	60
Non-classical— Chichester (Whitby's).	8,059	Agricultural.	Solicitors -	No	Varied by Court of Chancery.	Fair	Trustees	1,650	1,450	1,300
Cuckfield -	2,000	Agricultural.	—	—	Scheme of Court of Chancery, 1846.	—	Rent-charge.	28	28	28

(*Continued on p.* 282.)

(*) Increase according to increas

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
one	—	None	—	Dean and Chapter	—	Master	No	Grammatici et pueri grammatici et alii, addiscendi causa accedentes.	Boys	Children of Protestant parents in Chichester or of clergy holding or having held cures in the diocese.	Nomination by D. and C.	Stat.	Classical -	None
one	—	17	—	- -	—	By Provost and Fellows through Head Master.	No	Middle classes.	—	Good character, promise, and needy condition.	Through patrons, as shown in the Calendar of St. Nicholas College.	(*)	- - -	—
or 5	25	8	31½	- -	—	- -	—	Upper middle classes.	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
one	—	None	—	Local	None	Master	—	No one specially mentioned; there are now 12 free boys.	Not stated.	None - -	Nomination by trustees in rotation.	Dim.	Classical -	None
one	—	5	—	- -	—	- -	—	Lower middle classes.	Boys	- - -	(*a*) By competition. (*b*) Appointment by the Provost.	—	Semi-classical.	—
one	—	None	—	Local	Residence.	Both	Yes	Children and youth of Steyning.	Boys	Residence in Steyning.	- -	Inc.	Classical -	Pensions for superannuated masters.
one	—	None	—	Local	Ch. membership.	Trustees.	Yes	Chichester, Harting, and West Wittering.	Boys	Ch. membership of parents abs.	Merit.	Inc.	Non-classical.	—
one	—	None	—	Local, vicar of Cuckfield and next parish, ex off.	—	—	—	Parish of Cuckfield.	Not stated.	Income applied to a parochial school for boys and girls.				

(*Continued on next page.*

ys not on foundation.

County of Sussex.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	School changed in Usefulness, or class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical— Chichester (Prebendal school).	1	Dean and Chapter	Only by forfeiture of his prebend.	H.M.	H.M.	As prebendary. Must be a priest of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	14 D	?	6
Hurstpierpoint (St. John's).	- - -	Provost	Provost (for misconduct) with appeal.	H.M.	H.M.	Clergyman, and graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.	—	324 B 7 D	- -	4
Lancing (St. Mary and St. Nicolas).	- - -	Provost	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate - -	H.M. and 2nd M.	126 B	No change	—
Lewes - -	2	Trustees.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	Priest able to teach grammar, having no cure of souls (the last condition not observed).	H.M.	10 B 13 D	- -	—
Semi-classical— New Shoreham (St. Saviour's).	13	Provost	Provost (for misconduct) with appeal.	H.M.	H.M.	Clergyman Ch. of Eng.	—	274 B 5 D	- -	—
Steyning -	2	Trustees.	Trustees -	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of Eng. required by trustees.	H.M.	18 B 29 D	Neither	5
Non-classical— Chichester (Whitby's).	H.M. and assis. H.M.	Trustees.	Trustees	Trustees.	Trustees.	Church membership.	All	46 B	No great change.	—
Cuckfield -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	—

(*Continued on p.* 284.)

...School.				Boarding Houses.										
...cupation of Parents. The numbers indicate ...e proportion per cent. ...culated per cent. on 10 ...ghest and 10 lowest Scholars) ...pendent } A. ...fessional } ...cantile } ...rmers, Shopkeepers, B. ...isans, Labourers, C		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to bed.	Discipline how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
...r cent. ...one	Per cent. 100 A	0	—	Case not arisen.	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 A 60 B	— —	1	—	— —	— — —	H.M.	Yes	60	—	21	(*a*) 6¼ (*b*) 9¼	Prefects and masters.	about 510	—
00 A	— —	3·8	5·4	Provost	H.M. and 2nd M.	H.M.	Yes	101	83	67	(*a*) 6¼ (*b*) 8¼–10	Senior boy or Prefect.	644	Several.
—	— —	—	—	— —	— — —	—	—	—	—	—	— —	— — —	—	—
50 B 50 C	100 B	0	?	See Précis.		Resident master.	No	29	21	7	(*a*) 6¼ (*b*) 8 or 9	Prefects and Captains.	—	None
8 A 2 B	10 A 90 B	0	Several.	Case not arisen.	H.M.	—	Once	71	—	39	(*a*) 6½–7 (*b*) 8–9½	Masters	440	None
00 C	— —	—	—	— —	H.M.	H.M.	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 6½–7¼ (*b*) 8–9	Senior boys.	328	None
—	— —	—	—	— —	None	—	—	—	—	—	— —	— — —	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Sussex.	Instruction. Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform, i.e., by one Subject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, i.e., by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn: Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical—											
Chichester (Prebendal School.)	40	26	Reading and writing, elementary Latin, and arithmetic.	Sch. taught as private pupils.	- - -	(*a*) except memoriter.	13	—	—	—	—
Hurstpierpoint (St. John's).	40	37½	Reading -	Separate -	Marks and exam. chiefly.	- - -	311	72	310	11	—
Lancing (St. Mary and St. Nicolas).	37 to 38	28½	Reading, writing, spelling.	By classics chiefly.	Marks and examination.	One-third to three-sevenths out of school,	125	99	125	3	—
Lewes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Semi-classical—											
New Shoreham (St. Saviour's).	40 or 41	37½	Reading -	Separate -	Marks and examination.	Lessons learnt in school under supervision.	170	—	26	—	—
Steyning -	44	38	Reading -	Separate -	Marks for lessons.	All (*a*) - -	44	3	15	0	0
Non-classical—											
Chichester (Whitby's).	43	abt. 33	Fair reading and Catechism.	Mostly uniform.	Seniority and general attainments.	Far the greater part in school.	—	—	—	—	—
Cuckfield.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 286.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) By Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
6	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	(*a*), (*b*), (*c*)	13	9	All three	0	0	0	0	0	—
Sometimes tutor.	P.	P.	P.	P.	All	381	174	(*c*) Black board chiefly.	59	24	—	—	26	All ways
Without aid	P.V	P.V.	P.	P.	All three	125	101	All three	—	—	—	—	—	No part of school course.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor; usually without aid.	P.	—	P.	—	Sentences and continuous pieces.	279	15	All three	119	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*)	P.V.	P.	P.	—	(*a*), (*b*), (*c*)	45	0	All three	11	11	0	0	0	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	46	20	Text books chiefly.	12	20	22	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Sussex.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models D.M.; Colouring C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examinations conducted by
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed either by H.M. Trustees, or others.
Classical— Chichester (Prebendal School).	13	13	13	0	13	13	13	0	0	- - -	- - -	Yes -	None -
Hurstpierpoint (St. John's).	331	328	—	311	311	18	185	290	293	P. and D.F.; chiefly P.M. and T.M.	Eng. recitation 331.	Monthly	Once a year
Lancing (St. Mary and St. Nicolas).	125	48	—	—	—	—	20	12	48	Drawing; an extra P.M. and T.M.	- - -	Monthly	Once a year by Provost.
Lewes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — —	—	—	—
Semi-classical— New Shoreham (St. Saviour's).	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	130	G.D.; P.; D.F.; T.M.; and P.M.	- - -	Once a year	Part by examiners appointed by Provost once a year.
Steyning -	44	44	20	0	0	45	45	4	4	- - -	- - -	None -	None -
Non-classical— Chichester (Whitby's)	24	46	24	—	24	46	46	46	—	G.D. and D.F.	- - -	- - -	Half-yearly by trustees.
Cuckfield -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — —	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 288.)

Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars.			Religious Instruction.								
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Yes	Yes	Yes	13	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Church of England daily.	All	Parish Clergy.	None	None
Yes, on entering special school.			331	Ch. of Eng.	Chaplain.	Prayer Book, 7 a.m., 5-5½ p.m.	All	Chaplain	One	Two
	Yes		125	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and chaplain.	Prayer Book, 7 a.m., 6 p.m.	whole school	Chaplain	One	Three
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Drawing by those disqualified for singing.	279	Ch. of Eng.	H.M., chaplain, and asst. master.	Prayer Book, &c., morn. and even.	All except servitors, &c.	Chaplain	One for boarders.	Twice, boarders.
	Yes		45	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Church of England and Bloomfield daily.	All	Parish Clergy.	Boarders and day boys in town.	Two Boarders.
Yes	Yes	Yes	46	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Dr. Blomfield morn. and night.	Yes		Very few	Two
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

County of Sussex.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Classical— Chichester (Prebendal School).	Yes	Public	Only one master.	No monitors	Not required.	—	None	—	—
Hurstpierpoint (St. John's).	Cannot expel foundation scholars.	Semi-public.	Flogging	Can chastise in cases of insolence or resistance.	? None except moral influence of prefects	28	14 acres.	Close	Both
Lancing (St. Mary and St. Nicolas).	H.M. cannot expel.	Generally private.	Birching	May beat and fag under control of H.M.	By prefects.	19 to 22	More than 6 acres.	300 yds.	—
Lewes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Semi-classical— New Shoreham (St. Saviour's).	Cannot expel	Public	Birching	Can give impositions.	? None	21 to 26	Nearly 2 acres.	5 min. walk.	Both
Steyning	Yes	Public	Corporal	No monitors	Masters	—	(*a*) 2 acres. (*b*) 1 rood.	(*a*) 300 yds. (*b*) Close	All.
Non-classical— Chichester (Whitby's).	Trustees expel.	Rarely used	Corporal	Can only report	—	about 25	525 sq. yards.	Close	Boarders.
Cuckfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 290.)

- - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
asium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bonds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of M.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
- -	None -	—	None -	Lat., Grk., Math., Ar., Fren., Ger., Wri., His., Geo., & in some cases Navigation.	The same -	Wouldde pend on the character of examiners.	Yes - -	Irregular attendance.
-	Both -	No	On payment of 1*s.* a year.	Grammar and Math.	Latin, French, arithmetic, good writing.	By Universities highly expedient.	Impossible and inexpedient.	Ignorance of boys on entrance.
t pre-	Drilling once a week.	Yes	Yes -	Lat., Grk., Math., Hist., French.	Latin, Greek, Math., Hist., French.	?	If possible, not expedient.	—
-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-	Yes, both	Yes	On payment of 1*s.* a year.	Those in use.	French instead of Latin, good writing and arithmetic.	- - -	Impossiole	Shallow knowledge of boys on entrance, &c.
-	Occasional drill.	No -	None -	Latin, arith., math., book-keeping.	Arithmetic and English.	Expedient by Government.	No - -	None.
-	Drilling -	No	Small collection of books.	Reading, writing, arithmetic, &c.	Reading, writing, arithmetic, &c.	Inexpedient	Neither -	Indifference of boys to mental exertion, &c.
- -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

County of Sussex.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and En								
			Statutes.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Income.			
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, dimi-
Non-class.—cont. East Grinstead	4,266	Agricultural.	—	—	Scheme of Court of Chancery, 1847.	No bldgs. belonging to Charity.	Master	42	42	42	S
Hastings (Parker's school).	22,910	Seafaring and mixed.	"	Yes	By Court of Chancery.	None	Trustees	229	206	206	?
" (Saunders' school).	"	Seafaring and mixed.	In Town Hall and Trustees' Clerk's Office.	Yes	Scheme of Court of Chancery, 1812.	Good	Trustees	202	156	91	S
Horsham	6,747	Agricultural.	At Mercers Hall.	Yes	Scheme of Court of Chancery, 1813.	Good	Trustees	540	*	*	S
Rye	4,288	Seafaring	—	—	Scheme of Court of Chancery, 1820.	—	Trustees	112	95	95	S

* Surplus income of charity after payment of all c

Exhibitions at School.			Governors.				Objects and Purposes of Foundation.						
Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.	Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed, Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
£	None	£	Local, vicar, ex off.	Members of chrch of England?	Master	—	Youth of East Grinstead.	Boys by schm	- - - -	Nomination by trustees.	—	Classical altered by scheme to non-classical.	None
—	None	—	? Local	—	Trustees.	Yes	Town -	Boys	Residence abs.	Claim	Stat.	"Learning"	None
—	None	—	Local, municipal charity trustees	None	Masters	No	Poor boys of Hastings and certain other parts.	Boys	Residence -	Application.	—	Semi-classical.	Apprenticing and two Dames schools.
—	None	—	Mercers cmpny. vicar & chwdns. ex off. and two local.	—	Both	No	Parish of Horsham, especially the Poor.	Not stated.	Poor of Horsham.	Examination.	Inc.	Semi-classical.	None
—	None	—	Half local & half ex off. viz., mayor & corporation.	—	—	—	Youth of Rye.	Not stated.	- - - - -	- -	—	Semi-classical.	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

. by Mercers Company for its own use.

County of Sussex.	Masters.								Char.	
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.) Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.				
Non-class.—cont. East Grinstead	1	Trustees.				Member of Ch. of Eng. required by trustees.	None	40 D	
Hastings (Parker's).	1	Trustees.	Trustees	No assistants.	No Assistants.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	None	60 D	Usefulness.
Hastings (Saunders' school).	1	Trustees.	Trustees	None		Member of Ch. of Eng., sober and discreet, capable of teaching Latin.	None	72 D	Neither
Horsham	2	Vicar & 8 Prshnrs subject to approval of Mercers Co.		Local Trustees.		None	Usher	80 D	
Rye	1	Trustees.		None				60 D	

SCHOOL.				Boarding Houses.										
ation of Parents. numbers indicate portion per cent. ed per cent. on 10 st and 10 lowest Scholars.) dent } A. tile } tional s, Shopkeepers, B. s, Labourers, C.	Day Scholars.	Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to: Any University.	Other Places of Education.	Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest. (*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
ent.	Per cent.													
-	100 C	0	—	Case not arisen.	None	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	50 B 50 C	None	A few	No boarding houses.										
-	B. and C.	0	0	Case not arisen.	None	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	35 B 65 C	0	3	Case not arisen.	None	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
-	B. and C.	0	3	Case not arisen.	None	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Sussex.	Instruction										
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform, i.e., by one Subject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, i.e., by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School, (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Lan.
Non-class.—cont.											
East Grinstead	45	25	Alphabet				0	0	0	0	
Hasting's (Parker's).	46	25	Reading		By proficieney	Nearly all in school.	0	0	20	0	
Hastings (Saunders' School.)	47	28½	None	Separate	Marks for Lessons.	(*a*) two-thirds, (*c*) one-third.	0	0	0	0	
Horsham	44	28	Reading		Examination		10	0	0	0	
Rye	44	28	Reading New Testament, but not strictly enforced.	By reading		Nearly all (*a*)	—	—	—	—	—

- - - - - - - - INSTRUCTION.

-ssons pre-ed with aid (*a*) Trans-lations; *b*) Tutor; ·) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor, (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	40	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	60	None	All three ways	—	—	—	—	—	Not taught
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	72	0	All three -	0	0	0	0	0	—
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	80		Text Books -	8	10	0	0	0.	—
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	Text Books.	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Sussex.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiner appointed either by H.M. Trustees or others
Non-class.—cont.													
East Grinstead	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	0	0	-	-	-	-
Hastings (Parker's).	20	45	20	—	20	60	60	12	—	One class G.D.	-	-	Occasional
Hastings (Saunders School).	30	30	20	0	0	72	72	30	0	D.F.; D.M.	-	-	Trustees occasional
Horsham	40	80	50	0	0	80	80	0	0	-	-	-	3 or 4 times annually trustees
Rye	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	Annually master and one of the trustees

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars.			Number who receive religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Persons responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who now qualified for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lives of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
-	- - -	- - -	40	Ch. of Eng.	- -	Church of England daily.	All	- - -	- - -	Two foundation scholars.
-	Sometimes	- - -	—	Open to all.	Master.	No prayers -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	- - -	- - -	72	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Church of England daily.	All	- - -	None -	- - -
-	Yes -	- - -	80	None -	H.M.	Daily -	All	Parish Clergy.	One -	None required.
To -	No - -	No - -	—	Instruction Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Daily, Church of England.	All	- - -	None -	None -

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Sussex.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Non-class. schools.—cont.									
East Grinstead	—	—	—	—	—	—	None	—	—
Hastings (Parker's).	Trustees can interfere.	Not used.	—	No monitors	—	—	None	—	—
Hastings (Saunders' School).	Yes	Public	Only one master.	No monitors	—	—	None	—	—
Horsham	Yes	Public	None	No monitors	—	—	½ acre	Close	All.
Rye	No	Public	No other master.	No monitors	—	—	None	—	—

- - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
ymnasium.	Drilling or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
None - -	- -	—	None -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
None - -	No -	—	Open to all.	Arithmetic, Geography.	Parents rarely express an opinion.	- - -	Expedient but not possible.	Irregularity of attendance, and early age at which boys leave.
None - -	- - -	—	None -	Rea., Wri., Arith., His., Geo., Eng. Grammar, Religious Instrctn.	None in particular.	No such examination; not desirable.	Only occasionally.	None.
None - -	- - -	—	None -	Reading Writing, & Arithmetic.	The same -	Not desirable	Both -	None.
- - -	- -	—	- - -	Eng. Gra., English & Scrip. history, Geography, arthmetc.	- - -	- -	Not possible.	None.

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory note on page 143.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1871) under Instruction. Boys.
				£	£	£				
ANGMERING -	953	Wm. Older -	1682	102	80	—	Yes	None	Tradesmen and labourers.	60
BATTLE: National School	3,293	Elizabeth Langton.	1791	41	41	—	Yes	(30 free)	Labourers -	13
BOXGROVE: Boys' School	666	Countess of Derby.	1742	20	20	*	Yes	1*d.* (4 free).	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	44
Girls' School		Mrs. Nash - Countess of Derby -	1716 1742	17	17	—	Yes	1*d.* (8 free).	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	—
BRIGHTLING: National School	661	Mrs. Herbert	1728	24	20	—	Yes (not from endowment.)	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Nearly all poor labourers.	39
BRIGHTON: Grimmett's School.	77,693	Wm. Grimmett.	1749	78	20	52	No	None	Artisans, &c. -	20 In ce Nat.
Central National School.		Rev. H. M. Wagner.	1829	39	39	—	Yes	2½*d.*, 2*d.*, 1½*d.*	Artisans, clerks, &c.	421
Swan Downer's School.		Swan Downer	1821	286	132	172	(Being built.)	None	Various, some fishermen.	—
BURWASH National School	2,143	Rev. George Barnsley.	About 1726	43	43	—	Yes	6*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Majority agricultural labourers.	112
CHICHESTER: Boys' Grey Coat School.	8,059	Bishop Manningham.	1722	Interest of endowment (115*l.* 17*s.* consols) devoted to purchase o						
Girls' Blue Coat School.		Subscription -	1710	40	(As returned in 1819). Funds applied to benefit and enco					
WEST CHILTINGTON.	668	Wm. Smith -	17th cent.	45	34	—	Yes	1*d.*	Principally agricultural labourers.	30
GUESTLING	731	Rev. Robert Bradshaw.	1734	98 (Mixed charity)	82†	—	Yes	None	Labourers and small tradesmen.	About 30
HARTFIELD -	1,451	Rev. Richard Rands and Thos. Earl of Thanet.	1640 1725	30 (Mixed charity)	30	—	Yes	(3*s.* 6*d.* a year for books, &c.)	Farmers, tradesmen, and agricultural labourers.	43
HORSTED-KEYNES	790	Edward Lightmaker.	1708	(Endowment, except master's residence, lost long ago.)				(10 or 12 free).	Chiefly farm labourers.	5
MAYFIELD -	2,688	Subscription -	1750	27	27	—	Yes (separate charity)	None	Agricultural labourers and journeymen mechanics.	39 (in Nat. Sch.)

* Four boys clothed from distinct endowment. † Funds in Chancery. 16*l.* paid to repair fund in additio

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.) Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—ys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Five -	Trustees	Neither -	Not at present.	Master; mist. for needlework.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Seventeen.	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes -	Six.
14	—	—	—	2 M.B. - -	None -	Four -	Trustees and vicar.	Mast. cert.	No -	One.
—	8	—	—	None - -	None -	Four -	Trustees and vicar.	Mist. cert.	Yes -	Two.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Rector and churchwardens.	Rector -	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Master; aided by mother, sister, and paid montr.
10	—	—	—	10 M.B. - -	None -	Sixteen	Central Nat. Sch. Commte.	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Four
—	—	—	—	6 boys E.A., 23 boys M.B.	None -	Three -	Committee.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes -	Nine.
—	50	—	—	None - -	None -	Eleven	Trustees	Neither -	No -	Mist. and writing mast.
—	—	—	—	22 boys M.B. -	None -	Rector and two churchwardens.	Managers	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes -	Mast. and 5 paid mon., mist., assist. mist., and 5 paid mon.

- for boys and girls of central National Schools with assent of Charity Commissioners, signified by letter. 9 March 1861.

nt (in the way of clothing) of most deserving children throughout National Schools (Return 1867).

—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Eight -	Chrmn. of trustees, rector, & majority of trstees.	Neither -	No -	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Three -	Trustees	Mast. cert.	No -	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	?	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Mast., wife, and 3 monitors.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Two -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Four	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Mast. and 2 monitors.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
NEWICK - -	991	Louisa Barbara Lady Vernon.	1771	50	28	22	Yes	None by found.	Agricultural labourers and mechanics.	—	15
NORTHIAM -	1,260	Robert Iden -	1614	3	3	—	Yes	8*d.*	Farmers and village tradespeople.	19	—
PETWORTH: Taylor's School.	3,368	Rev. John Taylor.	1753	152	41	87	No	None	Tradesmen -	10	10
Boys' National School.		Earl of Egremont.	1834	40	34	—	Yes (lent.)	6*d.*, 4*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*, (10 free)	Majority mechanics and labourers.	130	—
Girls' National School.			1833	40	30	—	Yes (not part of endowment.)	4*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers, mechanics, &c.	—	120
ROTHERFIELD -	3,413	Sir Henry Fermor.	1744	304	154	80	Yes	None	Mostly agricultural labourers.	40	—
RYE: Peacocke and Saunders' School.	4,288	James Saunders.	1720	[See among Grammar Schools, p. 258.]							
SEDLESCOMB -	703	Rev. George Barnsley.	1723	30	30	—	Yes	(20 free)	Chiefly labourers.	20	—
SHIPLEY -	1,212	Sarah Andrews	1823	40	40	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	35	—
STORRINGTON -	1,104	J. Hooper -	1806	36	36	—	Yes	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*	Labourers -	37	35
UCKFIELD -	1,740	Dr. Anthony Saunders.	1718	232 (Mixed charity)	96	20	Yes	(20 free)	Farmers and tradesmen principally.	31	—
WALBERTON -	588	John Nash -	173	12	12	—	Yes	2*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	36	24
		Total - - -		1,829	1,089						

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	13	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Mist. and 4 monitors.
—	—	9	—	None	None	One	Trustees	Neither	No	Master.
0	10	—	—	None	One boy: one girl.	Three	Trustees	Mist. cert.	No, except girls' sch.	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Rector, who is trustee.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and p. teacher.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Rector	Mist. cert.	Yes	Mist. and p. teacher.
0	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Rector and freeholders.	Mast. also chaplain grad.	Not at present.	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three with ch. wrdn. and overseers.	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Rector, with approval of his co-trustees.	Neither	No	Mast. and wife.
—	—	—	—	1 L., 6 F., 21 M.B.	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Owner of estate on which endowment is charged.		Neither	No	Two.

HAMPSHIRE.

1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

NEW ALRESFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

Alresford, which was "new" in the time of the Conqueror, is a quiet rural town within ten miles of Alton. The "Schola "Henrici Perin nummis ab eo legatis extructa 1698" is founded for 19 poor men's sons, six of whom are to be chosen from New Alresford, being sons of poor tradesmen, and the others from the adjoining parishes of Old Alresford, Sutton, Bighton, and Cheriton. For teaching these boys gratuitously the master now receives, bes des his house, 70*l.* a year. He is required by the founder to be iwell skilled in the Latin tongue, and to have no cure of souls.

The free boys are taken from the poorer class of shopkeepers. Two of the privileged parishes have not sent their full number, which is made up from the others. Many of the most respectable tradesmen have been educated at the school, and still make use of it for the education of their sons, but usually prefer to pay for them rather than to send them as free boys. The day boys pay 4*l.* 4*s.* a year, and boarders, not including French or Latin (which are each four guineas extra), 24*l.* The ordinances of the founder, by which the school is governed, are substantially the same as those of Eggar's School at Alton, which I have given at some length in the account of that school, and were confirmed by the Court of Exchequer in 1700. It is unnecessary to say they are almost entirely obsolete, and wholly inapplicable to the present condition of the school. Latin is not now talked by the scholars; indeed, only three boys were said to be even learning it; nor are the ordinances solemnly read out to them four times a year. The founder directs the master to refuse no properly qualified boy if he be nine years old, and contemplates the admission of other boys besides the free boys, on payment. No boy is to be admitted before he is able to learn his accidence.

At the time of my visit 57 were present; 18 free boys, 17 day boys, and 22 boarders. A good many were farmers' sons. The oldest boys were the boarders, several of whom were 14. The boarders are kept separate from the free and day boys, who are not allowed in the playground; and the three divisions occupy different desks in school, but are united when saying lessons in class. It is noticeable that, taking three weeks of the month of April 1866, out of 18 free boys the absence book showed 47 absences; only 8 had been entirely regular; while of 17 day boys who paid, the absences only amounted to 25.

The instruction given at the school, though elementary, was good of its kind. Both in dictation, cyphering, and especially in

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

geography, the upper part of the school was above the average, and did their work intelligently. The boarders, from their superior age, were the most advanced in the school, but some of the best in writing from dictation were free boys.

The school seemed to be appreciated by the inhabitants; there is no other in the town besides the National and British. The schoolroom is lofty, but a little overcrowded. The house is small, old, and rickety; the floors are sunk, and have to be supported by a pillar in the cellar. The roof was not as water-tight as it might be. The boarder accommodation was moderately good. The boys do not sleep in separate beds.

The founder left a small library to the school. The books have not been added to, have been sadly neglected, and are now valueless.

The government of the school rests with eight trustees, who alone are to manage the property and to appoint or remove the master, but who have the rectors of four adjoining parishes associated with them, for the purpose of examining into and regulating all things relating to the school and scholars, and, under the name of governors, the whole body are directed to meet for the above purpose twice every year. The rector of New Alresford, in whose parish the school is situated, is not one of these governors, New Alresford having been separated for parochial purposes from Old Alresford after the foundation of the school. When the trustees are reduced to four, they are to convey their interest in the property to eight other trustees chosen out of the neighbouring parishes.

At present there are only two trustees. One of these is old and infirm, so that the whole management of the property and the appointment of master is, practically, in the hands of one individual.

The present master is 66 years old, and has been here for 34 years, having married the sister of the former master. He has an active assistant, who was once a free boy in the school, and does the chief work in it.

The four rectors never meet to examine the school. The rector, who from his proximity would be most likely to attend, is excluded from the government by the circumstance mentioned above.

It is imperatively necessary in the interests of the school that new trustees should be appointed, and if eight properly qualified men of education and position cannot be obtained in the immediate neighbourhood, the area from which they may be chosen should be extended.

I believe there are many who think the tone of the education might be raised. The present state of things is tolerable; it might be better; but there would be a reluctance to interfere much during the present master's tenure of office.

The property of the endowment, which in 1809 was let for 180*l.*, is now let for 70*l.* which the trustee, a gentleman who takes much interest in the school, informed me was its full value.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xii. 502, A.D. 1824. Gr. Ret. 182.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will, 19 January 1696, Henry Perin gave 420*l.* to buy site and build school and house, 47 acres and one "yard meale" lands, and rentcharge of 5*l.* for repairs and master's salary. He also bequeathed library to school. He had drawn up statutes for government of school in 1695. By inclosure, 1806, 6½ acres allotted in lieu of 3½ acres and common rights.

School Property.—52 acres of land let at 70*l.* a year, and a rentcharge of 5*l.* a year. Total annual income, 75*l.*, all applied to school. Land may become eligible for building. Railway about to be opened.

School site and buildings and master's residence well adapted to purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Free school for educating six poor tradesmen's sons inhabiting town of New Alresford, and 13 others, sons of poor inhabitants, as follows: five of parish of Old Alresford, four of tything of Bishop's Sutton, four of parish of Cheriton. On admission boys should be at least nine years old (will); able to learn accidence (statute, 1695).

If not enough boys in one parish, number might be supplied from another, but no two of same man admitted at one time (statutes).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin tongue and English education (trustees answers).

Government and Masters.—Eight trustees appoint and may dismiss master and manage property. After death of four or more, survivors "convey their interest in the said premises to eight other neighbouring persons of good repute" (founder's will).

Four governors, viz. rectors of Old Alresford, Brighton, and Cheriton, and vicar of Bishop's Sutton, with trustees, regulate management of school (decree of Court of Exchequer, 6 Dec. 1700).

Management of property now left to master. Only two trustees.

Master must be well skilled in Latin, writing, and arithmetic, and "have no place of perpetuity or cure of souls," but may have other ecclesiastical employment not inconsistent with attendance in school (decree); may be dismissed for negligence, insufficiency, notorious criminality, or infamous life (statutes).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Master may take boarders. Total income from endowment 75*l.*, besides residence and profits from day boys and boarders. He employs and pays assistants at discretion.

Day Scholars.—33 [32 in May 1867], from distances within three miles. 19 on foundation receive instruction in English and Latin free. Others pay for general work four guineas, Latin four guineas. French, drawing, music and dancing extra, for all four guineas each.

Boarders.—21 [22 in May 1867]; all in master's house. Three meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction in English and mathematics 24*l.*, washing 2*l.* School bills, highest 35*l.*; average 30*l.*; lowest 28*l.* Cubical content of bed-rooms, average 420 feet per boy. Hours 6½ a.m., 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Foundationers on admission are required to read well.

School classified separately for every subject. Promotions for advancement. No provision for religious instruction, except boarders read religious books on Sundays and learn Church Catechism. Prayers before and after school work.

No system of prizes.

Punishments: impositions, fines, and corporal. The last publicly, by master only, and seldom used.

Playground about ¼ acre, for boarders only.

School time, 41 weeks per annum, 39 hours per week for boarders, 35 for day scholars. Play time, including time for meals in general, 32 hours per week, more in summer.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
E. Hopkins, attorney, New Alresford.
E. Hunt, architect, New Alresford.

Head Master:
William Richard Poynter, Esq.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.		Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clerk in bank -	All from Alresford, except three from Lavington, 2½ miles off.	Boys highest in School - 1	Lawyer - -	London.
,, 2	Relieving Officer		,, 2	Clerk - - -	London.
,, 3	Surgeon -		,, 3	Farmer - -	Westmeon.
,, 4	Butcher - -		,, 4	Steward in the Navy	Winchester.
,, 5	Grocer - -		,, 5	Farmer - -	Cheriton.
,, 6	Upholsterer -		,, 6	do. - -	Exton.
,, 7	Farmer - -		,, 7	do. - - -	Candover.
,, 8	do. - -		,, 8	do. - -	do.
,, 9	do. - -		,, 9	do. - - -	Twyford.
,, 10	Fancy shop -		,, 10	do. - -	Bishop's Waltham.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Draper - -		Boys lowest in School - 1	Carrier - -	Winchester.
,, 2	Farmer - -		,, 2	Piano tuner -	London.
,, 3			,, 3	Chemist - -	Winchester.
,, 4			,, 4	Butcher - -	London.
,, 5			,, 5	do. - - -	do.
,, 6			,, 6	Gentleman - -	Farringdon.
,, 7			,, 7	Farmer - -	Cheriton.
,, 8			,, 8	In the Navy -	Winchester.
,, 9			,, 9	Farmer - -	Ovington.
,, 10			,, 10	Builder - -	Cheriton.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

LATIN CLASSES.

From 7 to 8 A.M. the Latin Pupils are divided into Three Classes.

1st class.	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	Repeat a lesson of Syntax, and *parse* from Virgil. Repeat a Latin verb, and turn a portion of a rather free translation of Nepos or Cæsar back into Latin.	2 pupils; last half 1 had 4.
2nd ,,	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	Repeat a grammar lesson, and turn a portion of Eutropius into Latin. Repeat a grammar lesson, and *parse* from Eutropius or Nepos.	1 pupil.
3rd ,,	All the days.	Repeat grammar lessons.	,,

From 10 to 12 the Latin Pupils are divided into Four Classes.

1s class.	Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday.	Prepare and construe lessons from Virgil. About six or seven lines at a time are brought up, and four lessons are expected. The literal meaning of each word, and the distinct sense of each clause, must be given. Valpy's edition is used, as being best punctuated. Only the Dictionary is used; but the poetical translation of the lessons is read when they are finished.	2 pupils this half. The last lesson said on May 2nd was from the first book, beginning at line 544, "Rex erat," and ending at 568, "nec tam aversus, &c." The next lesson from Prose Composition, the 20th Exercise.
	Friday.	An exercise from Arnold's Prose Composition. The observations to be studied and tolerably well committed to memory before the English sentences are turned into Latin.	
	Wednesday and Saturday.	Join the English 1st class.	
2nd „	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.	Prepare lessons from Ovid's Metamorphoses or from Phœdrus' Fables, as above. The Dictionary only is used; but the poetical translation is read after the lessons are finished.	1 pupil.
	Wednesday and Saturday.	Join the English 1st class.	
3rd „	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.	Prepare lessons from Nepos or Eutropius, with the help of Hamilton's Translation.	„
	Wednesday and Saturday.	Join the English 2nd class.	
4th „	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.	Repeat grammar lessons, and one or two lessons from Eutropius, with the translation.	„
	Wednesday and Saturday.	Join the English 2nd class.	

From 12 to 1.

All the classes.	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.	Attend to ciphering.	3 pupils.
	Wednesday and Saturday.	Join the English classes.	

From 7 to 8 P.M.

Prepare Latin and French Lessons for the morrow.

French Pupils are divided into Three Classes from 2.15 till 4.

1st class.	Monday.	Say an irregular verb, and do an exercise from Caron's Grammar on the verb said. Translate into English a portion of Dumas' Les Trois Mousquetaires, or any similar French author.	1 pupil.
	Thursday.	The same; but instead of the exercise, a Trésor lesson.	
	Tuesday and Friday.	Attend to Cassell's lessons in French.	
2nd „	Monday.	Prepare to be examined in a verb conjugated like the four regular conjugations. Write an exercise from Caron's Grammar. Then translate into English Perin's Fables, with the aid of a translation; or from some easy French work without a translation.	1 pupil; 3 last half.
	Thursday.	Prepare a verb, learn a lesson from Trésor, and translate into English.	
	Tuesday and Friday.	Attend to Cassell's lessons in French.	
3rd „	Every day.	First, learn to pronounce French. Then learn the verbs avoir and etre, and the four conjugations—affirmatively, negatively, interrogatively, and negatively interrogatively. Exercises from Caron's Grammar on Monday and Thursday. When equal to it, begin to translate Perin's Fables with the help of a translation, devoting an hour to it on Tuesdays and Fridays.	1 „

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

From 4 to 4.20.

The 1st and 2nd Classes attend to an Examination of a page of Trésor every day.

English Pupils.—Four Classes from 7 to 8 A.M.

1st class.	On Mondays. Tuesday and Friday. Wednesday. Thursday. Saturday.	Parsing from Lennie's Grammar. Paraphrase and parse from Thomson's Seasons. Do Practice and Long Compound Addition sums. Say Syntax rules and do exercises. Attend to examination on the rules for spelling participles, plurals, &c.	3 pupils.
2nd „	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Tuesday and Thursday. Saturday.	Repeat Accidence of Lennie's Grammar, and parse from it. Repeat Syntax rules and do the exercises. Repeat rules for spelling participles, &c.	8 „
3rd „	Monday and Wednesday. Tuesday, Thursday, Friday. Saturday.	Parsing from Lennie's Grammar. Repeat Accidence and parse. Attend to examination on the rules for spelling plurals only.	5 „
4th „	Every day.	Parse easy sentences, and attend to explanation of rudiments of grammar. Junior boys unequal to grammar write dictation exercise.	9 „

English Pupils from 10 to 12, into Five Classes.

Regular Ciphering one hour. Irregular the other.

		Regular.	Irregular.	
1st.	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday.	Mensuration, algebra, Euclid, book-keeping by double entry.	Practice, rules of proportion by whole numbers and fractions, and long compound addition sums.	3. Two are doing algebra, and one mensuration.
2nd.	Do.	Sums from *Keith's Arithmetic*, beginning at vulgar fractions to geometrical progression, including bills of parcels in the 3rd part.	Do.	5.
3rd.	Do.	Sums from *Joyce's Arithmetic*, beginning at tare and tret to the end.	Do. and reduction, combining whole numbers and fractions.	14.
4th.	Do.	Sums from Joyce's Arithmetic, beginning at compound addition, and doing as far as practice (inclusive).	Long division, compound addition, and reduction.	12.
5th.	Do.	Simple rules as far as reduction.	Sums in the rules gone through.	20.

English Pupils on Wednesdays and Saturdays from Saturdays from 10 to 11.

1st class.	Wednesday and Saturday.	Attend to paraphrasing and parsing from Thomson's Seasons, *or* to Beale's Text Book of English History, *or* reading from Animal and Vegetable Physiology.	6 pupils.
2nd „	Do.	Reading the Accidence of Lennie's Grammar and being examined, *or* Syntax and parsing.	9 „
3rd „	Do.	Write dictation exercise; so also the junior boys.	25 + 14 = 39.
1st „	Do.	English pupils from 11 to 12. Attend to English composition in letter writing.	
2nd & 3rd class.	Do.	Attend to grammar and dictation.	

English Pupils on Wednesday and Saturday from 12 to 12.30.

All attend to geography, the 1st class using White's larger geography and an atlas, the other classes White's abridged geography, and maps suspended to the wall. The whole school is divided into four classes.

English Pupils on Wednesday and Saturday from 12.30 to 1.

All examined in boxing the compass, and tables of weights and measures, &c. The whole school is divided into four classes.

English Pupils every Day from 2.15 till 5. Holidays on Wednesday and Saturday.

2.15 to 2.45, prepare dictation exercise. 2.45 to 3, write dictation in a book.
3 to 3.15 prepare spelling lessons while dictation is being looked over.
3.15 to 4, attend to examination in spelling. 4 to 4.15, prepare for examination in Reason why, on General Science, and in Child's Guide to Knowledge.
4.15 to 5, read, and be examined in the same.

From 7 to 8 P.M.

Prepare lessons for the next day. The junior boys attend to instruction in grammar and ciphering.

Specimens of Sums set for Irregular Ciphering.

To the boys working from Keith's Arithmetic, 3,498 cwt. 3 qr. $19\frac{7}{11}$ lbs. at 2*l.* 19*s.* $8\frac{3}{4}$*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt.
The above to be done either by practice, taking the supposed price of a cwt. to be a pound, or a guinea, or a crown, or a shilling, &c.; or by the rule of three, working the terms either by whole numbers, or by vulgar and decimal fractions, or by compound multiplication. Whichever way the sum is done, it must be proved by *one* of the other ways, or by *two* or *three*.
To those using Joyce's Arithmetic, 7,349)619,784,693,793,846*l.* 17*s.* $6\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, to be proved by compound multiplication, making a fraction of the remainder of the sum.

Also in Reduction.

In 7,198,673,478$\frac{3}{4}$ farthings, how many crowns, pounds, dollars, guineas, groats, threepences, half-crowns, shillings, and florins. To be proved by bringing back the quantity in the last name (florins) to that in the first name (farthings) the shortest possible way. Also long compound addition sums of 25 lines. The number done in the hour will be from 8 to 12, according to the attention given.
These sums, and accustoming *every boy* to take the consequences of his own actions, by never allowing him to escape punishment when he deserves it, are the means I use to engender the habits of obedience, attention, and self-control.
In reading over my programme you will see that I make the education of my boys to rest on three pillars—*dictation, parsing*, and *irregular ciphering*; and I cannot help thinking that, if an examiner were to see that these three supports were well and firmly fixed, he would do more to promote a sound and healthy education for the middle classes than by only trying to find out boys of memory and talent, always a small minority in every school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ALTON FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

One of the prettiest of the old houses near Alton is the Free Grammar School of John Eggar. The actual building is doubtless coeval with the foundation, and has inscribed over the entrance:

"Schola Grammaticalis, Joh. Eggar Fundata 1642."

It is about half a mile from the town, and stands in about three acres of land, part of which is a garden of scrupulous neatness, and part a meadow, both in the occupation of the master. For its age the house seemed in good repair. The schoolroom was rather low and draughty, and must be very cold in winter. The desks had been somewhat roughly used, but otherwise were suitable. A small irregularly shaped playground adjoined, divided by an imaginary line between the boarders and free boys, and a penalty was imposed on all transgressors. It was too small for any but trivial games. A small shed, perhaps 12 feet square, served as an assembling place for the free boys, who are not allowed in the schoolroom except in school hours.

The master has been here 23 years, and originally prepared pupils for some of the naval and military services at Greenwich, and brought boarders with him on his appointment; he has had as many as 40; and there is fair accommodation for several. At present he has 6, and there are, besides, 24 foundationers, all day boys, and nominated by the trustees. A preliminary examination enjoined by the statutes is not enforced, and boys are admitted below the standard of attainment required by the ordinances of the foundation. Their education is gratuitous, but they pay about 1*l.* a year for books and stationery; they come from the surrounding parishes, seven came from Alton itself. They seldom stay later than 13, and come at 8–9, and are mostly the sons of smaller tradesmen and yeomen. Four of the present boys are sons of servants of the trustees, and one boy had just left to be a page. The irregular attendance list was a formidable one. The trustees are clergymen and gentlemen of position and wealth, and are required to be inhabitants of the hundred of Alton.

The master has been without an assistant for the last year. He receives 10*l.* a year from the trustees towards the payment of an usher, and 60*l.* a year as his own salary.

At my visit 26 boys were present. All were expected to learn Latin; no Greek was learned. The upper class, consisting of six boys, had been reading Eutropius, but their acquaintance with it and Latin generally, was almost nominal. In arithmetic and other subjects the instruction must be regarded as very moderate of its kind. A few of the boys were taught a

little French by the master himself. Some of the younger boys lately nominated on the foundation could only read with difficulty.

The lower middle class practically occupy the foundation. The upper or even middle tradesmen or farmers do not avail themselves either of the school or the foundation; of the former, as educating a class below them; of the latter, from a fear of their sons being considered charity boys. Some of the trustees think that the class now attending the school are those whose interests they are chiefly bound to regard, and do not seem to have ever seriously entertained the question as to how far it might be desirable to raise the standard for scholars on the foundation; they are inclined, however, to make the interests of the foundationers, as compared with boarders, paramount. I cannot say I found any strong wish to alter the *status quo*, except on the part of a clergyman, who objected to the nomination of dissenters on the foundation, which it seems occasionally takes place.

Such is the school in 1866. We must go back more than 200 years to see what it probably was or was intended to be.

The ordinances which still nominally govern the school were made in pursuance of a power given to the trustees by a private Act of Parliament in the 17th year of the reign of King Charles I. They are so carefully and elaborately drawn to meet all the then probable contingencies of the school, that I give the more characteristic ones, which stand out in sharper contrast with modern times. They are contained in a book which has been kept of the proceedings of the trustees ever since the foundation of the school, with none but trifling interruptions, and which is a marvel of neatness, and is valuable even in an antiquarian point of view, as showing the gradual change of English handwriting.

"Statutes and Ordinances of ye Ffree Gramer Schoole of Jno. Eggar within towne of Alton.

"1. The master and the usher are neither of them to have a place of perpetuity, but only according to his diligence and labour; on reasonable warning to go, and other to be chosen.

"2. Hours of school, 6½ to 11, and 1 to 5.

"5. Neither master nor usher to be absent more than 20 days in the year, unless for sickness, when they are to provide some 'goode sowl' to take their place.

"11. None to be admitted 'schollards before hee shall bee brought to the said master,' and upon examination found to be able to learn the rudiments of grammar commonly called accidence 'within or without booke,' when he shall be admitted with consent of the feoffees.

"12. Every schollard from Alton to pay the master 6 for his examination; if a stranger or from the country 12*d.*

"13. Every schollard, whether foundationers or not, shall pay yearly 12*d.* for rodds and brooms, sweeping and cleaning, and for tallow candles.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

"16. If scholars are absent four days in a quarter they are to lose the benefit of their admittance.

"17. They are to have holidays once a week to play, unless a worshipful person get further liberty for them, but never two holidays together.

"18. The schollards in alle their speeches within the schoole shall use the Latine tongue, and none other, unless by remission of the master for some reason.

"20. Pickers, stealers, blasphemers to be removed.

"21. Every Saturday, after dinner, the scholars are to be taught ye 'principalles' of the Christian religion, the more learned to learn the catechism in Latin, or 'Nowell hys large catechism,' till bell rings for evening prayer. On every half-holiday or saint's day, after dinner, they are to declaim in grammatical or rhetorical questions, repeat Latin phrases, and such like scholastical exercises, to further them in good literature and the Greek and Latin tongues.

"22. They are to attend church Sundays and holidays, and take notes of the sermon.

"24. Vacation to be from the feast of St. Thomas to the first Munday after 12th day, and holidays at certain church festivals, e.g. Easter, &c.

"25. The statutes to be read out to the whole school every quarter."

From what I have said already, it is unnecessary to add that nearly all these injunctions have become obsolete.

The Act of Parliament of Charles I. enjoins 20*l.* to be paid to the master and 10*l.* to the usher; and the whole scheme seems to havo contemplated two masters, and there is no indication that the founder intended the school for the class of boys now exclusively attending it. I am informed the land belonging to the endowment is let at its full value, some of it being very poor. It will be seen that although it does not average in rent 1*l.* an acre, yet the railway company has lately purchased two and a half acres of it at the rate of 200*l.* an acre.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xii. 483, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 21 March 1638, John Eggar purchased and gave house, and 26 acres land, besides 29 acres in common fields in Chawton towards maintenance of master and repairs of school to be built by him.

By deed, 28 November 1640, 39 acres in Anstey purchased and conveyed as further endowment.

By Act of Parliament, 16 Car. I. (1641), feoffees incorporated and allowed to take and hold lands of rental not exceeding 100*l.* for school, 20*l.* for master, and 10*l.* for usher.

By inclosure 1741, allotment made in lieu of said common field lands.

In 1824, surplus income had accumulated to 550*l.* consols. Deeds in custody of feoffees.

School Property.—106 acres of land. Consols reduced to 50*l.* Average annual income of all, 84*l.* gross; 69*l.* nett; all applied to school; besides three acres

and occupied by master, playground and school buildings containing residence for masters.

Site and buildings well adapted for purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching freely 24 boys, on payment for admission by boys of Alton 6*d.*, others 1*s.* Boys nominated by feoffees.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and grammar learning (Act 1641).

Government and Masters.—Corporation, 15 feoffees, must be freeholders inhabiting within hundred of Alton. When reduced to 10 at least, survivors fill up vacancies. Feoffees nominate and have power to dismiss master and usher, can make rules for government of all (Act of Parliament, 1641). Master may not hold any benefice; he may appoint and dismiss other assistants at discretion.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Master may take boarders. Total income from endowment 60*l.*, besides profits of boarders, residence, and three acres garden and meadow land; he pays salary of usher in excess of 10*l.* and of other assistants. Usher receives 10*l.* from endowment.

Day Scholars.—[24 in November 1867]; pay a tuition fee.

Boarders.—[12 in November 1867;] all in master's residence. Four meals a day "at same table and hours as master and his family." Cubical contents of bed-room 672 feet per boy. Hours 6½ a.m., 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission ought to be able to read a chapter in Testament and do first four rules in arithmetic. School classified "by groups of subjects generally." School course modified to suit particular cases.

School work begins and ends with prayers and reading in Bible and Testament. Instruction by master in doctrines of Church of England. Special religious instruction on Sunday afternoons. All are required to attend Church on Sundays; attendance of day scholars certified by parents.

No boy gone to any other place of instruction during last five years.

Promotions according to master's judgment.

Yearly examinations by examiners appointed by feoffees, who give 1*l.* for prizes.

Punishments: impositions, and, in extreme cases, caning by master publicly.

Playground, 80 yards by 40, besides master's meadow. Bounds prescribed.

School time 38 weeks per annum, 38 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. 1866.

Trustees:

Edward Knight, Esq., Chawton House, Alton.
John Wood, Esq., Thedden Grange, Alton.
Robert Cole, Esq., Holybourn Lodge, Alton.
Francis Jervoise Elles Jervoise, Herriard Ho., Herriard.
Henry Burningham, Esq., Froyle House, Froyle.
Rev. George James Huddleston, Tunworth.
Rev. Charles Bridges Knight, Chawton.
James Winter Scott, Esq., Utherfield Park, East Tisted.
Henry Hall, Esq., Alton.
John Taylor Plummer, Hartley Mauditt.
Rev. Henry Staverton Matthews, Bentworth.
James Battin Coulthard, Esq., Binsted Hill, Bentworth.
Sir Charles Hayes Miller, Bart., Froyle.
Rev. George Hunter Fell, D.D., East Waldham.
Rev. Octavius Arthur Hodson, Alton.

Clerk to Trustees: W. and J. W. Clement and Son, Alton.

Head Master: John A. Plow.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ANDOVER FREE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

According to various old inscriptions and records, the school here is simply called a Free school. I several times, without success, endeavoured to get a sight of the original deed of foundation, which is in the custody of the clerk of the trustees, or to have it compared with the Charity Commissioners Report. As far as I can ascertain, the school, nowhere, either by the founder or two subsequent benefactors, is called a grammar school; nor is any special qualification laid down for the master.

The present master is a graduate of Dublin, chaplain of the workhouse, and takes Sunday duty in an adjoining village. One of his immediate predecessors was a layman. He has been here 21 years, and was nominated by the Diocesan board, and accepted by the trustees. Owing to some informality at the time of his appointment, the board are unable to insist on their right of periodically examining the school. The master receives 20*l.* a year, has his house insured and rates paid, and educates as foundation boys 10 sons of the inhabitants of Andover at two guineas each a year. He has a good house with a large walled garden belonging to it, and once took boarders, for whose accommodation, all the upper part of the house was appropriated, but is now unoccupied. The present house was the munificent gift of a lady in the town not many years ago, who gave it to the school in exchange for some unsightly old buildings adjoining the churchyard, where the school used to be held, which she pulled down, and planted the site as ornamental ground for the town. The value of this gift has been estimated at 1,500*l.*

At the time of my visit to the school there were 13 boys in attendance, two of them were very young and could hardly read. There were two vacancies on the foundation, which it is often difficult to fill up, handbills having to be printed and circulated in the town inviting applications. Only four boys were learning Latin, none of whom were on the foundation. Two of them translated some selections from Cæsar and Nepos with tolerable facility, one of them with some ability. One of them had begun Greek. The attainments of the boys generally in other subjects were very moderate. In writing from dictation eight upper boys averaged six mistakes each, one having none, and three over 10 mistakes; the eldest boy being 14 years old, the youngest 10.

They were wholly unaccustomed to any examination at all, either *vivâ voce* or on paper. They were not marked, nor were prizes given, nor was any list kept of their attendance, which I learned from the master was not very regular, the boys, on an average, staying away one day in the week.

The parents seemed opposed to their children learning Latin. Several of the tradesmen send their sons to a commercial school

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL

in the town, and some to a school at Abbots Ann. Some also made use of the British school, which is said here to be very efficient.

The schoolroom is an excellent one; it is 40 feet by 20, well lighted, ventilated, and furnished. There is no playground.

A resident gentleman, an old pupil, remembered 60 boys in the school, of whom half were boarders. His class were then reading Homer, and he received as a prize White's Diatessaron. In his time two boys went from the school direct to the university. But of late years the school has been in a languishing state, and although instances were given me of boys who have passed successfully the examinations for the navy and other public appointments, a result doubtless due to the ability of the master, yet the present condition of the school cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

The general impression, in which the master himself joins, is that the school would succeed best as a middle class school. It is now neither one thing nor the other. If the foundation fees were raised, possibly it might again become more of an upper school. At present the town and surrounding district derive but small advantage from the presence of the endowment.

The trustees are the charity trustees of the town, the school originally having been in the patronage of the corporation. The accounts have been very accurately and methodically kept by the treasurer. The trustees of the charity called "Kemis" gift, with which the school is partly endowed, have in their hands accumulations of about 700*l.*, with which authority is sought from the Charity Commissioners to rebuild some almshouses. The school, however, seems fairly entitled to share in this fund. Richard Kemis left 400*l.* to be invested in land, so as to produce 20*l.* a year, which latter sum was to be divided equally, 5*l.* to the schoolmaster, 5*l.* for bread to the poor, 5*l.* for money doles, and 5*l.* for a church lecture. The land so bought now returns 100*l.* a year, and is likely to improve in value; and there is a reasonable reluctance to increase the payments to all the four charities equally. 16*l.* a year is already distributed in sixpences, and 12*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* in bread, with the usual results attending these generally misdirected bounties, and there is no wish to add to their amount.

I agree with the treasurer, who himself suggested it, that it would be desirable that any accumulations from the charity should not be invested in his sole name, as is the case at present, but in the joint names of several.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiv. 346, A.D. 1825).

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 1569, John Hanson gave 200*l.* for maintenance of free school.

By will, 25 September 1611, Richard Kemis gave 400*l.* to be invested in lands to produce 20*l.* a year, of which 5*l.* to be paid to master and 15*l.* to charities.

Richard Blake gave small plot of land on which corporation of Andover built school and house.

In respect of said gifts, trustees of Andover charities have since 1703 paid 20*l.* to master, besides rates, taxes, and repairs of buildings. Deed with trustees. House for master given by lady recently.

School Property.—Annual income 20*l.*, all paid to master, besides schoolhouse, garden, and playground. Site and buildings well adapted to purpose.

Objects of Trust.—A free school in Andover (deed of 1569). By custom, 10 boys of Andover nominated by bailiff of town receive classical instruction for annual payment of two guineas.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None by foundation, by custom, classics.

Government and Masters. — Trustees of Andover charities (appointed by Court of Chancery) appoint master, and have general control over school.

Master must be graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, may have other employment if not interfering with duty to school.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Master may take boarders. Total income from endowment 20*l.*, from fees nearly 100*l.*, besides house suited for reception of boarders, free of rates, taxes, and repairs.

No assistants.

Day Scholars.—25 [16 in November 1867]; 10 on foundation, more than half under 14; one from distance of two miles, the rest from town. Foundationers pay two guineas a year for general work; others, under 12, four guineas; above 12, six guineas. French extra for all, two guineas.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must know elements of arithmetic, and be able to read elementary English books.

School classified by Latin subjects and arithmetic separately.

Promotions for proficiency. School course modified to suit parents' wishes.

Scripture history read on Mondays, and church boys catechised and prepared for confirmation by master.

Only morning prayers from Common Prayer Book. No attendance on Sundays.

Examination at end of each half-year by master, who sometimes gives prizes.

No boy gone to any university during last five years.

Punishments: impositions and caning; the latter in public by master only.

Playground very small, only for boarders when any.

School time 41 or 42 weeks per annum, 24½ or 25½ hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Professor or Occupation of Parents.
Boys highest in School - 1	Surgeon.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Baker, &c.
,, 2		,, 2	
,, 3	Land Valuer, &c.	,, 3	Tailor.
,, 4	Independent.	,, 4	Bailiff.
,, 5	Yeoman.	,, 5	Cattle dealer.
,, 6	Draper.	,, 6	Publican.
,, 7	Independent.	,, 7	Carpenter.
,, 8		,, 8	Country grocer, &c.
,, 9	Gentleman Farmer	,, 9	Chemist's assistant.
,, 10	Artist.	,, 10	Surgeon.

All resident in the town, except two, one of whom is two miles distant, the other four.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

One boy, at examination held at Portsmouth, obtained 1st certificate on gaining appointment as clerk assistant, Sept. 1864.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
Rev. C. H. Ridding, vicar of Andover.
Edward B. Hawkins, Andover.
Henry A. Loscombe, Andover.
Turner Poulter Clarke, Andover.
Charles Herbert, Freefolk.
John Dyson, Andover.
Henry Dowling, Andover.
Robert Dowling, Andover.
Philip Henry Poore, Andover.

Clerk to Trustees:
H. Footner.

Head Master:
Rev. John Harrison, M.A.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.										Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.										Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.									
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	All			7							5							13							
Greek -	2		Three classes		12 or 13 years.							11 or 12 years.							11 to 14 years.						
Latin -	18		Extra for French only.		Two or three daily in Classics and English.							Two or three daily.							Impossible to say.						
French -	8																								
Arithmetic -	All				Daily one or two.							One or two. English and Latin.							Three or four daily.						
Euclid and Algebra.	9				Cannot say how much time for each subject.					Cæsar 1st Book. Nepos, 2 or 3 lives. Virgil, about 300 lines Æn. English History. Roman History. English Exercises and dictation from "Times." Geography and maps (copied) once or twice a week. Elements of Algebra. Euclid and French on alternate days. Scripture History and Church Catechism on Mondays.							Cannot say how much time for each.							Cannot say.						
History -	All																	Henry's 1st Latin Book. English History. Roman History. English Grammar and exercises in the way of composition. Dictation from "Times." Geography and maps, copied. Once or twice a week. Scripture History and Church Catechism on Mondays.							English studies only. Grammar and Exercises. English History. Roman History. English Dictation from "Times." Geography and maps, once or twice a week. Scripture History and Church Catechism on Mondays.
Geography -	All																								
English Grammar.	All																								
English Composition.	All																								
Reading -	All																								
Writing -	All																								

BASINGSTOKE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The School of the Holy Ghost was established by letters patent of Philip and Mary, for the education of youth and boys in literature. A name venerable by the tradition of three centuries was in 1852 changed by some prudish modern sentiment into that of the Queen's Free School. For many years during the late master's tenure of office there were no buildings attached to the school beyond the old Holy Ghost Chapel in the burial ground, which was used as the schoolroom, the ruins of which are now a conspicuous object from the railway station.

In 1852 a friendly suit was instituted for a re-arrangement of the school property, at a cost of 700*l.*; and when matters were settled, the present school premises were erected in a healthy situation, half a mile from the town, on ground bought by the subscription of the inhabitants and surrounding gentry. The staff of the school consists of a master and usher. The master is appointed by the Queen, the office, apparently, of chaplain to the Chapel of the Holy Ghost being inseparably united with it, and therefore technically an ecclesiastical one, and in the "donation, "collation, and free disposition" of Her Majesty. Certain small ecclesiastical dues are still attached to it.

The usher is nominated by the municipal charity trustees of Basingstoke, and discharges his office with the consent of the trustees of the school, and receives 20*l.* a year under a foundation of Sir James Lancaster, and a certain authorized proportion of the capitation fees. The trustees of the school are eight in number, consisting of the mayor and vicar for the time being, three persons chosen by the corporation, and three by the municipal charity trustees.

The scheme of the Court of Chancery lays down an unexceptionable programme of subjects to be taught in the school, besides the classics (which are still to be taught gratis), a programme which may be nearer the literal meaning of the words of King Philip and Queen Mary in the deed of foundation than the narrow view apparently once adopted, that Latin and Greek only were intended to be taught.

At the time of my visit 20 boys composed the school. Of these 11 were boarders, three were non-parishioners, and six parishioners. All parishioners are entitled to be educated in the regular school course for three guineas a year; they may come at 7, but must not stay later than 18.

The head master has given up part of his house to the usher, who lives in it, and has the exclusive superintendence of the boarders out of school hours.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The boarders were quite of an upper class, and the foundationers were from the upper, rather than the middle, section of the respectable inhabitants of the town.

The upper boys, a class of six or seven, with individual exceptions, made some fair and intelligent work in Xenophon and Livy, and their knowledge of arithmetic and the elementary parts of algebra was good. The lower boys, many of whom had been but a short time at the school, knew but little arithmetic, and some of them could only read with difficulty.

Some boys in the middle of the school did some writing from dictation moderately. None learnt drawing, and none of the foundationers French, which is an extra. The discipline and moral tone appeared good.

The smallness of the number of the residents of the town who made use of the school is noticeable; out of a population of 4,500 only six boys were found to attend. The richer parents preferred sending their sons to a boarding school at a distance, and the poorer generally disliked the classical system of the grammar school. The latter parents were said to favour the commercial schools, two of which exist in the town, from the greater attention paid there to writing than at the grammar school; the cost of education being about the same.

It did not appear that there was any really well-founded dissatisfaction with the system of the school, the constitution of which has so recently been remodelled, and of the advantages of which it is a matter of regret that the inhabitants do not more largely avail themselves.

The late head master had no boarders, and, I believe, for many years the number of the day boys was very small, not more than 8 or 10. Since the building of the new schoolhouse in 1854 the numbers have fluctuated, having at one time reached 40.

The whole holiday on Saturday enjoined by the scheme is hardly suited to the present condition of the school.

The school premises are all good. There is accommodation for 30 boarders.

A large playground or field adjoins the school.

The present master for many years received no income at all, the whole being absorbed in paying off the principal and interest of the money borrowed to rebuild the school premises. The income will, of course, gradually improve; last year it was 40*l*. I understand the school property is likely to increase in value.

The trustees take much interest in the school. One of them was in favour of raising the capitation fees so as to induce the presence of a higher class of boys than are now inclined to resort to it. None of them wished to alter the general character of the instruction given. The parents of the boys now on the foundation were all in favour of maintaining the classical education of the school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiv. 377, A.D. 1825.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Richard, Bishop of Winchester, and William, Lord Sand, with licence of Henry VIII., founded fraternity and school of the Holy Ghost destroyed at Reformation. By letters patent 3 and 4 Ph. and M. fraternity re-established, and close of two acres, 103 acres in common fields, and other hereditaments at Basingtoke restored to it to support priest as schoolmaster and minister of its chapel.

About 1607, John Wigg gave 80*l.*, interest thereof for master.

By will, 19 August 1607, Sir James Deane gave rentcharge of 10*l.*, out of manor or farm of Ashe, for master to be nominated by feoffees of his estate.

This rentcharge paid to master of school.

By will, 18 April 1618, Sir James Lancaster gave rentcharge of 20*l.*; 16*l.* thereof for usher, and 4*l.* for usher or master, or both, at discretion of corporation, so long as they should be appointed by corporation, if not, the money to be expended in charity. Rentcharge paid to usher.

By will, 13 October 1632, John Hall gave rentcharge of 10*s.* out of Rowe meadow for master. About 1785, 100 acres enclosed lands allotted in lieu of lands in common fields. By will, Robert Holloway gave rentcharge of 10*s.* for school (died 25 October 1569). By will, 1582, John Green gave rentcharge of 10*s.* to master and 10*s.* for repairs of school. Other small gifts appear to have been made, some of which, including gifts of Holloway and Green, seem to have been lost.

School Property.—Annual income in 1866, gross 279*l.*, net 100*l.*, besides 20*l.* paid to usher by Municipal Charity Trustees from Lancaster's gift.

Objects of Trust.—A guild to support a priest for celebration of divine offices and instruction of boys and youths in literature ("in literis") within the town (original foundation according to recital in letters patent). Instruction of youth and boys of Basingstoke (letters patent.) All boys residing in parish of Basingtoke of the age of seven years and upwards, being of good character and able to read and write, are capable of admission, subject to payment of 15*s.* a quarter, or if more than 14 years old 1*l.* per quarter. None to remain beyond 18 years of age. Non-parishioners may be admitted, if there be room (Scheme), and to pay 30*s.* a quarter.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—"Grammar and other good learning," (Deane). The principles of the Christian religion, the Greek and Latin languages and literature, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, reading and writing, and such other languages, arts, and sciences as to the trustees may from time to time seem expedient. Instruction in scripture to all; in liturgy, catechism, and articles of Church of England to such of the boys as are in communion with that church, and to such other boys whose parents, &c. shall not object to their receiving such instruction (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery, 1852. Trustees consisting of Vicar and Mayor of Basingtoke, ex officio, and three nominated by Town Council, and three nominated by Municipal Charity Trustees, one of each three to go out every year, but re-eligible. Elected trustees must be members of the Church of England, and resident within seven miles of schoolhouse (Scheme).

Lord Chancellor, for Crown, appoints master. Municipal Charity Trustees appoint usher on Lancaster's foundation. If such usher be not approved by school trustees, they may appoint another. Head master dismissible by two thirds of trustees present at meeting (after due notice), if such dismissal be confirmed by same majority at a subsequent meeting (after due notice), and by Lord Chancellor. Usher dismissible by trustees without cause assigned.

Master may take 30, or with special permission 40 boarders, to be instructed in common with other boys without any distinction. Neither master nor usher to have any appointment which shall interfere with the regular performance of his school duties.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Head master to receive all income of endowment, after payment of management and building expenses by trustees. Usher to receive 50*l.* out of head money and one third of the surplus; head master to have the rest. (Scheme).

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 40*l.*, from capitation fees 34*l.* Usher, from Lancaster's gift 20*l.*, from capitation fees 67*l.*

Day Scholars.—13, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, all on foundation. Come from distances within two miles. Those under 14 pay for general work 3*l.*, others 4*l.*, all for fires 10*s.*, stationery 10*s.*

Boarders.—13, chiefly between 10 and 14, all in schoolhouse. Four meals a day; meat twice. Those under 10, and between 10 and 14, and over 14, pay for board 40*l.*, 50*l.*, 60*l.* respectively. All, for instruction, 6*l.* Hours in summer, 6½ a.m., 9 p.m.; in winter 8 a.m., 8½ to 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by one subject chiefly and others subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction provided by head master. Church Catechism and Articles not taught to Dissenters. School work begins and ends with prayers. Boarders on Sundays learn Scripture history, and Greek Testament for Monday.

Promotions: partly by half-year's work, partly by examination.

Examination yearly, by an examiner appointed by trustees, when examiner and head master give prizes.

Punishments: impositions, keeping in, stoppage of holidays, and corporal. The last privately by head master only.

Playground, about an acre, including gymnasium.

Five boys gone to university during last five years. [One boy at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time 40 weeks, 30 hours per week. Play time three hours per day and whole holiday on Saturdays.

BALANCE SHEET for Year ending 30th December 1866.

RECEIVED.

	£	s.	d.
Balance of last year's account	149	14	11½
To dividend on Consols, rents and quit-rents	265	2	1
Sir James Deane and Mr. John Wigg's gifts	14	0	0
Capitation fees	107	0	0
	£535	17	0½

PAID.

	£	s.	d.
Clerk and Receiver's salary	15	0	0
Tradesmen's bills for repairs, printing, stationery, advertisements, and incidentals	25	0	0
Fire insurance, tithe rentcharge, rates, and quit-rents	8	18	5
Interest on mortgage, less property tax	78	13	4
Investment in Consols for sinking fund	66	13	4
Investment in Consols for repairing fund	10	0	0
Revd. W. B. Lightfoot, head master—residue of rents and profits to Christmas 1865	40	0	0
Head master—capitation fees	33	18	0
Second master—one year's stipend	50	0	0
Do. capitation fees	16	19	0
Prizes and examiner's fees	8	8	0
Balance in banker's and receiver's hands	182	6	11½
	£535	17	0½

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School - 1	Commercial traveller	Basingstoke - -	½ a mile.
,, 2	Land agent - -	Hackwood - -	1½ miles.
,, 3	Commercial traveller	Basingstoke - -	½ a mile.
,, 4	Clergyman - -	do. - -	do.
,, 5	Land agent - -	Hackwood - -	1½ miles.
,, 6	Ironmonger -	Basingstoke - -	½ a mile.
,, 7	Land agent - -	Hackwood - -	1½ miles.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Clerk - -	Basingstoke - -	½ a mile.
,, 2	Painter and glazier -	do. - - -	do.
,, 3	Ironmonger - -	do. - -	do.
,, 4	Confectioner -	do. - - -	do.
,, 5	Butcher - -	do. -	do.
,, 6	Publican - -	do. - - -	do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman - -	Slindon, Sussex -	Head master.
,, 2	do. - -	do. - -	
,, 3	Surgeon - -	London - -	
,, 4	Clergyman - -	Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.	
,, 5	do. - - -	Lea Marston, Warwickshire.	
,, 6	do. - -	Portsmouth - -	
,, 7	Gentleman - -	Malling, Kent -	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Timber merchant -	London - -	
,, 2	Solicitor - -	do. - -	
,, 3	Gentleman - -	Royston - -	
,, 4	Surgeon - -	Maidstone - -	
,, 5	Solicitor - -	London - -	
,, 6	Lady - -	Winchfield - -	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Two college prizemen, open scholarship, and foundation scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge; one prizeman and metallist at Trinity College, Dublin.

(*b*) Gold medal and prizeman in East India Service.

(*c*) In middle class examinations:—

2 first class.
5 second clss.
9 third class.

Table B.—School Instruction. (1866.)

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
					yrs		hrs.		hrs.			yrs		hrs.		hrs.			yr		hss.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	26	4	—	4	14	2	1	—	2	- - - -	7	12	2	1		2	- - - -	12	11	2	1	—	2	
Greek - -	12	2	—	4	—	3	1½	2	4½	Alcestis -	8	—	2	1		2								
Latin -	25	4	—	4	—	3	1½	3	4½	De Senectute, Æn. lib. I.	8	—	3	1		3	Æn. lib. I. - -	4	10	2	1	—	2	Delectus.
French -	14	4	10s. per qr. for fundationers.	1	14	2	1⅓	—	3	- - - -	8	12	2	1⅓		3	- - - -	2	10	2	1	—	2	
Arithmetic -	26	4	—	4	14	1	1⅓	—	1⅓	- - - -	8	12	3	1		3								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	8	2	—	4	14	3	1½	—	4½	Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry.	4	12	2	1⅓		3	Algebra, Euclid,							
History -	26	4	—	4	14	2	1	—	3	Smith's Roman History	8	12	2	1		2	English History, S.P.C.K.	4	10	3	1	—	3	
Geography -	26	4	—	4	14	2	1	—	3	- - - -	8	12	2	1		2	- - - -	4	10	3		—	3	
English Grammar.	14	2	—	8	11	2	1	—	2	- - - -	6	11	2	1		2								
Reading -	14	2	—	8	11	2	½	—	1	- - - -	6	11	2	½		1								
Writing -	14	2	—	8	11	2	½	—	1	- - - -	6	11	2	½		1								

BISHOP'S WALTHAM SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

By the union of the gifts of three charities, Bishop Morley's, Richard Kerby's, and Mary Bone's, 50*l.* a year is obtained from different estates, and paid over to a schoolmaster, who undertakes in return to educate gratuitously 10 boys at Bishop's Waltham. The boys are elected by the trustees of the different foundations, two boys on Bishop Morley's, four on Bone's, and four on Kerby's foundation. 10*l.* is received from the trustees of the first, 20*l.* from those of the second, and 20*l.* from those of the third. The trustees of the two first are the same, those of Kerby's (which is the largest) consist of 11 of the leading inhabitants of the town.

By a scheme settled by the County Court at Waltham, Feb. 10, 1858, for regulating the foundation of Mary Bone, and approved by the Charity Commissioners, it is ordered that a 20*l.* yearly rentcharge be paid to the rector and churchwardens of Bishop's Waltham, as the trustees of the free school, for the payment of a master. They are to appoint and, if occasion require, to remove him; to hold half-yearly meetings and keep a minute book: and that the master of the National school be at all times ineligible to hold the office of master of the said free school. The master of the free school is to teach gratuitously four poor boys to be nominated by the owner of an estate in Corhampton called Lomer, and the rector of Bishop's Waltham; such poor boys being sons of resident inhabitants of Waltham, not under 8 nor over 15 years of age. The instruction, in accordance with the directions of the founder, is to be in reading, writing, English grammar, Latin, and arithmetic, and such subjects of general and useful knowledge as shall be directed by the trustees. Provision is made for annual examinations and prizes, and many other useful regulations are laid down.

For some time the rector was of opinion that this 50*l.* might be made most useful by devoting it to the purposes of the National school. In this view the trustees of Kerby's Charity and the inhabitants generally did not concur, and a master, said to have been an able man, was accordingly appointed, and received the 50*l.* a year, and was called the master of the free school; and this school was intended to educate a class superior to those attending a National school. The master soon afterwards, owing to some misunderstanding between himself and the authorities, had to vacate his office, and opened, and still continues a private school in the town. For two years the post remained vacant, but in 1864 a student from St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, was elected, and shortly afterwards was ordained and now assists the rector in the Sunday services of the church and the general work of the parish. He is also chaplain to the union.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

There are no school premises belonging to the foundation. The present schoolroom is hired for 5*l.* a year, which has been paid by the trustees out of the accumulations of the two years during which the office of master was in abeyance. The school desks, however, and some good maps belong to the charity. The schoolroom is quite large, and convenient enough, for the 12 boys who now compose the school, of whom six are on the foundation and six pay 5*l.* a year. The former are the sons of the poorer inhabitants and tradesmen, such as blacksmiths, brickburners, &c.; of the latter, two were sons of large farmers. Thus it will be seen the foundation is not full. There are no boarders. Out of eight boys, during the last week in April 1866, two were absent from school four days, one three days, and one one day without any valid excuse.

On the occasion of my visit nine boys were present, of whom four were free boys. Four boys were learning Latin, and had reached the second conjugation in the Eton Grammar. Not only in Latin, but also in other subjects, their knowledge was very limited, and not up to the requirements of their age, four of them being over 13. It was not equal to that of a National school. Only four of them attempted to do a sum in compound division of money, and only one did it right; two giving it up *in limine*.

The rector and several of the trustees seemed desirous of establishing a middle class school in the town. They would prefer a boarding school such as once existed here as a private school some 20 years ago, and attained considerable repute, the schoolroom of which, built at the master's own expense, was shown me. It is now used as a warehouse. It cannot be said that, for the existing school, there is any necessity for the master to be a clergyman, and the interests of education are perhaps rather made subservient to the ecclesiastical wants of the parish. The difficulties of developing a middle class school around this small nucleus, consist mainly in the want of school premises; and 50*l.* a year, with no house, and 10 boys to teach gratuitously, is not a very tempting offer to secure the services of an able schoolmaster. But the trustees are alive to the importance of the matter, and the conviction that it was unfair towards the class of boys whom the founder intended to benefit, who they thought were meant to be above the rank of labourers' children, made them unwilling to concur with the rector in the proposition for devoting these funds to the National school.

Kerby's gift has largely increased in value. By his will in 1721 he devoted the income to three purposes:—1. That 20*s.* should be distributed amongst the poor communicants on the three feasts of Easter, Whitsunday, and Christmas; 2. That 6*l.* should be paid to the schoolmaster of Waltham, licensed by the bishop for the schooling of six poor boys between the ages of 7 and 14; and 7*l.* for the schooling of poor boys and girls at some other good school in the town, the girls to be between the ages of 5 and 14; and the boys, as vacancies occurred in the school licensed by the bishop, were to be draughted off there

to supply their place. Any surplus over this 16*l.* the trustees were to lay out in some charity as they should think fit. The income of the charity amounts now to 70*l.*, instead of 16*l.*, there being upwards of 1,000*l.* of accumulations invested in the funds. Last year 22*l.* were given away in doles of money to the poor. Some of the lay inhabitants of Waltham think, with reason, that the accumulations of this fund might, both without departing from the intention of the founder, and to the advantage of the inhabitants, be employed in developing the existing free school into some more useful institution.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 224, A.D. 1825).

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 13 November 1679, gave 10*l.* annually, part of a fee farm rent of 51*l.* out of manor of Mottisfont for master.

By will, 23 August 1721, Robert Kerby gave 400*l.* to be invested in land; out of the rents 6*l.* to be paid to master, 10*l.* for other purposes, and surplus, if any, in charity, as trustees should think fit.

By will, 26 March 1732, Mary Bone gave rentcharge of 10*l.* out of manor and lands of Lomer to master. For many years 4*l.* deducted for land tax (Ch. Com. Rep.) but full amount now paid (?).

School Property.—Annual income 50*l.*, viz., from Morley's Trust 10*l.*, from Kerby's Trust 20*l.*, from Bone's Trust, 20*l.*

Objects of Trust.—Teaching without payment children of poorer sort nominated by rector and churchwarden (founder). Schooling six poor boys (Kerby's scholars) of parish chosen by his trustees, not to be under 7 or 14 years of age (Kerby). Teaching 10 poor boys of parish chosen by proprietor of manor of Lomer and rector of Bishop's Waltham from 8 to 15 years of age (Bone).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading and writing (founder). Reading, writing, Latin, arithmetic, and Church Catechism (Bone).

Government and Masters.—Rector and churchwardens superintend school, elect and may dismiss master; master after election to be licensed by bishop of Winchester (founder).

By scheme of County Court 1858, school converted into elementary school.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

The Master states there are two boys on the Morley Trust, four on the Bone Trust, and four on the Kerby Trust. (See also Assistant Commissioner's Report.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

GODSHILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ISLE OF WIGHT.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The present school at Godshill, to which the grammar school endowment is paid, is the National school of the parish, the boys being taught by a certificated master, and the girls by his wife. It receives Government aid and is annually inspected. Godshill is a mere village, but in area an extensive parish of 6,530 acres. It is about three miles north of Ventnor.

The endowment for the Free Grammar school is a very old one, carrying us back to the early part of the sixteenth century, and being for the most part limited to a fixed rentcharge, has, from the increased cheapness of money, become comparatively trifling. It arises partly from the benefactions of individuals, partly from the subscriptions of the inhabitants themselves, who in 1622 subscribed 100*l.* to increase the stipend of the usher, and who about a century later seem also to have built a schoolroom.

It would seem, also, that in 1615 Sir Richard Worsley, great grandson of Lady Ann Worsley the founder, conveyed to certain trustees a house, orchard, and garden, called the Chantry House, in which the school was then held, for the maintenance of "the Free Grammar school," together with certain rentcharges for the maintenance of the schoolmaster. Thus the endowment contemplates not only a free grammar school, but also a master and usher, each office being separately endowed, and in the case of the latter, an augmentation by will to his salary in 1617 is directed to be paid to the crown if the school should ever cease to be maintained as a "free grammar school of learning." The appointment of master is, according to the report of the Charity Commissioners, to be made by the vicar of Godshill, the parson of Niton, and the parson of Gatcombe, with the advice and only admission of Sir R. Worsley and his heirs. As a fact, I cannot find that these three clergymen have taken any part in the election of late years; and, as heir of the Worsleys, Lord Yarborough, who until lately had large property in the parish, exercised his right by the appointment of the present master, who is also curate of the parish.

For the appointment of usher, according to the terms of the endowment, the heirs of Sir R. Worsley are requested to join with the parishioners of Godshill; and the parish claimed the right on the last occasion, and were in favour of appointing a local candidate, in order more entirely to "keep in the parish" the benefit of the endowment: but, after some agitation and discussion, the post was advertised and filled up with the present well qualified National schoolmaster. Thus the curate,* Mr. Ratcliffe, is the nominal master, but he voluntarily pays over the whole of the income of the endowment, which he receives in that capacity, to the master of the National school, who technically fills the post of "usher" on the foundation, and thus receives from

* Now the vicar.

it altogether in money 38*l.* a year, and has also the use of a good house, to which two schoolrooms are attached, one for boys and one for girls, built by Lord Yarborough, in exchange for the old schoolhouse called the Chantry, which now forms part of the private property of Mr. Ratcliffe. The school buildings stand in about 1½ acre of land belonging to the endowment, which is partly used as a playground, partly for the master's garden, and partly is let in allotments.

The present school, although evidently not of the kind intended by the founders, is a fair specimen of a village school. There were 50 boys and girls present when I visited it after a wet morning. The upper children read creditably for their tender years, and were fairly familiar with the early parts of cyphering. They had a knowledge of notation beyond that of many boys in schools of more pretence, and wrote decently from easy dictation. Several of the girls were expert in the knitting of socks, which the mistress taught them. The school is now supported by the endowment, the Government grant, and about 20*l.* a year raised by subscriptions in the parish. Mr. Ratcliffe considers that, without the endowment, it would be impossible to raise in the parish funds sufficient to procure a properly trained master. All the poor children within reach, attend the school, paying sums varying from 1*d.* to 6*d.* a week, which latter sum is paid by some few farmers' sons.

The trustees of the school property are gentry and substantial farmers, and I understood were not at all desirous of altering the character of the education, and thought the school quite suited to the parish. Mr. Ratcliffe, being nominally master, is not one of the trustees.

Lord Yarborough has disposed of the greater part of his property in the neighbourhood, and it is somewhat inconvenient that he should retain the appointment of master in a place where his interest is now so slight, and which he would retain were he totally unconnected with the island. His late residence at Appuldercombe is about to be occupied as a private school. If the present school at Godshill is to remain merely a parochial school, it seems desirable it should have all the ordinary incidents of such a school; and the present separation of the offices of master and usher, each of them being appointed by a different patron, though now working well, might on a future occasion give rise to disagreeable complications.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 476, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By codicil to will, Lady Ann Worsley gave rentcharge of 20 marks for maintenance of school (recital in deed of 1615).

By deed, 1 February 1604, rentcharge of 5*l.* purchased for maintenance of school.

By deed, 14 April 1607, John Rice gave rentcharge of 13*s.* 4*d.* to master for maintenance of school.

By deeds, 20 March 1615, Sir Richard Worsley gave schoolhouse garden, close of land, and rentcharge of 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in lieu of said rentcharge of 20 marks, and of a sum of 15*l.* given by William Burbage to master for maintenance of school and master.

By deed, 23 February 1647, reciting loss of deed of 1604, Sir Thomas Knollys confirmed gift of said rentcharge of 13*s.* 4*d.*

By will, 14 August 1617, Richard Gard gave rentcharge of 5*l.* for usher of free grammar school with proviso that if free school should be converted to any other use rentcharge should go to Crown. By deed, 22 January 1639, his nephew Richard Gard and two others, apparently acting under mistake, charged said rentcharge on other lands (Rep. 462).

By deed, 26 January 1622, Thomas Rice, in consideration of 100*l.* raised by subscription, gave rentcharge of 5*l.* for usher.

28 September 1824, Lord Yarborough gave new site and school to parish in lieu of old school. Deed executed in 1859 under the authority of the Charity Commissioners.

School Property.—Two rentcharges of 17*l.* and 10*l.*, also 100*l.* on mortgage, 190*l.* invested, and a piece of ground producing rent of 3*l.* 15*s.* Average annual income about 36*l.* (in 1866, 39*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*), all applied to school, besides schoolhouse.

Objects of Trust.—Erection and maintenance of a free grammar school (recited in deed of 1615).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Lady Worsley's will, deed, 1615).

Government and Masters.—Vicar of Godshill and persons of Niton and Gatcomb "with the advice and only admission" of heirs of Sir Richard Worsley "place" master and make rules.

Lands vested in 12 or 10 trustees; when only three survive they supply vacancies from sufficient and substantial men of parish of Godshill (deed 20 March 1615). Six appointed in 1858 by order of Charity Commissioners, two of them since dead.

Heirs of Sir Richard Worsley and parishioners elect usher (Gard's will).

Lord Yarborough, as heir of Sir Richard Worsley, now appoints master.

State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

School has now become an ordinary parochial one under Government inspection.

Curate of Godshill, nominally master, under appointment of Lord Yarborough, appoints acting master and mistress, and pays endowment to them. Children of labouring class attend school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

David England Gillingham, Esq., Godshill Park, Isle of Wight.
James Whitewood Jolliffe, Esq., Sandford Park, Isle of Wight.
William H. Barton, Esq., Chale Abbey Farm, Isle of Wight.
William Wavell, Esq., "Fairfields" near Godshill, Isle of Wight.

Head Master:

Rev. Thomas Ratcliffe, M.A.

Holybourn Free School.

Mr. Stanton's Report.

Andrews school, not many years ago, was a school where boarders were taken, was presided over by a clergyman, and attended by the sons of several of the surrounding gentry and farmers. Free scholars of a poorer class were also taken, but taught in a separate room from the boarders. It was usual for the curate of Holybourne to be also master of the school, who is required by the founder to be in orders. The founder intended the school "for all the children of the parish of Holybourne, as well "rich as poor, and that 20 of the boys should be taught Latin." He also extended the freedom to 20 boys out of three adjoining parishes; but he directed that any children of the surname of Andrews in the four parishes should have a preference and benefit in all things.

The inhabitants of Holybourne seem to have thought that in past years the master favoured the interests of his boarders to the neglect of the free boys; and, after much and bitter agitation in the parish, the school has been completely remodelled, and is regulated by a scheme sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners in March 1863, which is acceptable to a majority of the trustees, but is not equally approved by many intelligent residents.

The school under the new scheme is now composed of boys and girls, and 53 of the former and 42 of the latter were present at my visit, all day scholars; this number being far beyond the average attendance, which was anything but regular. Of the boys, 20 were below 7 years of age, and 13 were learning their alphabet. The master is a native of the parish, and has no assistant. He was once in service, and does not appear to have been specially trained for teaching. He and his wife receive together 80*l.* a year. He has been here 6 years.

The school premises stand upon 1½ acre of ground, and contain a good house, which has accommodation for boarders, and is much larger than is required for the establishment of the present master. There is a garden and playground shaded by a fine avenue of walnut trees. There are two schoolrooms, in one of which the boys, in the other the girls, are taught. Each room has a separate entrance and playground, but they are both low, and much too small for the numbers actually present at the time of my visit.

The master's wife acts as mistress for the girls, a large number of whom are merely sent to be taken care of, some being only four years old. She has no assistant, but the bigger girls help her in the management of the smaller.

All the children of Holybourne, 12 of Alton, 5 of Binsted, and 3 of Froyle, and any number of young Andrewses inhabiting the above parishes, are here entitled to a gratuitous education, upon the nomination of a trustee, with certain preferences

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

in favour of poverty. The number from Alton, which is a mile distant, is not full. The school is less than a mile from Eggar's grammar school at Alton. The boys at the school are the sons of labourers and small tradesmen. Two a year are apprenticed at premiums varying up to 20*l.* A certain number receive a suit of clothes, dependent on considerations of poverty, regularity of attendance, and good conduct.

I examined the upper and second classes. They hardly profess to have learnt more than reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic, and they knew these very imperfectly indeed. Some boys in the upper class could only read with hesitation. The average age of their leaving was 11–12.

The existence of this school has swamped any attempt to establish a National school. A Sunday school is held in the church, which many of the boys at Andrews' school attend. Owing to some misunderstanding between himself and the trustees, the clergyman does not avail himself of the 10th clause of the scheme, which entitles him to have access at all times to the scholars, and under certain conditions to catechize them. Several of the children are Dissenters, but learn the Church Catechism, without availing themselves of the conscience clause in the scheme.

The trustees are now five in number, elected by the housekeepers of Holybourne. Of the five, two must be housekeepers of Holybourne, and the other three of Alton, Binsted, and Froyle respectively. They are substantial farmers and yeomen; they are not disposed, though by the scheme they have the power, to impose any payment on the children attending the school. A paid examiner yearly examines the school. For the last two years the master of the National school at Alton has discharged his office at the request of the trustees.

The scheme provides that the master shall teach Latin, if required. I think those in authority were rather impressed with the importance of not over educating the children so as to interfere with their position in life as labourers, and the master was elected as much with a view to what was called "taking care" of them, as that he should impart any large amount of positive instruction to them.

The scheme of 1863 contemplates the establishment of a higher school than that into which the school has actually drifted. It contemplates, in addition to the present school, an infant or preparatory school, payments of head money by the scholars, the reception of boarders, the teaching of Latin and such subjects of general and useful knowledge as the trustees may require. At present the school is a mere village school, and there seems small hope of its rising to that fuller development which, in deference to the clear intention of the founder, has been provided for in the scheme.

The trustees, from the mode of their election, are likely to be gentlemen of the same class as at present. The farmers of the

neighbourhood, who are generally wealthy, prefer sending their own sons to a distance from home for their education; and it is not probable that they either desire or would take any active part in urging forward a higher education at the school for the class now frequenting it.

The property of the endowment is said to be fairly let, and is likely to increase in value when the lease of a London house falls in.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xii. 496, A.D. 1824.

Foundation and Endowment.—By will, 14 Nov. 1719, Thomas Andrews gave fee farm rents out of Haddenham in Bucks and Guildford marshes in Sussex for erecting and maintaining school, providing books and firing for certain children, clothes for 20, residue to be divided between master and mistress. Testator also gave messuage in London for apprenticing boys from school. By deed, 27 Nov. 1722, in pursuance of decree of Court of Chancery, testator's heir conveyed devised premises to trustees. In 1730, trustees bought site and school for 50*l.* In 1730 invested accumulated surplus income in 400*l.* consols. In 1820, trustees received 164*l.* as compromise for arrears of rent. In 1823, purchased rentcharge of 5*l.* Consols amounted to 600*l.* on 1st. Jan. 1864.

School Property.—Annual income 170*l.* gross, 145*l.* net; 113*l.* applied to school and scholars. Rent of house in London not confined to apprenticing scholars but applied to general purposes of trust. Increase of rent on house in London expected.

Site and buildings containing residences for master and mistress well suited for purposes. Master's residence adapted for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A free school for ever at Holybourn for all the children of that parish, as well rich as poor, who would take the benefit thereof, and for 12 of Alton, five of Binstead and three of Froyle: providing books and firing for children of such as had not 10*l.* yearly in lands and tenements; and clothes for 20 poorest. Preference given to name of Andrews. Apprenticing scholars at premium of 10*l.*, or, if named Andrews, 20*l.* (founder's will).

To obtain clothing child must have attended school one year regularly, and be able to read and write. No boy to be apprenticed under the age of 13, and who shall not have attended the school for three years previously, and who shall not be able to read, write, and work the common rules in arithmetic. Trustees, at discretion, may charge scholars not less than 1*d.* per week, and may increase premium on apprenticeship to 20*l.* A preparatory school may be established (scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—All to be catechized; boys to be taught writing, and 20 of them Latin; girls working and reading (founder). Children to be taught "such subjects of general and useful knowledge (including in boys' school Latin when required) as may" be directed by trustees. Girls also taught needlework and such other industrial instruction as can conveniently be introduced. Religious instruction in Bible and Bible history to all, and Church Catechism to all but dissenters (scheme).

Government and Masters.—(Scheme of Ch. Com. 31 March 1863.) Five trustees, viz. two housekeepers of Holybourne, one of Binstead, one of Alton, and one of Froyle, chosen by housekeepers of Holybourne and approved of by Charity Commissioners. Trustee loses office by resignation, bankruptcy, insolvency, incapacity, ceasing to be housekeeper in place in respect whereof he was elected, or nonattendance at meeting of trustees for two years consecutively.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Trustees may elect one of themselves honorary secretary and treasurer to keep accounts and receive and make payments of income. Real estate vested in official trustee of charity lands. Trustees appoint and may dismiss master, mistress, and any other teachers, and may expel scholars. Master and mistress must be members of Church of England, but master need not be in holy orders. On appointment must sign declaration of terms on which they hold office, and must constantly reside in their residences and devote whole time and attention to school.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Trustees' permission required to take boarders. Total income 65*l*. from endowment with residence. Mistress (master's wife) receives (in 1867) 20*l*. from endowment. No assistants.

Day Scholars.—56 boys, all free, from distances up to three miles, chiefly under 10 years of age. Average number of girls 40 of like age. 14 boys and 12 girls receive clothing. Two boys apprenticed.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be six years old.

School classified by one leading subject solely. No modification of school course. Master gives religious instruction for about three quarters of an hour daily. School work begins and ends with prayers. Promotions by half-year's marks.

Examination yearly by examiner appointed by trustees. Prizes of books given at examination.

Punishments: extra lessons, caning. The latter publicly by master.

Playground about half an acre.

School time 43 weeks per annum, 26¼ hours per week.

RECEIPTS (in 1864).

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	112	18	0
Rents	149	18	3
Dividends on 600*l*. consols	17	5	3
Timber	3	6	0
	£283	7	6

EXPENDITURE (in 1864).

	£	s.	d.
Salaries (master, 65*l*.; mistress, 15*l*.)	80	0	0
Examiner	2	2	0
School stationery, books, &c.	4	4	
One apprentice premium	10	0	0
Clothing for scholars	17	10	0
Rates, repairs, insurance	17	15	8½
Agency, law, and petty expenditure	7	12	0
Balance	144	3	6½
	£283	7	6

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

William Gunner, Alton.
Thomas Lillywhite, Holybourn.
Walter John Complin, Holybourn.
William Young, Froyle.
George Langrish, Binsted.

Head Master:
George Cobb.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
					yrs.		min		hrs.			yrs.		min		hrs.			yrs.		min		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	56	4	—	14	11	5	30	3	3½	Holy Bible; Cambridge Analysis; Stevens' and Hole's Bible Chronology; Church of England Catechism.	14	9½	5	30	—	3	Holy Bible; New Testament; analysis; Church of England and Dr. Watts' Catechism.	28	8	5	25	—	2½	New Testament; Dr. Watts' Catechism.
Arithmetic -	56	4	—	14	11	5	35	—	4	Irish National, Stevens' and Hole's Book; Colenso and Hutton's.	14	9½	5	30	—	3	Irish National, Stevens' and Hole's series.	28	8	5	30	—	3	Stevens', Holes', and Irish National.
History -	30	2	—	15	11	2	35	—	1½	Ince's Outlines; Goldsmith's, &c.	15	9½	2	35	—	1½	Ince's Outlines.							
Geography -	30	2	—	15	11	2	35	—	1½	Irish National -	15	9½	2	35	—	1½	Irish National.							
English Grammar.	30	2	—	15	11	—	—	—	—	Murray's - -	15	9½	2	—	—	—	Murray's.							
English Composition.	30	2	—	15	11	—	—	—	—															
Reading -	56	4	—	14	11	5	30	—	3	Stevens' and Hole's Grade Lesson Books; Irish National.	15	9½	5	30	—	3	Stevens' and Hole's Grade Books; Irish National 3rd Books.	28	8	10	25	—	5	Stevens' and Hole's Grade Lessons, 3rd and 2nd standard.
Writing -	56	4	—	14	11	5	30	—	3	Stevens' and Hole's Ready Writer	15	9½	5	—	—	—	Ready Writer.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Write on slates. This class is not able to write in copy books, and is often divided into two distinct classes, making a fourth.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LYMINGTON.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The small endowment of this school was the result of the contribution of George Fulford and several persons in 1668, towards the erecting and maintaining a grammar school in Lymington wherein youth might be trained up "in learning "and the true Protestant religion, and more especially in a "knowledge of Latin and Greek, writing, arithmetic, and good "life." The foundation seems to have contemplated a master and an usher.

In 1688 the corporation granted in fee to certain trustees a newly erected building in the middle of the High Street, Lymington, for a public school for teaching youth pursuant to the above foundation.

This building seems to have fallen into decay, and was pulled down in 1782, and the site now forms part of the street. So ended the Lymington Grammar School. The only income now existing from the grammar school foundation arises from land, and produces about 20*l.* a year. Small sums from another educational charity, and interest upon some accumulations, raise the total permanent available income to about 34*l.*

By an order in the County Court of Hampshire holden at Lymington, dated December 16th, 1858, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, the old trustees of the property were discharged, and the officiating minister for the time being, with the churchwardens, were appointed trustees, and the accumulations, amounting to 300*l.*, belonging to Fulford's charity, were ordered to be invested in the names of the official trustees of charitable funds in government stock. The land was vested in the minister and churchwardens in fee simple, in trust for the charity. It was further ordered that the interest of the above 300*l.*, and of another sum of 150*l.* also invested, and the rent of the land, should be applied "in aid and towards the support of "the National schools of Lymington, so that any number of poor "children of both sexes of that parish may be educated accord-"ing to the rules established in those National schools."

Before this arrangement was made, it seems that a gentleman kept a private classical school in the town, and amongst his pupils educated certain boys of the parish, nominated by the trustees, freely or at reduced terms, in return for the income of the endowment, which was paid over to him.

This is the past history of the foundation. The school now is under Government inspection and receives the Government grant. The site of the schools was presented by Mrs. St. Barbe in 1840. The subscription raised towards their support in 1865 was 67*l.* 11*s.* All the children pay at least a penny a week, and seven who have passed the 6th standard, 3*d.* When I was there, there was a large attendance of boys, and they did their work creditably.

The boys were chiefly of the poorest classes, but some small tradesmen's sons also attended the school. Indeed, I found in the parish indications that the presence of the latter had in some degree interfered with the subscriptions to the school, it being thought that those were making use of it who could well afford a higher payment, and for whom it was not intended. Undoubtedly many were there who could well afford a higher payment, and the question of exacting it has been discussed by the managers, but the proposal, having been met with opposition, has been abandoned. Such a course would undoubtedly bring the school in nearer accordance with that contemplated by the founders of the old grammar school; and the working of such a plan seems to be operating well at Ringwood.

The school buildings are moderately convenient.

The town of Lymington contains a long, handsome street and good houses, and apparently has a considerable population capable of deriving much advantage from an education above that of a mere National school. It is healthily situated, and accessible by railway and by steamboat. At present, I was informed, all the upper tradesmen send their sons away from home to be educated, but many of them would be glad to avail themselves of a school, at all events as a preparatory school, nearer their own doors.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiv. 487, A.D. 1825.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, June 20 1668, in consideration of 326*l.* subscribed by George Fulford, John Newburgh, and others, for erecting and maintaining school, the said persons and William Coke gave about 12 acres lands in Buckland Newton for procuring site and maintaining master.

The old schoolhouse having been pulled down, the present schoolhouses were built by, and the lands, &c. presented to the town, by Ann, widow of Samuel St. Barbe, Esq.

Deeds in custody of Mr. St. Barbe, Lymington.

School Property.—Average annual income 17*l.*, all applied to school; besides school and house for master in good condition, but too small. House not adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching and training of youth (deed 1668).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—"Learning and true Protestant religion, and more especially Latin, Greek, writing, arithmetic, and good life" (deed 1668).

Government and Masters.—Eight governors and visitors. Vacancies supplied by remainder. Five governors appoint master, may dismiss master, usher, or scholars, and regulate all matters relating to school (deed 1668).

Now only four governors. (See Assistant Commissioner's Report.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1865.

The funds are now applied to the national school. Master receives 60*l.* from governors, viz., 17*l.* from endowment, and 43*l.* from voluntary subscriptions, &c. (See Assistant Commissioner's Report.)

Trustees, &c., (1867): Rev. Benj. Maturin, Rev. Thomas Beckley, George F. St. Barbe, Esq., C. C. Wilkinson, Esq., all of Lymington.

Head Master: George Barton.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT, FREE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The Free School of the town and borough of Newport is said to have been originally founded by subscription, and at various times in the early part of the 17th century had its endowment increased by benefactions.

In 1686 certain regulations were made for the school, with the approbation of the Bishop of Winchester, which still nominally regulate the school, but in practice are obsolete. They are nearly identical with those laid down for the grammar school at Southampton. They provide for a gratuitous instruction for so many scholars of poor men's children in Newport as can read "perfectly well" and are ready to begin "gramer," as the corporation shall think fit; that the schoolmaster shall have an usher, on whom he is to settle such yearly salary as the corporation think fit; that a room adjoining the Free School shall be kept as a writing school, where poor scholars sent by the mayor and justices shall be taught to write and cast accounts by a writing master appointed by the corporation, but paid by the schoolmaster, unless he think fit to teach the writing himself. Full power is given to the mayor and justices to alter or make fresh regulations for the management of the school, with the consent of the bishop. At Easter the mayor and justices, and such learned gentlemen and clergymen whom they shall think fit to bring with them, shall meet at the school, examine into the efficiency of the scholars, the state and condition of the school, and the due observance of the statutes; and be then entertained by the scholars with orations and declamations in Greek or Latin, or such other as the master shall enjoin. The books to be studied are also prescribed, a list of which which will be found in the report of the grammar school at Southampton. They include all the best Latin and Greek classical authors, and the school books in ordinary use at that time, among which the dialogues of Corderius seems to have been a favourite.

The present number of the boys is 28, of whom 20 are free boys, and the 8 others pay sums from six guineas upwards, according to private arrangement made by the master with the parents. One of the trustees remembers the time when there were 70 to 80 boys at the school. The free boys are elected by the trustees, the majority of whom are taken from the principal tradesmen of the town, but who include also the vicar and some professional men. They represent the old corporation, from whose hands the management of this and other charities passed under the Municipal Reform Act. The boys elected are chiefly the sons of the smaller tradesmen. The foundation is now limited to 20 boys, and is full, but there is no pressure upon it, and apparently there is no difficulty in obtain-

ing a nomination. The school is not used by the resident gentry, professional men, or upper tradesmen. The boys seldom stay beyond the age of 14½ years. The average age of the first seven, one being 16, was 13⅕. The master once took boarders, but has ceased to do so. He has at present two young men as private pupils, who live with him in his house. All the free boys on Sunday accompany him to the parish church. He has been here 23 years, and has no assistant of any kind.

I cannot speak very favourably of the proficiency of the school in any subject. All the boys are taught Latin, and two Greek. The Greek of the upper boy was confined to his being able to read and construe a few verses of the Greek Testament in one of the gospels, which he had prepared. One boy was doing Virgil, two Eutropius, four Delectus, but their acquaintance with these books or with Latin was exceedingly small. Nor can I give a better report of their knowledge of history or geography. The seven upper boys wrote from dictation only moderately well. Only five boys in the whole school attempted elementary sums in fractions and the rule of three, and of the remainder still fewer could do compound division. Algebra had been begun by a few of the upper boys, but no Euclid. Neither French nor drawing was learnt. In the junior class, in which were the four last elected free boys, who had been in the school six to eight months, three of them being 12 years old and one 10, two of them had to be helped with their words in reading, and certainly, even after their six months sojourn at the school, did not come up to the terms of the statute, which requires that they shall not be admitted till they can read and write "perfectly well." Their writing was merely text hand.

For many years no examination seems to have taken place according to the statutes, no special fund being provided for an examiner, but for the last two years there has been a formal meeting once a year, when the scholars have been examined in the presence of some of the trustees by the master.

The value of the property of the endowment has been and is increasing. It will be larger this year than in any previous year. The trustees do what they consider the necessary repairs to the school premises, deduct the cost from the income, and then pay over in full the residue to the master, which last year (1865) amounted to 117*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

The schoolroom is an historical spot. It is unaltered since King Charles I. held in it his memorable and fruitless interview with the Parliamentary Commissioners in October 1648, and was hurried hence to Hurst Castle in November, and thence in two months to the scaffold. The door into the room which he used as a retiring room to consult his advisers, who were not allowed to accompany him into the presence of the commissioners, is still visible, though it has lately been filled up. The schoolroom is about 50 feet by 20, and is suitable for its present purpose. Some rooms adjoined, which were locked, but which I understood could be used for class rooms. The old house is substantially built, and seems in good repair. The present master, at his

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

own expense, has added a room to it. The room for boarders varies according to the requirements of the master's own family. A moderately sized garden adjoins, and a small playground, the whole premises occupying about three quarters of an acre.

As regards the course of instruction, the master considers himself bound by the statutes to place chief stress on teaching the classics. At the same time, he stated his belief that a middle class education is what is most needed here. This, I believe, is also the general view of the trustees. The class of boys who probably would most nearly represent those intended by the foundation, are now educated at a school under the supervision of the diocesan board by a trained master, which has the reputation of being a good school, and which educates a class of boys, farmers and tradesmen's sons, socially higher than those now attending the grammar school. Boys occasionally pass from the national school to the foundation of the grammar school.

I gathered, both from the trustees and others, that dissatisfaction was felt with the present condition of the school. Opinions were somewhat divided as to the class of boys who should be elected to the foundation, but the trustees would be glad to adopt any measures which would restore the prestige of what ought to be the chief educational establishment in the island.

The trustees are the general administrators of the charities of the town. They are numerous, and also are all resident, and represent very varying shades of political and religious opinion.

Political feeling has at various times run high in Newport, which on some occasions has tended to interfere with the harmonious working of the relations between the governing body and the master.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 483, A.D. 1825.)

Foundation and Endowment.—About beginning of 17th century, subscription made for founding school and site acquired.

By deed, 1 October 1614, Sir Thomas Fleming gave land in Newport for school. Other lands and money given by Sir Thos. Fleming, Sir Richard Worsley, John Serle, and others, in or before 1623.

Deeds with trustees.

School Property.—Average annual income 135*l.* gross, 116*l.* net, all paid to master. Increase of 25*l.* expected in about 10 years.

School site, buildings, and residence for master well adapted for purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Described as "the free grammar school" (Serle's deed, A.D. 1623). Teaching gratis so many scholars of poor men's children in the said town (Newport) "who could read, and were fit to learn grammar," as majority of mayor and justices of said borough should think fit (rules 1686).

Number now limited to 20; preference given to orphans by trustees.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Writing and casting accounts (rules 1686). Arithmetic and classics besides, by custom.

Government and Masters.—15 trustees (appointed by Charity Commissioners). Trustees appoint head and one under master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters may take boarders. Head master, total income from endowment 116*l.*, besides fees, profits of boarders, and residence. He pays all other masters.

Day Scholars.—20, on foundation, free, of all ages under 16, within the borough Non-foundationers, [in November 1867, six,] average number during last three years, 20.

Boarders.—Average number during last three years three, all in master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. School bills, highest 35*l.*, average 31*l.*, lowest 31*l.* [In 1867 no boarders.]

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by classics and mathematics separately, and other subjects subordinately. No modification of school course. Religious instruction provided by head master. School work begins and ends with prayers. Free boys must attend church on Sunday.

Promotions for general proficiency.

Examination yearly by trustees and others invited by them. Prizes of books given.

Punishments: impositions and caning, the latter in public, and both by head master only.

No boy gone to any university during last five years.

Playground quarter of an acre.

School time 40 weeks per annum, 25 hours per week.

Play time 16 hours per week, besides half holidays on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

School Instruction.

All boys learn religious knowledge, Latin, arithmetic, natural history, history, geography, English grammar, English literature, reading, and writing.

4 boys learn Greek, 6 book-keeping.

Number of classes into which the boys are formed—5.

Average age of boys in 1st class 12 to 14, in second class 12, in lowest 10.

Aggregate of time per week given to each subject 2 to 3 hours.

Eutropius, Ovid, Nepos, Greek Gr. and Ex., Latin Ex., Euclid and Algebra learnt by first class; by 2nd class, Eutropius, Latin Gr. and Ex.; by lowest, Latin Grammar.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

John Gould, retired merchant, Newport.
Joseph Sayer, retired draper, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight.
Edward Way, corn merchant, Newport.
Rev. George Henry Connor, vicar of Newport.
Frederick Cowdery, grocer, Newport.
Charles Cantelo, ironmonger, Newport.
William Thomas Gubbins, stationer, Newport.
William Baron Mew, brewer, Newport.
Morris Morgan, china dealer, Newport.
Francis Pittis, auctioneer, Newport.
Henry Mace Wavell, chemist, Newport.
Edward Way, grocer, Newport.
Henry Waterworth, surgeon, Newport.

Clerk to Trustees:

James A. Mew, Newport.

Head Master:

Rev. A. Wallace, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

PETERSFIELD.—CHURCHER'S COLLEGE.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

In 1722 Richard Churcher, who had served the East India Company in India, and who ultimately settled at Petersfield, made his will, whereby, *inter alia*, he left to trustees 3,000*l.* Bank of England stock, "for the establishing of a colledge in the borough of Petersfield," for a master and 10 or 12 boys (according as the funds should permit), such boys to be belonging to the borough; to be of any age between 9 and 14; to be healthful boys; and "whose parents will give security to the trustees to "oblige their sons (as much as in them lieth) to be bound "apprentices unto masters of ships that may make their voyages "to the East Indies, after they have been educated in the arts of "writing, arithmetic, and the mathematics, chiefly that part of "it which relates to navigation, and after they have had their "dyett, cloathing, and tutoradge at the bounty of the founder "of the colledge." The testator then left a further sum to provide school premises; empowered the trustees to fill up their number so as to keep it at seven; to appoint a layman as master, and from time to time to nominate the 10 or 12 boys; and, for such misdemeanors as they should judge to be heinous offences, to displace either master or boys.

The security of the Bank stock was never to be changed but on the greatest reason, and with the consent of all the trustees; 40*l.* a year was to be paid to the master; 10*l.* a year for each boy's board; 2*l.* for each boy's clothing, the lower part of which was left to the trustees' discretion, but the upper was to consist of a blue gown with a badge of metal, with the arms of the East India Company on it. He also allowed 1*l.* a year to be spent in an entertainment to the trustees, who were to meet once a year "to direct the master in the management of these charitable "benevolences."

For a few years after the death of the founder the school was carried on according to his injunctions, apparently from 1732 to 1744. In the latter year, acting on the wish of the inhabitants, the trustees petitioned Parliament for a bill to enable them to deviate from the founder's intention, on the ground that few parents in Petersfield were willing to have their sons taught mathematics and navigation only, and that the parents were not able, or if they were able, the charitable fund could not be applied, to apprentice the boys on board East India ships, inasmuch as the captains refused to take such apprentices; and that thus the borough was losing the benefit intended by the founder. Accordingly, in 1744, an Act of Parliament was obtained, whereby, after reciting the impracticability of fulfilling some of the rules prescribed by the founder, new regulations were enacted,

the chief variation from the original being that the boys were to be chosen between the ages of 6 and 14, instead of 9 and 14; only those were to be instructed in navigation whom the trustees should direct, and only the parents of such boys to be required to have them apprenticed to the master of a ship; and the trustees had full discretion to apprentice boys to other trades after binding to mariners so many of the boys as they should think qualified. At the end of their servitude the mariners' boys were each to have 30*l.* given them, and all the others 20*l.* All the residue of the yearly income was to be applied for the benefit of the charity in such way as the trustees should think fit.

This charity, like most others, has had its season of litigation. Its funds were misappropriated and mismanaged, the plain provisions of the Act of Parliament not complied with, and great irregularities in the administration of the school were committed.

The school was in Chancery, at the instance of the inhabitants against the trustees, from 1818 to 1822, and thence apparently at intervals down to 1835, when the scheme for the management under which it is now regulated was obtained. The larger part of its funds are still in the hands of the accountant-general, who pays over half-yearly to the trustees the accruing interest. The gross income for the last year (1866) cannot have been far short of 900*l.*

By the scheme of the Court of Chancery of 1835, which is very short, and relates chiefly to the application of the revenues of the charity, and is supplementary to the Act of Parliament of 1744, the master's salary is raised to 100*l.*, and no boy is to receive the apprentice fee unless he has been two years at the school. No directions are given either as to the course of study to be adopted, or the class of boys to be elected on the foundation.

The school now (1867) consists of 23 boys: 14 foundationers, who pay nothing; 2 boarders, and 7 day boys, who pay. 21 were present on the occasion of my visit. The age of the upper class of eight boys averaged 11½. Their best work was in writing from dictation, in which they averaged three mistakes each, the best having none, and the worst seven. Their reading was unintelligent. Three of them did a sum in the rule of three, but the general knowledge of arithmetic was exceedingly small. One or two boys answered fairly some questions in geography and history. Of the 13 junior boys, whose average age did not exceed nine, many of them read creditably, and five of them worked correctly a sum in the addition of money. Many of them made sad havoc in attempting to write on their slates from memory the Lord's Prayer, of which "the livers from evil," instead of "deliver us," is a specimen. Two of the newcomers could not repeat it, and many of them only produced a fragmentary form on their slates. I passed down seven places before a boy could tell me the Queen's name.

The present master has held his office for 20 years, and succeeded his father, who also held it for 34 years. By the rules he is irremov-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

able, except he commit some heinous offence. He has, and himself pays, an assistant, who boards with him. He receives 100*l.* a year salary, and 17*l.* a year for each of the foundationers, who all board with him, which sum was augmented last year, in consequence of the dearness of provisions, by 2*l.* for each boy. Besides this, he is allowed 10*l.* for stationery, 10*l.* for books, and 5*l.* for coal, and his house is kept in repair for him. The trustees have provided separate iron bedsteads for the boys. There is at present easy sleeping accommodation for 18 boarders, and the space would vary according to the size of the master's family. The house is in fair repair, the floors somewhat wormeaten; the sleeping rooms of the boys were good. All their washing is done down stairs in a small shed 4½ feet wide and 9 long, which contains a pump, and is approached from the schoolroom by a passage open to the air on the side of playground. It is insufficient and unsatisfactory. The schoolroom is fairly convenient, as is also the playground, though it is small.

The foundationers are elected by the trustees from the sons of the inhabitants of the old borough, whose population is 1,451. The privileged district does not extend to the modern parliamentary limits. The applicants are numerous; 16 competed at the last election, out of whom four were taken; and, as far as it is possible with candidates of the tender age of six to eight, the trustees select those who after examination do the best. The boys are chosen from the sons of the tradesmen of the town, and some attempt is made to keep up the social status of those elected, so that, as a rule, labourers' children are excluded. Nearly all of the candidates have first been to the National or British schools. Each boy may stay till 14, at which time he is apprenticed with 30*l.* for seven years. While he is at school he receives from the charity a suit of blue cloth clothes (a sensible substitute for the old yellow stocking uniform formerly worn), four shirts, four pairs of stockings, one pair of shoes; and during his seven years apprenticeship, 3*l.* is paid to him every year to provide himself with clothes.

No trust could have more completely failed to carry out the plain and single intention of the founder than Churcher's College. There is no indication that he ever wished a school to be established where tradesmen's sons might be educated and apprenticed to home trades.

The intention of the founder has been wrested by an Act of Parliament—procured, it is said, by political manœuvring, and no doubt at the wish of the inhabitants— to subserve the present institution.

It is believed in the town, what I cannot myself doubt, that the education of the National and British schools, at both of which are classes paying at least 6*d.* a week, is better and higher than that of the "college."

There are no regular examinations of the boys; no prizes are given, and there is no school library. As far as the educational advancement of Petersfield is concerned, it can hardly be doubted that the present large income is absolutely wasted, and that the

college is regarded as an eleemosynary institution, rather than a place of learning. The present master remembers in his father's time 101 boys at the school, of whom 45 were boarders. It is said the inhabitants thought their interests suffered in the presence of so many boarders. But in the general interests of education it may well be questioned whether the school was not then a more useful institution, even to Petersfield, than it is at present, when professional men and even upper tradesmen, who themselves have been educated there, consider themselves unable to profitably make use of it for the education of their own children.

The trustees are seven influential gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood, and their meetings, which from the minute book appear to have been well attended and regular, are mainly held for the purpose of electing the boys. They hoped to increase the efficiency of the school, by allowing the master to take both day boys and boarders, besides the 14 foundationers.

A regard for vested rights has hitherto, perhaps, deterred them from seeking a further development of the resources of the school, which their funds would justify; and some fear of expense and possible opposition in the attempt to obtain a new scheme.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvi. 288, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Richard Churcher, by will, 16 January 1722, gave 3,000*l.* Bank stock and all interest thereon due at the date of his decease, for establishing a college in borough, to consist of a master and 10 or 12 boys, as trustees should judge most convenient, according to annual income; for building college, giving encouragement to pupils whilst under tutorage, or when bound apprentices for convenient clothing, &c. Testator also gave 500*l.* Testator directed out of annual income 40*l.* per annum to be paid to master, 10*l.* per annum for each boy's board, 40*s.* per annum for each boy's clothing, and 20*s.* per annum for trustees' entertainement. By a private act of Parliament, A.D. 1745, 3*l.* per annum apiece was authorized to be spent in boys' clothing, and 20*l.* apiece in apprenticing them to mariners, and 10*l.* to other trades, with 3*l.* a year during apprenticeship, and 30*l.* or 20*l.* at end of servitude to mariners or other apprentices respectively.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment, 815*l.* gross, 810*l.* net, of which 583*l.* is applied to school. No probable increase.

Buildings and site fairly well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house has accommodation for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Boys to be taken out of and belong to borough, of any age from nine to fourteen, healthful, whose parents will give security to oblige their sons (as much as in them lies) to be bound apprentices to masters of ships making their voyages to the East Indies (Founder's will). Age to be between six and fourteen, number not to exceed twelve. Such of boys as majority of trustees think proper to be instructed in navigation, and none such to be admitted without security for his being bound apprentice to a mariner (Act, A.D. 1745). Number boarded and lodged not to exceed fourteen (Scheme, A.D. 1835).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Writing, arithmetic, and mathematics (chiefly such part as relates to navigation. Founder's will).

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery bears date 11th Feb. 1835.

Seven trustees: Elect to fill vacancies in their own body. Majority appoint and dismiss master.

Master must be a layman. Holds office during good behaviour.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Master receives 100*l.* from endowment. Bound by agreement with trustees to keep an usher.

Day scholars.—11; six under ten years of age; all but two from town.

Boarders.—Five, besides fourteen foundationers. Three meals a day. Meat once. School bills, highest 27*l.*; average 25*l.*; lowest 20*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms 432 feet per boy. Rise 6 to 7 a.m.; retire 8 to 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must have an elementary knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Religious instruction in conformity with Established Church. Schoolwork begins and ends with family prayers.

Promotions partly by seniority and partly by merit.

School examined occasionally by trustees, or inspectors appointed at their request.

Punishments: extra lessons, writing from history, mental arithmetic, and mental geography. Corporal punishment seldom used.

Playground about 72 feet by 41. Drilling taught as part of system.

School open 43 weeks in the year. Boys in school 34 hours in the week. Playtime fifteen hours per week.

STATEMENT of INCOME and EXPENDITURE, A.D. 1864.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dividends on stock	830	15	6	Master	376	0	0
Income tax returned	11	11	5	Tradesmen (clothing apprentices and boys)	100	8	8
From master	6	5	0	Premiums (four apprentices)	55	0	0
				Rates and taxes	17	4	0
				Repairs	33	9	11
				Accountant, &c.	1	16	3
				Balance	264	13	1
	£848	11	11		£848	11	11

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1864).

Right Hon. Sir W. Hylton Jolliffe, Bart., M.P., Heath House, Petersfield.
Sir Jervoise Jervoise, Bart., M.P., Idsworth House, Petersfield.
J. Bonham Carter, Esq., M.P., Adhurst St. Mary, Petersfield.
Rev. John M. Sumner, Buriton Rectory, Petersfield.
Hon. J. J. Carnegie, Fair Oak, Petersfield.
John Waddington, Esq., Langrish house, Petersfield.
Sir W. Knighton, Bart., Blandworth, Petersfield.

Head Master:
Alfred Dusautoy.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.

	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
1	Independent	Petersfield.	6	Surveyor	Petersfield.
2	Chemist and Druggist.	do.	7	do.	do.
			8	Butcher	do.
3	Linendraper	do.	9	Farmer	Steep (nearly two miles.)
4	Painter	do.			
5	Farmer	Steep (nearly two miles.)	10	Publican	Petersfield.
			11	Grocer	do.

The five private boarders are sons of farmers, &c., from places within eight miles of Petersfield.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended 1864.
					yrs.		min		min			yrs.		min		min			yrs.		min		min	
Religious Knowledge.	14	2	—	7	10	28	25	20	35	Lennie's Grammar of the English Language.	4	9	26	45	16	50	Lennie's Grammar.	3	7	26	45	16	50	The course of four reading books by the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland.
Latin - -	3	1	—	3	12					Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary.							Kenny's Spelling.							The rules of arithmetic, by ditto.
French -	3	1	Yes	3	11					History of England, by Edward Farr, Esq., F.S.A.	9	9					Kings of England, a History for Young Children.	8	7					Tables of Weights and Measures, &c.
Arithmetic -	28	3	—	11	11					Colenso's Arithmetic.							Practical Arithmetic, by Alexander Ingram and James Trotter.							Catechism of Geography, by Mrs. Gibbon.
Book-keeping	9	1	—	11	10					Introduction to Geography, by Robt. Sullivan, LL.D., T.C.D.							Imperial Table Book, by R. Wilkinson, M.C.P.							The Bible.
Mensuration and Surveying.	7	1	—	1	12					Arithmetical Tables, by H. N. Solomon.							Geography, introduction to, by Robt. Sullivan, LL.D., T.C.D.							Catechism of Grammar, by Elizabeth Harrison.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	4	1	—	1	12					Bonnycastle's Mensuration.	7	9					Spelling-book Superseded, by R. Sullivan, LL.D., T.C.D.							Kenny's Spelling.
History -	14	2	—	7	11					Exercises in Orthography, by H. Hopkins, A.M., Ph. D.; Dictation.	11	9					Dictation.	5	7					
Geography -	28	3	—	12	11					Mental Arithmetic, by Messrs. Fryers.	10	9					The Bible.							
English Grammar.	28	3	—	11	10					Students' Hand-book, by John Questen.							Ince's Outlines of English History.	7	7					
English Literature.	11	2	—	7	11					The Bible.							Mental Arithmetic, by Hopkins.							
English Composition.	11	2	—	7	11					The Dictating Book.	10	9						6	7					
Reading -	8	3	—	12	12					Ince's Outlines, English History.	11	9						6	7					
Writing -	28	3	—	11	12					Euclid.														
Drawing -	4	1	—	1	11																			

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

PORTSMOUTH FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

William Smith, M.D., by a will dated 1732, and proved in London 1733, devised the Free Chapel and farm of East Standen, in the parish of Arreton, in the Isle of Wight, to the dean and chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, in trust that they should constitute and support a grammar school in the borough of Portsmouth in manner following, viz., that they should appoint a master and usher to the said school, and pay to the master 50*l.*, and to the usher 30*l.* a year; and that the dean and chapter for the time being should order and direct the management of the said school. Upon these words it was held by the Master of the Rolls in 1821, (an information having been filed in 1811 by some of the inhabitants against the chapter to establish the charity,) that the school was to be a free school for the teaching of the learned languages; that it was intended for resident inhabitants of Portsmouth, being Protestants; that Church of England doctrine was to be taught there, the master to be at liberty to take boarders and day boys, and the number of boys entitled to the freedom to be 50; the sum of 50*l.*, fixed as the head master's income by the founder, being taken as a guide in determining this last point. From the report of the proceedings given in Jacob's Rep. 474, it appears that the present schoolroom had been built by the trustees in 1750, and that they had, up to the filing of the information, professed to conduct the school not as a free school, but as a school for the general benefit of the town, where scholars were to be educated at the expense of the parents; the contention of the trustees being that their chief duty was to find proper persons to act as master and usher.

At present the number of free boys is fixed at 20, but the master was unable to say how the number was thus reduced from 50. A certain local committee, consisting of the vicars of Portsmouth and Portsea, the admiral superintendent of the dockyard, the mayor and the head master, have for many years undertaken to nominate the free boys, and, without apparently occupying any legal position, to exercise, on behalf of the patrons, a sort of superintendence over the school. At present their duties are little more than nominal. When I visited the school 26 boys were present, 16 being free boys, who are educated gratuitously, and 10 day boys, paying four to six guineas a year. Four vacancies on the foundation occurred at Christmas, which were not filled up in May. Up to Christmas no examination of the school seems to have taken place since 1835, when the present Regius Professor of Hebrew, as Canon of Christ Church, examined the boys in "Homer, Thucydides, Livy, Greek and Latin composition," and made an entry in the minute book expressing satisfaction with the progress of the school.

At present all the boys are taught Latin, but none had gone

beyond Delectus, of which they made but indifferent work. Since last Christmas some of the boys had begun Greek grammar, and had reached the declensions of substantives. Some had begun Euclid and Algebra. 11 upper boys averaged eight and a half mistakes each in writing from dictation. Their knowledge of arithmetic was very limited, and altogether the character of their attainments was very moderate. French and drawing were not learnt. The boys were all very young, few being much more than 13 years old, and were the sons of the poorer tradesmen. The head master has an assistant, for whom he receives 30*l.* a year, who comes at uncertain times for two hours a day.

The situation of the school is bad, being at the extreme south-west corner of Portsmouth, which has grown out largely in a northerly direction, and at Portsea. The premises are in a narrow street, and next door to a public house, and what is said there can be heard through the partition in the master's sitting room. The master's house is old, the rooms small, and the floors are decayed. There is some indifferent accommodation for boarders, but none are taken.

A few yards at the back of the house is the schoolroom, which is an upper room, and fairly suits its present purpose. Underneath it is an open court roughly paved with pebbles. There is no playground. In the schoolroom is inscribed:—

"Virtuti et literis sacrum ex munificentiâ Gulielmi Smith, M.D., qui obiit, 1732."

The intentions of Dr. William Smith are at present, and long have been, but very imperfectly fulfilled. The gentry do not their sons to the school. The upper tradesmen do so but seldom, and then not as free boys. The parents who send the free boys send them because the education is gratuitous, not because they think it suited to their children. The proper work of the grammar school is now being discharged by private schools and a diocesan school.

In the opinion of some of the leading inhabitants the school would best succeed if divided into separate departments, an upper and a lower. An upper school is as much wanted here in a population of 100,000, as a middle or lower.

Canon Shirley, on behalf of the chapter of Christ Church, shortly before my visit, made a personal inquiry into the condition of the school, and was taking active measures to endeavour to remodel and revive it. Before his death he drew out a scheme, which he was kind enough to privately communicate to me. But up to that time the duties which the dean and chapter of Christ Church took upon themselves by accepting the trust "for the ordering and directing the management of the school" seem to have sat very lightly on them, and, instead of active superintendence, certainly of late years "out of sight out of mind" has been rather the guiding principle for its management.

Endeavours have been made to obtain from the Government the grant of a plot of ground for a new school on the site of the old

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

fortifications, which are about to be dismantled. The spot desired is both open and central, but the application has not met with success. Southsea, which has been suggested for the new school, would be at an inconvenient distance for Portsmouth boys to attend.

The present school premises have been valued at 400*l.*

The income from the endowment has lately increased, the rent of the land in the Isle of Wight having been raised in 1866 from 200*l.* to 260*l.*, and in seven years will be raised 60*l.* more. The head master's salary of 100*l.* and allowance for usher of 30*l.* have for some time left a balance in the hands of the chapter, which has been from time to time invested. The sum of 498*l.* 10*s.* was so invested in Bank stock in November 1865.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(End. Gr. Ret. 184.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will, 1752, Dr. William Smith gave lands and tithes for support of school and payment to master 50*l.*, to usher 30*l.* per annum.

Surplus income accumulated and invested in 400*l.* consols.

School Property.—The average of the lands is 299a. 3r. 13p. Average annual income (before 1866) 200*l.* gross 175*l.* net. Income in 1867 about 335*l.* gross; 150*l.* applied to school. School buildings contain residence for master.

Site and condition of buildings not good.

Objects of Trust.—A grammar school with master and usher (founder). Teaching 50 boys, sons of resident inhabitants of borough of Portsmouth, professing Protestant religion (decree in Chancery, 1821). Number now reduced to 20; admitted by trustees, after examination.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Greek, Latin, principles and religion of church of England (founder).

Now English, arithmetic, and mathematics besides.

Government and Masters.—Decree of Court of Chancery, 1821.

Trustees, Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, manage property. Appoint and can dismiss master and usher.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Master may take boarders. Total income from endowment 100*l.*, from fees 17*l.* (?) besides residence.

Income of usher 30*l.* from endowment.

Day Scholars.—20, from distances under two miles, chiefly between ages of 10 and 14; 16 on foundation free, except payment of 10*s.* for fires and stationery. Others under 12 pay four guineas, over 12 six guineas, for general instruction, and 10*s.* for fires and stationery. [No foundationers admitted since Christmas 1865 in view of the reconstruction of the school.]

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write and have some knowledge of arithmetic.

School classified separately for each subject. School course in certain cases modified to suit intended profession.

Religious instruction in Scripture and Catechism given by master.

Work begins and ends with prayers. Foundationers attend church on Sunday mornings in care of usher.

Promotions by half-yearly examination.

Monthly and half-yearly examinations by master in work of previous period. Rewards of books given at half-yearly examinations to those who get two thirds marks; extra play hours given at monthly examination.

Punishments: impositions and confinement in school after hours; also corporal, by master only, in public, but sparingly inflicted.

No playground.

School time 40 weeks per annum, 30 hours per week. Half holidays on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

BALANCE SHEET, 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Rent* - - -	200	0	0	Salary—head master -	98	6	8
Dividends on 400*l.* Reduced -	11	16	3	Do. assistant master -	30	0	0
Do. Bank stock	23	10	0	Surveyors and plans - -	52	10	6
				Taxes - - -	1	3	11
				Income tax - - -	2	10	0
				Treasurer's visit - -	2	0	0
				Account overdrawn last year	5	1	7
				Balance - - - -	43	13	7
	£235	6	3		£235	6	3

* In 1867 raised to 300*l.*

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees: The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxon.

Clerk to Trustees: The Treasurer of the Chapter usually conducts the correspondence.

Head Master: Rev. A. Russwurm, B.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clerk, H.M. Dockyard (dead) -	13, Peel Street, Southsea.
,, 2	Chemist - - -	6, King Street, Portsea.
,, 3	Chemist - - -	S. Mary's Street, Portsmouth.
,, 4	Drillman, H.M. Dockyard -	13, Pill Street, Landport.
,, 5	Photographer - - -	1, Palmerston Road, Southsea.
,, 6	Measurer, H.M. Dockyard -	3, Cumberland Street, Portsea.
,, 7	Usher of the School - -	Wish Street, Southsea.
,, 8	Writer, H.M. Dockyard -	16, Common Street, Kingston.
,, 9	Clergyman - - -	High Street, Portsmouth.
,, 10	Grocer (widow) - -	North Street, Portsea.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Lodging House keeper - -	Oakley Place, Southsea.
,, 2	Gunner, R.N. - - -	10, Cumberland St., Portsea.
,, 3	Lawyer's clerk - - -	17, King Street, Southsea.
,, 4	Shipwright, Dockyard - -	14, Union Place, Kingston.
,, 5	Gunner, R.N. - - -	10, Cumberland St., Portsea.
,, 6	Foreman to a cork cutter - -	52, Green Road, Southsea.
,, 7	Captain in the army (retired) -	High Street, Portsmouth.
,, 8	Innkeeper - - - -	Palmerston Road, Southsea.
,, 9	Baker - - - -	46, Brougham Terrace.
,, 10	Warrant Officer, R.N. - -	50, Central Street, Kingston.

None more than two miles distant from school.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given, to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		h m		h m			yrs.		h m		h m			yrs.		h m		h m	
Religious Knowledge.	22	2	—	11	13	1	0 45	—	1 30	Leviticus to Judges; Mant's Catechism.	11	10	1	0 45	—	1 30	Gospel of S. Mark; Bp. Mant's Catechism.							
Greek -	4	1	—	4	14	2	0 20	—	4 0	Adam's Greek Delectus and Eton Greek Gram.														
Latin -	22	5	—	3	14	2	0 20	4	4 40	Cornelius Nepos -	3	13	2	0 20	4	4 40	Historia Antiqua Epitome; Latin Grammar.	5	10	4	0 15	—	8 0	Latin Grammar.
Arithmetic -	22	3	—	5	14	1	2 0	—	2 0	Arithmetical Questions (Harris and Barnard Smith).	7	11	2	0 20	—	4 0	Colenso's Arithmetic -	7	10	5	0 20	—	10 0	Colenso's Arithmetic.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	12	4	—	2	14	2	2 0	—	4 0	Colenso's Trigonometry, Algebra, Euclid.	5	11	2	0 20	—	4 0	Colenso's Algebra, Euclid.							
History -	22	4	—	5	14	2	0 15	—	0 30	History of Greece (Archd. Browne).	5	11	2	0 15	—	0 30	History of England (Gleig).	3	9	2	0 15	—	0 30	History of England (Gleig).
Geography -	22	4	—	4	14	2	0 15	—	0 30	Mackay's Geography -	5	11	2	0 15	—	0 30	Geography (McLeod) -	3	9	2	0 15	—	0 30	Geography (McLeod).
English Grammar.	22	4	—	5	14	2	0 15	—	0 30	Analysis of Sentences -	6	12	2	0 15	—	0 30	English Grammar (Gleig)	3	9	2	0 15	—	0 30	English Grammar.
Writing -	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	

RINGWOOD NATIONAL SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The will of Richard Lyne in 1586 charged his estates with 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, to be paid to a schoolmaster to teach young children and scholars in "reading, writing, Latin, and all manner of humane doctrine," as long as a certain old stone house in the churchyard, which in his lifetime he had converted, with the consent of the vicar, into a schoolhouse, should continue so to be used. And he directed, that if the schoolhouse was disturbed so that it could not remain to such uses as aforesaid, his lands charged with the above payment should be absolutely exonerated from it.

I was informed by two of the trustees that this old house was quite unfit for its purpose; in it 35 boys of the poorest class were once taught gratuitously the rudiments of English and arithmetic, and that the teaching was absolutely inefficient. By dint of great personal exertions, two of the present residents succeeded, by aid from the Government and by means of local subscriptions, which latter amounted to 837*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* towards the boys' and girls' school, in building the present National schools, consisting of a boys' and girls' and infant school, unobjectionably situated and constructed, in which at the time of my visit 107 boys, 75 girls, and 64 infants were assembled. Lord Malmesbury, in whose hands the lands charged with the payment of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* are now vested, generously met the wishes of the committee of school management, and by a deed dated Jan. 20, 1850, transferred to four trustees, of whom the vicar of Ringwood and the senior churchwarden are two, 414*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, which is invested in consols, and the proceeds are paid yearly in aid of the National school fund. Certain other small sums from endowments, the gifts of various benefactors, expressly left for the teaching of poor children reading, writing, and arithmetic, are also so applied, raising the whole sum of the endowment to about 35*l.* a year.

The deed of Lord Malmesbury contains a proviso that if any attempt be made to reinstate the old schoolhouse in the churchyard, the payment from the interest of consols is to become void.

At this school, which is now strictly the National school, duly inspected and receiving the Government grant, a large number of the smaller tradesmen and small farmers in and around this rural town receive their education, some coming in daily from a considerable distance. A payment is made by all on a graduated scale, the highest being 7*s.* 6*d.* a quarter; many, of course, were labourers' children. The master is certificated and an A. A. in the Oxford local examination; he was assisted by a paid monitor and a pupil teacher. The upper boys were fairly familiar with the early parts of arithmetic, and some of them intelligently worked sums in the rule of three; and in dictation and reading

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

were creditably proficient. The lower boys also gave satisfactory proof that their work was not neglected.

There is no other school in the place, except one of the same character, supported by the Dissenters, and presided over by a mistress, for very young boys. Several Dissenters used the National schools. Although it may be a subject of regret that there is not here an upper school such as that clearly contemplated by the benefactor who left the 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* annuity, yet, considering the praiseworthy efficiency of the existing school, and, as I was informed, the absence of any material in the immediate neighbourhood for the support of a higher school, results fully commensurate with the endowment may be fairly said to be now brought about. The parish is poor, and although some tradesmen, not unnaturally, felt scruples about using the National school for their own children, and would have been glad to have had the benefit of an upper school, yet all spoke favourably of the present school. Much of the success attending it, besides what is due to the care of the master, is doubtless to be attributed to the untiring exertions and personal superintendence of two of the trustees.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiv. 529, A.D. 1825.

Foundation and Endowment.—By will, 18 Dec. 1586, Richard Lyne charged repairs of school in churchyard on all his lands, and gave rentcharge of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and house, garden, and orchard in West Street, Ringwood, as residence for master of said school, with power to his executors to provide a residence instead thereof. Rentcharge was paid by Earl of Malmesbury, out of Westover estate only.

In 1712, John Pitt gave 100*l.* for instruction of children. In respect of this 5*l.* is paid yearly out of farm at Lower Kingston.

By will, 7 May 1621, Thomas Lyne gave annuity of 6*l.* out of tithes and lands for bringing up a poor scholor at Oxford or Cambridge taken from school every third or fourth year; for want of such, then from other schools.

By will, 31 July 1799, John Atrill gave 350*l.*, the interest thereof subject to payment of 10*s.* for repair of vault for master. Two gifts, together of present annual value of 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, given by person or persons called Louis.

School Property.—Rentcharge of 5*l.*, and 1,015*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* Consols, arising from Atrill's gift (451*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*), from Lyne's (414*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*), and from Jones' (149*l.* 1*s.* 4*d*). House given as residence for master has been alienated.*

Average annual income 35*l.* gross, 33*l.* net all applied to school.

School site and buildings well adapted to purpose. Residence for master (?).

Objects of Trust.—Free instruction of young children and scholars, except an admission fee of 1*s.* (founder) of poor children not on parish collection (Pitt). Teaching such number of poor inhabitants of parish of Ringwood, boys or girls, as vicar and churchwardens direct (Atrill).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Writing, reading, Latin, godly discipline, and "all manner of humane doctrine" (founder). Reading and writing (Pitt). Reading, writing, and arithmetic (Atrill).

Government and Masters.—"Such persons as should have any estate of inheritance in possession in founder's manors, lands, and tenements by virtue of his will," with advice of vicar of parish, had power to nominate, and without

---

* Charity Commissioners, in 1825, thought the claims for restoration of this house a fit subject for consideration of Court of Equity. The house, however, has not been reclaimed.

such advice, after admonition for great negligence or notable enormities, might remove master. Master might also be removed for preferment to spiritual promotion with cure, or for other preferment requiring residence away from school. Master to be "discreet, sober, and apt learned man." Preference given to men who had been at Oxford or Cambridge (founder).

Vicar and churchwarden, as managers of Ringwood National school, now appoint a certificated teacher as master.

State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

School managed as a National school under Government inspection. About 138 scholars; 110 pay 1*d.* per week; the rest various sums up to 6*d.* per week.

No scholar entitled to Thomas Lyne's exhibition to university for many years.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Managers:

The Vicar of Ringwood.
Mr. Oake, Ringwood.
Capt. Edwards, R.N., Ringwood.

Head Master:

Alf. O. Clarke.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School - 1	Civil engineer -	Poulner, Ringwood -	1 mile.
„ 2	Railway porter -	Brockenhurst, Hants	11 miles.
„ 3	Shoemaker - -	Ringwood - -	¼ mile.
„ 4	Railway porter -	Holmesly station -	6 miles.
„ 5	Wine merchant -	Ringwood - -	¼ mile.
„ 6	Civil engineer -	Poulner, Ringwood -	1 „
„ 7	Innkeeper - -	Ringwood - -	½ „
„ 8	Navvy - -	do. - - -	½ „
„ 9	do. - - -	do. - -	½ „
„ 10	Plumber - -	do. - - -	¼ „
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farm labourer -	Crow - -	2 miles.
„ 2	do. - - -	do. - - -	„ „
„ 3	do. - -	Ashley - -	1 mile.
„ 4	do. - - -	Moortown - -	„ „
„ 5	Coachman - -	Ashley - -	2 miles.
„ 6	Shoemaker - -	Ringwood - -	¼ mile.
„ 7	Innkeeper - -	Poulner - -	2⅓ miles.
„ 8	Blacksmith - -	Moortown - -	1¼ miles.
„ 9	Railway porter -	Holmsley - -	6 miles.
„ 10	Watchmaker -	Ringwood - -	½ mile.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SOUTHAMPTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

By a Latin charter, dated 1553, His Majesty King Edward VI. established a school at Southampton "quæ vocabitur libera schola "grammaticalis, pro educatione, institutione, et instructione pue- "rorum ac juvenum, temporibus perpetuis duraturam;" ordered it to consist "de uno magistro sive pædagogo, ac uno sub- "pædagogo;" constituted the mayor and corporation governors of the school, and gave them full authority, with the advice of the Bishop of Winchester, to make ordinaces for its management.

In the first year of the reign of Philip and Mary, the executors of Dr. Capon, who in 1550 had left money for the purpose of maintaining a grammar school, with which certain hereditaments had been bought, conveyed the same to the corporation for the maintenance of the school, and to the intent that the boys to be educated and taught in the school might daily for ever pray for the soul of the said William Capon; and upon the site so conveyed, the school is now supposed to stand. The ordinances by which the school is governed were made in 1674, pursuant to the power reserved in King Edward's charter.

The following are the most remarkable.

3. The following books are to be read in the school:

Latin—Lilly's Grammar, Sententiæ pueriles, Corderius' Dialogues, Walker's Particles and Idiotisms, Æsop's Fables, Ovid's Epistles, Erasmus' Dialogues, Terence, Justin, Florus, Quintus Curtius, Sallust, Pliny's Epistles, Orations from Tully, Ovid's Metamorphoses, Virgil, Horace, Martial's Epigrams, Juvenal, Livy.

Greek—Samden's Grammar, Poikeley's Colloquia, Vigerii Idiotismi, Lucian's Dialogues, Isocrates, Demosthenes, Herodotus, Museus, Theocritus, Hesiod, Homer, Pindar, Greek Epigrams.

4. The scholars of the two first forms to speak Latin, except by special remission of the master.

5. The school to assemble at 6 in summer and 7 in winter till 11, and come again at 1 and stay till 5.

7. Holidays to be at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, during which several times tasks to be given to the scholars to be brought to the master on their return.

9. The scholars to be examined on Saturday in Church Catechism.

10. The master to appoint the scholars to meet him every Sunday and holiday, and thence to follow him two and two in a rank to Holy Rood Church; those capable to take notes of the sermon.

11. The master to appoint a præpositor, one of the best scholars,

to observe the behaviour of the boys in school, or who comes last at the appointed time, or plays the truant; and another præpositor to watch them at church and out of school. Lists of misbehaving boys to be given up by them to the master, who is to punish them, especially those given to lying.

12. The master to teach gratis so many scholars of poor men's children as the mayor and council think fit; payments by others to be 5*s.* to the master on admission, 2*s.* 6*d.* to the usher, and 6*d.* to each of the præpositors. Similar payments to be made at breaking up.

15. Two copies of the statutes to be kept, one in custody of the mayor, and the other of the schoolmaster.

18. The master to be removed by the mayor and council on proof of negligence, insufficiency, or misbehaviour.

20. The town council and ministers of the churches, every Whitsuntide, are to examine into the school and the observance of these statutes, and to be entertained with orations and declamations in Latin and Greek.

21. The statutes to be read to the school every quarter.

22. Power reserved to the mayor and council, with the advice and consent of the Bishop of Winchester, to add to, alter, or change any of these statutes as occasion shall necessarily require.

These ordinances, without having been formally abrogated, have been modified by resolutions passed by the trustees in 1840, and sanctioned by the Bishop of Winchester, providing for an extended system of education at the school. The first resolution is as follows: "That the principle of the grammar school shall "remain unchanged, but that, as from the altered state of society "instruction in Latin and Greek alone is not desired by the "inhabitants in Southampton, it is advisable to add to the "instruction in those languages instruction in other branches of "education." It was further resolved that capitation fees should be paid, not exceeding 8*l.* a year, for such extended instruction; that there should be a yearly examination by an university graduate; that a fund should be established for prizes, and an exhibition of 25*l.* a year for four years at either university, or for a student in law or physic, or for assistance in trade. A course of instruction was also laid down for the whole school, adhering as closely as possible to the spirit of the founder's intention, that this was to be a school for instruction in Latin and Greek; and dividing the school for this purpose into six classes, of which the highest was to read the higher Greek and Latin classical authors, trigonometry, &c.; the lowest, Latin Delectus, Keightley's History of England, &c.

The above resolutions were printed and circulated among the inhabitants, and subscriptions were solicited by the trustees in aid of this "important local object." No response seems to have been then made to the appeal. The master shortly afterwards resigned both his boarding and day school.

In 1848 the trustees again printed and circulated the above resolutions, appending to them a short history of the school; and,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

apparently in answer to some suggestions that the school might be advantageously adapted for education of a different kind and suited for "poor men's children," replied, that they were unable lawfully to make such alteration, and had no funds whatever wherewith to apply to the Court of Chancery to enable them to do so.

The school at one time during the present century was a large boarding school, with but few day boys. When the present master was appointed the school had been in abeyance for six years. The property of the foundation had unfortunately become mixed up with the general property of the corporation, past the power of identification, and a Chancery suit was imminent. This was averted by the timely concession of the corporation, who, in lieu of all other claims, undertook to pay yearly 150*l.* to the master; and also built a new schoolroom, and otherwise improved the premises. They also have leased the present school premises, of which they are the owners in fee, to the trustees for 99 years, at a nominal rent, for the purposes of a school. All these arrangements are accepted as a fair compromise by the trustees, and have been sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners. It will be seen there are other small payments made to the master from other benefactions. The class of boys who now attend the school are chiefly sons of tradesmen and those employed in the custom house, docks, &c. The resident gentry do not make use of it.

The boys seldom stay later than 15, and the average age of 21 boys in the second highest class was 12.

The present scheme of instruction introduced at the appointment of the present head master comprehends what is called the main branches of a sound education, viz., English, Latin, Greek, and mathematics. For this course all sons of ratepayers within the county of the town of Southampton pay 6*l.* per annum; *i.e.*, 4*l.* if they only learn Greek and Latin, and 2*l.* for English and arithmetic. Beyond this limit 10*l.* is paid. For every 10 boys a free scholar is elected by competition out of the school, but the age of the candidates is so young—one scholarship being for boys under 11, another for boys under 13—that it is difficult to make the examination any great test of proficiency; and, as a fact, those boys who can best afford to pay for their education usually obtain the freedom.

About 70 boys were present at my visit. The master takes no boarders; the accommodation is hardly suitable for them. One of his under masters kept a boarding house, but has lately left him and opened a private school on his own account. The grammar school has three assistant masters, one of whom is a foreigner, and teaches French and also other general subjects to the lower parts of the school. Very little progress had been achieved in Greek, which in some cases, at the request of the parents, was allowed to be dropped. The upper boys, a class of 14, with some ability translated Virgil, and, as well as the form below them, in other branches of study showed satisfactory mark

of progress. Their arithmetic, and especially their geography, were well done. The head master encourages drilling, but although the charge is only 1*s.* 6*d.* a quarter, has some difficulty in inducing parents to incur the expense. Together with some of the trustees and residents in the town, he and his second master have been successful in instituting athletic sports among the boys.

The opinion of the inhabitants was favourable towards the school, though it was mixed with a large amount of absolute indifference. Few of them cared about their sons going in for the university local examination, on account of the fee, and the master also complained that the preparation of the few candidates caused an undue interruption to the ordinary school work.

The trustees are the charity trustees of the town, and among them are some who are actively interested in the school. To a sub-committee of three appointed by themselves are usually referred questions relating to the school. They occasionally have examined the boys. They are chosen from the clergy, gentry, and a few upper tradesmen of the town.

Among the parents French seemed to be preferred to Latin, and certainly to Greek. More than one of them dwelt to me on the importance of French to their boys in this seaport town, and there is very little doubt what would be the result, were Latin to be made an extra at 2*l.* a year, instead of French.

The premises occupied by the school, under lease from the corporation, form a tolerably sized and compact area, and are only separated on one side from the sea by the street and a warehouse; the immediate neighbourhood on the other is not a very desirable one. The schoolroom built by the corporation is a lofty open roofed building, warmed with hot water. In its general arrangements it is not built with any great judgment. Three other rooms without fire-places, and not more than 9-10 feet high are also used. They can be only ventilated by opening the windows, and are not well adapted for their purpose of schoolrooms. Over them, divided by wooden partitions into small rooms, is the old rambling accommodation for boarders, which being at present unused, might with advantage be thrown into the rooms below. There is ample space either for improving the existing schoolrooms, and keeping the school as a day school, or for making accommodation for boarders. A moderately sized playground adjoins the schoolroom. The trustees of the school possess no funds to carry out any suggested improvements in the school. The site of the school buildings does not belong to them, and, were the premises to cease to be used for the purposes of a school, would revert to the corporation. The trustees, generally, without being unanimous, desire to keep up, or rather restore, the classical character of the school, both from a belief in its usefulness, and from a regard to the founder's intentions. The parents, on the other hand, of the present scholars care principally for a commercial education, whatever that may be.

To effect some change, and to provide funds, the head master has lately suggested to the trustees and inhabitants to engraft a

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

proprietary system on the present foundation, by which all strangers who used the school should buy a share of 10*l.* or 20*l.*, and in return be entitled to all the benefits of ratepayers. He would divide the school into three departments, classical, modern, and commercial, with separate masters and different scales of fees. Many other suggestions for improvements and for remedying defects in the present organization of the grammar school have been brought by him under the notice of the trustees and inhabitants. It cannot be thought surprising that the trustees, chosen as they are, who only lease the school premises, and have no funds of the endowment with which they can deal, should not be very active in adopting improvements attended by some trouble, risk, and a large outlay; and it is to the public spirit of the inhabitants generally that recourse must be had for the further development of the school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 165, A.D. 1825.)

(For Evidence given by Head Master, see vol. iv. pp. 453–468.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will, 31 July 1550, Dr. William Capon gave 100*l.* to be placed at interest producing 10*l.* for erection and maintenance of school. Still paid.

By charter, 4 June 1553, Edward VI. incorporated mayor and bailiffs of town as governors of school, and gave leave to take lands not exceeding yearly value of 40*l.*

By deed, 20 Jan. 1554, corporation of town conveyed certain messuages and hereditaments to an executor of Dr. Capon and two others in consideration of 100*l.* (recital in next deed).

By deed, 26 Sept. 1554, said executor and others, reconveyed said messuages and hereditaments to said corporation as governors of school, for maintenance of school in "Liber Niger," MS. book of corporation of Southampton.

In 1624, Edward Reynolds gave 20*l.* to corporation of Southampton, to pay 25*s.* yearly to master.

By will, 13 April 1636, Nathaniel Mill gave annuity of 2*l.* to master. Ever since paid out of manor of Woolston, but reduced to 1*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* by payment of land tax.

By will, 18 Sept. 1657, Alexander Rosse gave to town 500*l.* interest of 50*l.* for master, interest of other 50 for poor, after paying 10*s.* for sermon. The 10*s.* now deducted from master's share.

In 1677, Dr. Reynolds, Bishop of Norwich, gave 100*l.* for school.

Corporation of town by ancient custom pays 10*l.* a year to master, and by recent compromise of claims in respect of school property, under deeds of 1554, 150*l.*

Deeds, except those of 1554, with trustees.

School Property.—150*l.* paid in virtue of compromise; 10*l.* ancient salary; 10*l.* (Dr. Capon's gift); 4*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* (E. Reynolds', Mill's, and Rosse's gifts); and (in 1866) dividends on Dr. Reynolds' consols. Total annual income, 177*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* gross and net, all applied to school.

Site inconvenient. School buildings sufficient for present numbers, but not for increase of school. Playground too small. House for head master.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school for the instruction and education of boys and youths in grammar for ever. Teaching freely as many poor men's children of town as majority of mayor and common council should think fit (statutes, 11 Feb. 1674).

Instruction of "scholars" in ordinary subjects free and in extras at half

fees. Scholars, chosen by examination, must be sons of resident ratepayers within town and county of Southampton, under 13 when elected, and qualified as to dress, manners, and character as other boys. Number, one for every 10 sons of residents at school (rules, 1860).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (charter). Latin and Greek (stat. 1674). English, Latin, Greek, and mathematics (rules, 1860).

Government and Masters.—Since Municipal Corporation Act, 15 trustees (by death reduced to 10) manage property, exercise control over management of school, and may, with sanction of Bishop of Winchester, alter statutes. To fill up vacancies, remainder nominate persons from better class of inhabitants of town, whom Charity Commissioners, after ascertaining fitness, appoint.

Head master and usher elected by trustees with licence and approval of Bishop of Winchester, and may be dismissed by trustees for negligence, insufficiency, or notorious criminality (stat. 1674).

Head master may appoint and dismiss other assistants, and by custom he now appoints usher, but in all cases under control of trustees.

Master and usher must be members of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Under masters take boarders under authority and control of head master. Total income of head master 150*l.* from endowment, about 780*l.* from fees, besides residence. He pays excess of usher's salary over 28*l.* and all other masters, and expenses of school.

Usher receives 28*l.* from endowment. Two masters take boarders.

Day Scholars.—83, about half between 10 and 14, come from distances up to four miles; seven "scholars" on foundation. Sons of residents pay for general work 6*l.*, sons of non-residents 10*l.* Fees, extra for all. French 2*l.* German 2*l.*, drawing 2*l.*, singing 10*s.*, drilling 6*s.*, stationery 10*s.*, private tuition 4*l.* Average of fees actually paid 7*l.* per boy, exclusive of singing and drilling.

For French, German, and drawing, scholars pay half fees only.

Boarders.—16, in two under master's houses. Pay for board in one about 42*l.*, in the other about 25*l.* School bills in first case, highest, 57*l.*; average, 46*l.* lowest, 45*l.*

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write and have some knowledge of first four rules in arithmetic. They must be of decent dress and manners, and if at any school previous bring certificate of good conduct. School classified separately for each subject. School course modified to suit particular cases. Promotions by seniority, and marks for half-year and examination combined.

Religious instruction provided by head master, daily, to juniors. School course begins and ends with prayers; whole school present, except Roman Catholics or non-Christians, in case they object, which rarely happens.

One boy gone to university during last five years. [One boy at Oxford or Cambridge in May, 1867.]

Quarterly examinations by head master and usher. Also half yearly mathematical examination. Prizes are given by trustees and masters.

Punishments: detention, impositions, caning. The last by head master only, publicly and privately.

Playground about ¼ acre.

School time 40 weeks per annum, 28 hours per week. Two half holidays per week, one monthly to satisfactory boys. Half an hour four days a week to drill and play out of school hours.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School - 1	H.M. Customs -	Southampton -	20 yards.
,, 2	Clergyman, (Est. Church).	do. - -	1 mile.
,, 3	Draper - -	Portswood - -	2½ ,,
,, 4	Captain, Merchant service.	do. - -	2½ ,,
,, 5	Ironmonger -	Southampton -	½ ,,
,, 6	Solicitor - -	do. - -	¾ ,,
,, 7	M.D. - - -	do. - -	1¼ ,,
,, 8	Railway traffic agent	Freemantle - -	2 ,,
,, 9	Wine merchant -	Shirley - -	4 ,,
,, 10	Livery stable keeper	Southampton -	¾ ,,
Boys lowest in School - 1	Boarding house proprietor.	Southampton -	½ ,,
,, 2	H.M. Customs commissioner.	do. - - -	½ ,,
,, 3	Solicitor - -	do. - -	¾ ,,
,, 4	Chemist and druggist	do. - - -	½ ,,
,, 5	Ordnance map office -	do. - -	1½ ,,
,, 6	Coach builder -	do. - - -	¼ ,,
,, 7	Outfitter - -	do. - -	,, ,,
,, 8	Shipping Clerk -	do. - - -	,, ,,
,, 9	Clerk - -	do. - -	1¼ ,,
,, 10	Chief Officer (R. Mail Co.)	Woolston - -	2½ ,,

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	H.M. Customs collector	Cardiff - -	W. W. Waddington, B.A. Oxon.
,, 2	Missionary reader -	Calcutta - -	
,, 3	None - -	Nursling, Hants -	
,, 4	do. - - -	Winchester - -	
,, 5	Coal factor - -	Shirley, Hants -	
,, 6	R. Mail Co. service -	Southampton -	
,, 7	Farmer - -	Micheldever, Hants -	
,, 8	Coal factor - -	Woolston, do. -	
,, 9	Town Clerk - -	Poole, Dorset -	
,, 10	Captain, H.M. Army	Netley, Hants - -	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Agent P. & O. Co. -	Alexandria, Egypt -	
,, 2	do. - -	do. - -	
,, 3	Pacha's Naval Service	Cairo, do. - -	
,, 4			
,, 5			
,, 6			
,, 7			
,, 8			
,, 9			
,, 10			

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1862. Dr. Cary's prize for the candidate in the Southampton Centre at the Oxford Local Examinations who should pass highest in Latin, Greek, and in the greatest number of other subjects.
1 certificate at the Oxford Local Examinations (inclusive of the above).

1863. Dr. Cary's prize (as above).
3 certificates at the Oxford Local Examination (inclusive of the above).

1864. Mayor's prize for senior candidates at the Oxford Local Examination for the Southampton Centre.
7 certificates at the Oxford Local Examination (inclusive of the above).
2 certificates at the Cambridge Local Examination.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
Rev. U. Wilson, D.D., vicar of Holy Rhood, Southampton.
Rev. J. W. Cary, D.D., incumbent of St. Paul's, Southampton.
Rev. Thomas Atkins, independent minister, Southampton.
George Atherly, J.P., banker, Southampton.
C. Harrison, Esq., Carlton Crescent, Southampton.
J. Witt, J.P., Southampton.
Rev. Mark Cooper, M.A., rector of St. Mary's, Southampton.
R. Palk, J.P., chemist and druggist, Southampton.
Robert Parker, wine merchant, Southampton.
R. H. Perkins, appraiser and auctioneer, Southampton.

Clerk to Trustees:
Edward Harrison, 71, French Street, Southampton.

Head Master:
Charles Wright Hankin, Esq., B.A.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		ms.		ms.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	100	4	—	18		2	½	—	1	Old Test. Hist. to accession of Saul; St. Matthew's Gospel in Greek, last 14 chapters; Acts of Apostles; Bromby on the Prayer Book.	26 in 2 dvs.	12	1 upr. 4 lwr. dvs.	40 / 20	— / —	40 m / 1 10	Bible Narration (Zornlein's), 292–330 (pages).	25	10	6	1	—	6	The Four Gospels; Bible narrative—R. Zornlins.
Greek - -	52	4	—	2		3	1	1	7	Sophocl. Philoctetes 1–800 lines; Herod. vi., 1–30 chaps.	12	12½	5	30	—	4 30	Wordsworth's Gram. to end of regular verbs; Pontes Classici, Pt. II., lessons 1–12.							
Latin - -	93	5	—	18	17 to 13.	4	1	1	5½	Hor. Epist., Bk. 1. (Ox-Pocket); Cicero Pro Muræna 1–33 chaps.	12	—	6	30	2	hrs. 8	Kennedy's Palæstra Lat., 96–101 pages; Pontes Classici, Part I., 1–10 pages; Kennedy's Pal. Lat., 116–119 (pages); Arnold's First Lat. Exercises, 1–30.	25 in 2 dvs.	10	2	1	2	2	King Edw. II. Lat. Gr. to end of active voice of the 4th conj. The upper part of class adding first 20 ex. of Henry I. Lat. Bk.
French - -	53	4	2l. per an.	7		4	1	2	4	Racine's Athalie - -	10	15	5	hr. 1	2	7	Racine's Athalie; Cassel's Ex., last 35.	8	11	4	1	2	4	About 40 ex., part in Gasc, part in Cassel, *i.e.* first 20 in each, and first 45 pages; Fables of Fenelon.
German -	3 wrkg. separately.		do.	1		2	½	1	1	Ollendorf, exercises about 30, 5 pages; Schiller's 30 Years' War.														
Arithmetic -	100	5	—	11		1	1	—	1	Colenso - - -	11	14	1	1	—	1	Colenso to Ex. 59 inclusive.	25 in 3 dvs.	10	4	2	1	7½	Colenso's Arith., first four rules, simple and compound. Upper division of class adding G. C. M.

Mensuration and Surveying.	10	1	—	10		One lesson occasionally.																			
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	75	4	—	11		3	1	—	3	Colenso, Part I., and first 3 caps. Part II.; Euclid (Pott's), first 6 books; Galbraith and Haughton's Trigonometry, Logarithms; Galbraith and Haughton's Mechanics (two boys in the class.)	11	14	3	1	—	3	Euclid (Potts), I., II., III. Books; Colenso's Alg. to Ex. 46 inclusive; Trigonom. and Surveying; Tate's Mensuration.							
														ms.		ms.									
History -	100	5	—	18		1	½	—	1½	English History (Ross); Roman History (Chepmell's Manual.)	26 in 2 dvs.	—	1	30	—	30	Ross, A.D. 1649–1783 -	25	10	2	1	—	2	Ross' History from 1066 A.D. to 1485 A.D.
Geography -	100	5	—	18		1	½	—	1½	Cornwell's - -	do.	—	1	30	—	30	Cornwell, Europe and Asia.	25	10	2	1	—	2	Cornwell's Geog. British Isles and elements introductory to countries of Europe.
English Grammar.	100	5	—	18	17 to 13.	Occasional.				- - - -	26 in 2 dvs.	—	1	30	—	30	Morell, 68–110 pages -	2 5	10	2	1	2	2	Gleig's Elementary Grammar; parts of speech, construing and parsing of simple sentences.
English Literature.	9	—	—	9		1	1	—	1	Smith's Annual.														
English Composition.	9	—	—	9		1	—	1	1	- - - -	26													
Reading -	50	2	—	—		—	—	—	—	- - - -	do.	—	—	—	—	--	- - - -	25	10	6	1	—	6	This lesson coincides with religious knowledge.
																hr.								
Writing -	80	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	2	30	—	1	Darnell's and Farnell's copy-books.	25	10	4	1	—	4	Darnell's and Farnell's copy-books.
														h m		h m								
Music - -	45	1 in 2 dvs.	10s. per an.	—		1	1	—	1	Marby's Song Book; Glees from Musical Times.	—	—	2	45	—	1 30	Same as first class -	23	12	3	¾	—	2¼	Marby's Song Book and Glees from "Musical Times."
Drawing -	27	no dvn.	2l. per an.	—		2	¾	—	1½	Government School of Art copies.	—	—	2	45	—	1 30	Government School of Art copies.	4	10	2	¾	—	1½	
																hr.								
Other Subjects	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	4	30	—	1	Repetition and dictation—Macaulay's Lays.	25 in 2 dvs.	10	2	¾	—	1½	Dictation.
Drilling -	65	2	6s. per an.																					

The time assigned to each subject, and the number of lessons, is exclusive of *evening work*, which is considered to occupy 1½ hours every evening out of school. The numbers on this form must be considered approximation only; exact accuracy is impossible, from the subdivision of classes, and variety of subjects, not all pursued by all the members of a class, or at the same time by them all. N.B.—The second class in classics and English is not the same as the second class in mathematics. The second class in French is the same as the 1st (i.e. highest) modern class. The aggregate amount of time should be 28 hours. The number of hours herein set down will be found to exceed this slightly, owing to subdivision of subjects and classes, and thus to differ from the normal number by 1½ hour.

HAMPSHIRE.

2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See Explanatory Note on page 127.]

County of Southampton.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowments: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring, no Management.	Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Basingstoke	4,654	Agricultural.	In custody of trustees.	—	Varied by Court of Chancery 1852.	New and good.	Trustees	279	100	100	Inc.
Portsmouth	94,799	Seafaring	Probate Court and trustees.	—	Varied by Court of Chancery.	Bad	Trustees	252	220	150	Inc.
Southampton	46,960	Commercial seafaring, and that of a provincial county town.	Trustees	No	Varied	Fair	Trustees	178	178	178	Stat.
Semi-classical Schools—											
Alton	3,286	Trading and farming.	With feoffees	No	Observed	Good	Feoffees and corporation.	84	69	69	None
Andover	5,221	Chiefly agricultural.	Trustees	—	Observed	Good	Trustees of municipal charities.	20	20	20	(?)
Newport, Isle of Wight.	7,934	Principally agricultural.	Trustees	No	Varied by Municipal Corporation Act.	Good	Trustees	135	116	116	Will increase in 10 years.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
New Alresford	1,546	Farming	Probate Court	Yes	Observed	Good	Master	75	75	75	Stat.
Bishop's Waltham.	2,267	- - -	- - -	—	Varied by process of law, County Court, 1858.	None	No management.	50	50	50	Stat.

(*Continued on p.* 374.)

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
None	—	None	—	Local	Membership of Ch. of Eng. and near residence.	By masters	The 2nd master.	Boys of Basingstoke and the neighbourhood.	Boys	Absolute -	Application.	Stat.	Classical and general.	Ministration in chapel.
None	—	None	—	Dean and chapter of Christ Ch. Oxford ex off.	†	Master	Yes	Inhabitants of borough of Portsmouth.	Boys	- - -	Nomination after examination.	—	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	13 local	No special qualification.	H.M. under trustees	No	Town -	Boys	Absolute -	Residence and examination.	Inc.	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	All local	Residence in hundred, and freeholdr.	Partly by both.	No	Open to all boys from Alton paying 6*d.*, others 1*s.*	Boys	- - -	Nomination.	—	Grammar	None
None	—	None	—	—	—	Master under general control of trustees.	No (?)	Open - -	—	10 boys of Andover charged less for education.	Nomination.	—	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	All local	Must not be Dissenter.	Partly by both.	No (?)	Poor of town	Boys	Orphans pref.	Nomination.	Inc.	Classical by custom.	None
None	—	None	—	All local	4 governors ex off.	Master	Yes	Poor of New and Old Alresford, Bishops Sutton, and Cheriton.	Boys	Absolute -	Nomination.	Stat.	Semi-class.	None
—	—	—	—	—	—	Masters only.	—	Poor -	Boys	- - -	Nomination.	Stat.	Classical -	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Southampton.	Masters.							Charac		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Basingstoke	H.M. and usher.	Crown	Crown	Trstees. of sch. and municipal trustees appoint usher.	Trstees.	-	Schoolhouse.	13 D. 13 B.	-	
Portsmouth	Master and usher.	Trstees.	Trustees	Usher by trstees.	Usher by trstees.	-	M.	20 D.	None	1
Southampton	H.M., and usher and assistants.	Trstees. with approval of Bishop of Winchester.	Trustees	H.M. practically.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	83 D. 16 B.	In both; having been once the principal sch. of the twn. & dist. for all classes.	1
Semi-classical Schools—										
Alton	Master	Feoffees	Feoffees	None	—	None	M.	12 B. 24 D.	None	4
Andover	1 Master	Trstees.	-	None	—	Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.	M.	25 D.	-	4
Newport, Isle of Wight.	H.M. and under M.	Trstees.	-	Trstees.	Trstees.	None	H.M.	By all	-	3
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
New Alresford	Master and 2 assistants.	Trstees.	Trustees	Master	Master	Well skilled in Latin, writing, and arithmetic.	M.	22 B. 32 D.	None	3
Bishop's Waltham.	-	Rector and churchwardens.	-	None	—	Reading, writing, arithmetic, Latin.	Private.	12 D.	Changed in usefulness.	—

(*Continued on p.* 376.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
								£	£	£				
100 A.	30 A. 70 B.	1	1⅔	Trustees	2nd master	H.M.	Yes	65	55	45	In Summer: (*a*) 6½ a.m. (*b*) 9 p.m. Winter: (*a*) 8 a.m. (*b*) 8½ to 9 p.m.	Master adjoining.	800	None
None -	10 A. 90 B.	None	1½	None necessy.	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
80 A. 20 B.	40 A. 60 B.	¼	—	H.M. with sanction of trustees.	Two under masters.	H.M.	Yes	57	46	45	Summer: (*a*) 6 a.m. (*b*) 9 p.m. Winter: (*a*) 7 a.m. (*b*) 9 p.m.	Monitor of each room.	—	None
- -	- -	None	None	None necessy.	M - -	M.	(?)	—	—	—	(*a*) 6 a.m. (*b*) 8¼ p.m.	Superintendence of M.	672	—
None -	45 A. 55 B.	None	1	None necessy.	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
A. and B. only.	A. and B. only.	None	2 or 3	None necessy.	H.M. -	H.M.	Yes	35	31	31	(*a*) 7 a.m. (*b*) 9 p.m.	Master or usher.	—	—
15 A. 85 B.	- -	None	—	None -	M - -	M.	Yes	35	30	28	(*a*) 6½ a.m. (*b*) 8½ p.m.	Fines and impos.	480	—
- -	B. C.	—	—	Trustees	Master -	M.	Yes	Not been here a year.			(*a*) 6 a.m. (*b*) 9 p.m.	Master visits.	600	2

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Southampton.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.* by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.* by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by those combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Lan.
Classical Schools—											
Basingstoke	40	30	Reading and writing.	One subject chiefly, others subordinately.	By marks gained in half-year and examination combined.	(*a*) half (*c*) half Boarders under supervision.	25	12	14	—	—
Portsmouth	40	30	Reading, writing, elementary arithm.	Separately for each subject.	By examination.	(*a*) $\frac{2}{3}$ (*c*) $\frac{1}{3}$	19	6	—	—	—
Southampton	40	28	Reading, writing, 1st four rules of arith.	Separately for each subject.	Combination of all.	(*a*) $\frac{1}{2}$ (*c*) $\frac{1}{2}$	93	52	53	3	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Alton	38	38	Read chapter in testament; first four rules of arithmetic.	Groups of subjects generally.	According to judgment of Master.	All in school, except those for next morning.	32	4	25	—	—
Andover	41 or 42	24½ or 25¼	Elementary arithmetic and reading.	Latin and arithmetic eparately.	For proficiency.	Principally in school.	18	2	8	None.	None.
Newport, Isle of Wight.	40	25	Reading and writing.	By classics and mathematics chiefly.	Proficiency	All out of school; boarders under supervision.	All	4	3	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
New Alresford	41	39 B 35 D	Foundationers must be able to read well.	Separately for each subject.	Advancement	All in school	3	—	3	—	—
Bishop's Waltham.	45	27½	No standard	Mixed, by subjects combined.	Combined	(*c*) 10 per cent.	8	—	3	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 378.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences, (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry, by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Bookkeeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
o aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All - -	26	8	All ways -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
ithout aid -	P.	P.	—	—	Short sentences.	19	10	Text books -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
anslations allowed.	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	100	75	All three -	—	10	—	—	—	- - -
- -	P?	P?	P?	P?	Short sentences.	All	17	Text books and papers.	enior boys.				—	Text books and lectures.
translations	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences.	25	9	Text books and orally.	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
aid -	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	All	4	All ways -	6	6	—	All	—	Instruction in natural history "a little."
and (*c*) -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and in Latin only continuous pieces.	54	2	(*a*) and (*b*) -	3	1	All the senior pupils			Text books and lectures.
- -	—	—	—	—	(*a*) - -	21	—	(*a*) and (*b*) -	—	10	—	—	—	(*a*) - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Southampton.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiner appointed either by H.M. Trustees, or others
Classical Schools—													
Basingstoke	26	26	14	—	—	14	14	—	—	-	-	-	Yearly, appointed by trustees.
Portsmouth*	19	19	10	—	—	—	19	—	—	-	-	Monthly and half-yearly.	-
Southampton	100	100	100	9	9	50	80	27	45	G.D., P., D.F., D.M., T.M., P.M.	-	Quarterly	None
Semi-classical Schools—													
Alton	All	All	All	Senior boys.	Senior boys.	All	All	10	4	G.D.	-	-	Yearly examiner appointed by feoffees
Andover	25	25	25	—	25	25	25	—	—	-	-	Half-yearly	None
Newport, Isle of Wight.	All	All	All	All	—	All	All	—	—	-	-	-	Yearly trustees person.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
New Alresford	6	54	54	—	6	All	All	—	3	P.M.	-	-	Not now
Bishop's Waltham.	21	21	21	—	21	21	21	20	21	G.D., D.M., T.M., and P.M.	French, 3	One	Trustees

(*Continued on p.* 380.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
Yes	Yes	Yes	26	Open	H. M.	Liturgy before and after work.	All	Vicar of parish.	Scripture hist. and Greek Test. prepared by boarders.	Boarders only.
—	Yes	—	19	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Before and after work, from Liturgy.	All	Parish priest	None	Foundationers attend with usher.
Yes	Yes	Yes	100	Open	H.M.	Liturgy at commencement of morning end of afternoon school.	All, unless special objection made by parents	No one	Regulated by master of each boarding-house.	Regulated by master of each boarding-house.
Yes	Yes	Yes	All	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Before and after work; collection drawn up by feoffees.	All	Master for boarders; for others, clergyman of parish.	Bible hist. and Liturgy for all the school.	All
—	Yes	—	25	Open	M.	Morning prayer only taken from C.P. Book.	—	Master	None	—
No	No	No	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Liturgy before and after work.	All	Vicar of Newport.	None	Boarders and free boys.
No	No	No	All the boarders.	Open	No one.	Before and after school.	B. only.	H.M. and rector.	Boarders only.	Boarders only.
—	Yes	—	All, 21	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Book of Com. Prayer morn. and even.	Whole school.	Master	Boarders, weekly Collect, Gospel, and Epistle.	All

(Continued on next page.)

County of Southampton.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Classical Schools—									
Basingstoke	Yes	Privately-	Corporal	None	—	3 per day, and all Saturday.	1 acre	Adjoining.	All
Portsmouth	Yes	Publicly	Corporal, impositions, confinement.	None	—	—	None	—	—
Southampton	Subject to control of trustees and visitor.	Public and private.	Caning	May report	By head class so long as on the school premises.	2 half-holidays and time out of schl.	25 yds. × 50.	Adjoining.	All, by special permission of the H.M.
Semi-classical Schools.									
Alton	Yes	Publicly	Corporal	None	—	—	80 yds. × 40.	Adjoining.	All
Andover	Yes	Publicly	Impositions and corporal.	None	—	—	Very small.	Close	B. only
Newport, Isle of Wight.	Yes	Publicly	Impositions, caning.	No powers, except reporting.	—	16, and 2 half-holidays.	¼ acre	Adjoining.	All
Non-classical and Elementary Schools.									
New Alresford	Yes	Publicly	Corporal	May report	Fines and impos.	32	¼ acre	Adjoining.	Brders.
Bishop's Waltham.	Yes	Public, but very seldom used.	Yes	None	Master	2½, boarders 18.	400 sq. yds.	Adjacent.	Both

(*Continued on p.* 382.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
Yes	Yes	Yes	All, by subscription.	Commercial for majority: classical for large minority.	Ordinary commercial education.	No	Both	—
—	No	—	None	Classics, modern languages, and English.	No preference	By Universities.	Possible	No special.
No	Drilling optional.	No	No really useful library at all.	What is taught at present.	English, Modern Languages, Latin, and subjects of commercial use.	Decidedly by Government.	Partially, not possible to important extent without increased staff and different organization.	Indifference of parents and scholars; inadequacy of buildings; mixture of classes.
None	No	Yes	None	Commercial and general education.	Those most fitted for boys destined for trade.	No	Adopted	None.
None	No	No	No	English education, French and Latin.	General English education.	Probably	Possible and expedient to slight degree.	Want of interest on part of parents.
No	No	No	None	General English education and a little Latin.	Much the same as in master's.	No	Possible and expedient.	None in particular.
No	None now	No	All	Ordinary English education.	Same as in that of master.	No	No	Interference of parents of day scholars other than foundationers.
Yes	Both	Yes	All	Political Ecnmy., Latin, and Arith.	Same	—	—	None.

County of Southampton.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endo								
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Income.			
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or sta-
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—								£	£	£	
Godshill, Isle of Wight.	1,215	Agricultural.	In the parish iron chest at the parsonage.	—	None - -	—	Partly by master, and partly by trustees, partly rent-charge.	36	36	36	—
Holybourn -	693	Farm labourers and small tradespeople.	- - -	Yes	Varied by Ch. Com.	Good	Trustees	170	144	113	Inci
Lymington -	2,621	Farming and seafaring.	With Mr. St. Barbe, Lymington.	No	- - - -	Too small.	Trustees	17	17	67	—
Petersfield - (Churcher's).	1,452	Farming -	Minute book of charity.	Yes	Varied by Court of Chancery.	Fair	Trustees	815	810	583	Stat
Ringwood -	3,757	Farming -	Parish chest	Yes	Obsolete -	Good	No management.	35	34	34	Stat.

* For want of scholars from this school exhibition given to scholars from Wimborn

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£													
one	—	None	—	Local	—	Master	—	- - -	Boys only.	- - - -	- -	—	Grammar	—
one	—	None	—	Local	Householders in certain places.	Partly by both.	Yes	People of Holybourn, Alton Binsted, Froyle.	Both	Absolute -	Some by right, some nominated.	Incr.	Semi-class.	Clothing and apprenticing scholars.
one	—	None	—	Local	—	Trstees.	Yes	Youth -	—	- - - -	- - -	—	Classical -	—
one	0	None	0	County	None	Trstees.	Yes	Ancient borough, *i.e.* parish.	Boys	Residence absolute.	Selection by trustees.	Stat.	Non-class.	Apprentices fees, &c.
*	6	None	—	Local managers of national school.	—	Managers.	—	Children -	Both	None -	- -	—	Semi-class.	Repairs often.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Sherborne. No scholar from this school has claimed it for many years.

County of Southampton.	Masters.							Charac		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.) Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools										
Godshill, Isle of Wight.	Master and usher.	Lord Yarborough.	- - -	Lord Yarborough and parishioners.	—	- - -	—	—	- -	—
Holybourn -	Master and mistress.	Trstees.	Trustees -	None	—	Member of Ch. of Eng.	M. and mistress.	56 D.*	In usefulness.	
Lymington -	Master -	Trstees.	Trustees -	None	—	- -	M.	—	- -	—
Petersfield - (Churcher's).	Master and usher.	Majority of trustees. Life interest.		Master	Master	Layman - -	H.M.	16 B. 7 D.	Usefulness.	—
Ringwood -	Master -	Managers of national school.	- - -	—	—	- - -	M.	138 D.	- -	1

* There is both a boys' and a girls' school at Holybourn. Th

School.				Boarding Houses.										
Occupation of Parents (the Numbers indicate Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars). Independent Professional } A. Mercantile Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (a) Highest, (b) Average, (c) Lowest.			Hours of (a) Rising (b) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bedrooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bedrooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(a)	(b)	(c)				
None		—	—			—	—	—	—	—			—	—
None	100 C.	None	None	Trustees	None	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
None		—	—	Trustees	None	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
100 B.	9 A 91 B	—	—			M.	Yes	27	25	20	(a) 6 7 (b) 8 8½	Monitor and assist. M.	432	None
One	15 B. 85 C.	None	None	None	None	—	—	—	—	—			—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

ures here relate only to the boys' school; there are about 40 girls.

County of Southampton.	Instruction									
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scho who learn			
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools.										
Godshill, Isle of Wight.	This school is now a mere parochial one; curate is nominally master, and employs a master a mistress as deputies.									
Holybourn*	43	26½	None	One subject solely.	Marks for half year.	Three fourths in school, the rest without supervision.	None	—	—	—
Lymington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petersfield (Churcher's).	43	34	Elementary, reading, writing, and arithmetic.	? separate	By seniority and merit.	—	3	—	3	—
Ringwood	46	30	None	Arithmetic chiefly, other subjects subord.	Examination.	All out of school	6	—	—	—

* The figures here relate only to the boys' school.

INSTRUCTION.

...ons pre- with aid ...Trans- ...ions'; ...Tutor; without ...aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text-Books, (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
...	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	...
...	—	—	—	—	...	56	—	All ways ...	—	—	—	—	—	...
...	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	...
...transla- and ...r.	—	—	—	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	28	4	All ...	9	7	—	—	—	...
...	—	—	—	—	...	All	19	All ways ...	15	24	—	—	6	(*a*) (*c*) ...

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Southampton.	Instruction—*cont.*													
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music: P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiner appointed either by H. Trustees or others
Non-classical and Elementary Schools.													
Godshill, Isle of Wight.	This school is now a mere parochial one; curate is nominally master and employs a master mistress as deputies.												
Holybourn*	30	30	30	—	30	56	56	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	Yearly appointed trustees
Lymington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- -
Petersfield (Churcher's).	14	28	28	11	11	28	28	4	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- -
Ringwood	39	67	67	—	67	All	All	67	67	G.D., D.F., D.M., T.M.	- - -	Quarterly	Yearly H.M.'s Inspector

*The figures relate only to the boys' school.

Instruction—*cont.*		Religious Instruction.							
e of Study modified in the Case of Scholars									
Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
- -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
No -	No - -	56	Open	M.	Liturgy -	All	Parson of parish.	None -	- - -
- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	14	—	H.M.	Family prayers before and after school.	All	- -	Two -	Two -
No -	No - - -	145	C. of E.	M.	S.P.C.K. 196 before and after work.	All	Parsons of parishes.	- - -	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Southampton.	Discipline.					Recreation		
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.
Non-classical and Elementary School.								
Godshill, Isle of Wight.	This school is now a mere parochial one; curate is nominally master, and employs mistress as deputies.							
Holybourn	Trustees exercise control.	Publicly	Caning and extra lessons.	None	—	—	½ acre	Adjoining.
Lymington	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—
Petersfield (Churcher's).	Trustees expel boys on foundation.	Seldom used.	Corporal punishment and tasks.	General supervision.	By master.	15	72 ft. × 41 ft.	Close
Ringwood	Master	Publicly	Impositions, caning.	None but reporting.	—	—	½ acre	Adjoining.

-	Recreation.			Opinions of Head Master.				
				Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of				
nasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	H.M.	Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
e - -	No - -	No	None -	Elementary English education.	Agree with master.	- - -	Yes - -	None.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
e -	Drilling -	No	None -	English Hist., Geo., Algebra, &c.	- - -	Inexpedient	Possible and expedient.	None.
e - -	Drilling -	—	None -	Reading, writing, arithmetic.	Reading, writing, arithmetic.	No - -	Yes - -	None.

HAMPSHIRE.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note on page 143.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Numb... (in 18... under Instruc... Boys.	G...
				£	£	£					
AMPORT - -	706	Mrs. Sheppard	1817	40	40	—	Yes	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers chiefly.	32	
ANDOVER: Pollen's School.	5,221	J. Pollen -	1718	10	10	["Paid by Sir J. W. Pollen towards support					
BASINGSTOKE: Blue Coat School	4,654	R. Aldworth, Esq.	1646	210*	23	151	Yes	None	Small tradesmen and better class of labourers.	10	
National School (boys).		Sir Jas. Lancaster and others.	1618	36	36	—	Yes	2*d.*	Labourers, &c.	110	
National School (girls).		Rev. Dr. Sheppard and others.	1816	22	22	—	Yes	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Labourers, &c.	—	
BOLDRE: Gilpin's School.	2,842	Rev. Wm. Gilpin.	1804	87	45†	51†	Yes	None	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	20	
BRIXTON (Isle of Wight).	630	Rev. Noel Digby.	1814	61 (Mixed charity)	48‡	—	Yes	2*d.* and 1*d.* (20 free).	Mechanics and labourers.	45	
BROCKENHURST -	1,083	Henry Thurston.	1750	29§	29	—	Yes; both.	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Chiefly labourers.	11 (mix...	
BROUGHTON: Dowse's School.	955	Thos. Dowse and others.	1601	79	52‖	—	Yes	1*d.*	Principally artisans and labourers.	33	
BURGHCLERE	819	Unknown -	—	10	10	—	Yes	1*d.*	Labourers, &c.		I...
CHALE (Isle of Wight).	584	Robert Weeks and John Barber.	1790 and 1797	14	14	—	Yes	1*d.*	- - -	27	
CHURCH-OAKLEY	287	Geo. Wither -	1666	25	16	9	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	8	
CLIDDESDEN-CUM-FARLEIGH-WALLOP.	438	Ann Doddington.	1656	10	10	—	Yes	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	13	
COBHAMPTON -	189	Wm. Collins -	1669	22	20	—	Used as parsonage.	None	Tradespeople and labourers.	8	
CRONDALL -	2,764	Elizabeth Oliver. Henry Maxwell.	1802 1811	37	37	—	None	1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	In...	
DUMMER: National School.	400	J. Millingate -	1610	4	4	—	Yes	1*d.*	Agricultural -	27	

* Besides about 22*l.* a year paid to lecturer, and for bread and clothing to poor. † Year's expenses exceeded in...
‡ Not deducting rates or insurance. § Income tax deducted.
‖ Balance of income absorbed in payment of interest on debt, instalments of principal repaid, and parochial rates...

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
thing.	Board.									
.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Vicar	Neither	Not at present.	Three.
olmistress for teaching young children."—Information received from Ch. Com.]										
	—	10	—	7 M.B.	None	Twelve	Municipal charity trustees.	Mast. cert.	Yes	One.
	—	—	—	8 M.B.	None	Three	Trustees and committee of subscribers.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
	—	—	—	None				Mist. cert.	Yes	Two.
	13	—	—	None	Bible, &c., given to each scholar on leaving.	—	Vicar and visitors.	Neither	No	Mast.; mist. for needlework, &c.
	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees, generally acting through rector.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.
	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Managers	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist. and monitor.
	—	—	—	None	None	Ten	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast.
ation received.				None	None	? Rector		Mist. not cert. (about to leave).	Not at present.	One or two monitors.
	—	—	—	None	None	Two	R. and churchwardens.	Neither	Not necessarily.	Two.
	—	—	—	None	Boys apprenticed every third year.	One	Trustee	Neither	No	Mast.
	—	—	—	None	None	Earl of Portsmouth.		Neither	No	Mist. only.
	—	—	—	None	None	One	¶	Neither	No	One.
ñed under sanction of Charity Commissioners to schools at Crondall and Crookham.						Two	Clrgymn. and managers of both schools.	Neither	Yes	Four.
	—	—	—	None	None	Chief landowner in parish.		Neither	Yes	Two mist.

¶ Trustee appoints nominal master, viz., incumbent; incumbent appoints acting master. (Founder's will requires that schoolmaster should be incumbent.)

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867 under Instructi	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Gi
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.					
				£	£	£					
FAREHAM: Price's Charity School.	6,197	Wm. Price -	1721	461*	65†	80	Yes	None	Chiefly agricultural labourers and mechanics.	30	—
FRESHWATER (Isle of Wight).	1,678	David Urry -	1714	67	67	—	Yes; both.	2*d.* and 1*d.* (16 free).	Chiefly artisans and labourers.	79	
FROXFIELD -	657	Robert Love -	1721	56	40	14	Yes	None	Farmers and labourers.	21	—
GATCOMBE (Isle of Wight).	201	Unknown -	—	8	8	—	Yes (no part of end.)	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers, &c.	20	
HATHERDEN (*see* SMANNELL).											
HEADLEY - -	1,320	Rev. G. Holmes, D.D.	1755	14	14	—	Yes	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	42	
HINTON AMPNER	362	Wm. Blake -	1733	143‡	80	—	Yes	None for parishioners.	Labourers, mechanics, and small tradesmen.	42	
ITCHEN-ABBAS -	214	Nathaniel Bailey.	—	10	10	—	No	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	16	
KINGSCLERE: Boys' School.	2,774	Sir J. Lancaster.	before 1600	20	20	—	Yes	2*d.* and 1*d.*	Agricultural labourers, &c.	70	—
KNIGHTS'-ENHAM	159	D. Dewar -	1790	51	28	(Information received from Charity Commissio					
LYNDHURST: Baptist Week-day School.	1,522	Wm. Phillips -	1786	23 about.	23 about.	—	No	None	Chiefly labourers	14	
MARTYR WORTHY	259	Alderman Prunell.	1589	7	7	—	Yes	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	11	
NEWCHURCH (Isle of Wight).	6,617	Maurice Bockland and others.	1755	8	8	—	Yes	2*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	19	
NEWPORT (Isle of Wight).	7,934	Benj. Cooke -	1761	145	30	124	Yes	1*d.*	Various -	—	—

* Besides 113*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* balance from previous years.
‡ Or deducting land tax, repairs of farms, &c., 119*l.*

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.) Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
s.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
	—	—	—	None	Six received a Bible and another book.	Vicar and two churchwardens.		Neither	No	Mast. only.
	—	—	—	3 boys E., 1 boy A., 3 boys M., 1 boy B.	None	Five	Managers	Mast. cert.	Yes	Four.
)	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
	—	—	—	None	None	None	Rector	Neither	No	One mist.
	—	—	—	Non	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and sewing mist.
	—	—	—	Few boys occasionally, E.A. or M.B.	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.; mist. for needlework.
	—	—	—	None	None	—	Rector	Neither	No	One mist.
	—	—	—	None	None	(Sec. of Ch. Com.)	Committee of managers.	Cert.	Yes	One.
	iswers from school authorities.									
	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
	—	—	—	None	None	—	Rector	Neither	No	One mist.
	—	—	—	None	None	V. and church wardens.	Vestry	Neither	No	One.
	12	—	6	None	One	Four	Committee.	Neither	No	Mist.

† Besides 36*l.* granted to another school in parish by permission of Charity Commissioners.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
NITON (Isle of Wight).	700	Robert Weeckes and others.	1784	29	29	—	No	1*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	43	[illegible]
ODIHAM: Free School.	2,833	Rob. May -	1694	103	62	41	Yes	None	Artisans, labourers, &c.	23	—
PRESTON CANDOVER: National School.	476	Thos. Hall -	1772	21	12*	—	(Lent)	1*d.*	Mostly agricultural labourers, &c.	44	[illegible]
QUARLEY - -	182	Thos. Sheppard and Rich. Cox.	1802	15	13	—	Yes	1*d.*	Nearly all labourers.	11	[illegible]
ROMSEY - -	5,848	John Nowes -	1719	840	50†	215‡	Yes; rent and tax free.	None	Labourers, artisans, and small tradespeople.	20	—
ROTHERWICK -	386	Fred. Tylney -	1716	10	10	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	10	[illegible]
SHERFIELD-UPON-LODDON.	693	James Christmas.	1737	78 (Mixed charity)	25	—	Yes	1*s.* and 1*d.*	Agriculture -	42	[illegible]
SMANNELL-WITH-HATHERDEN.	638	David and David Albermarle Bertie Dewar.	1794 / 1860	76*l.* (Mixed charity)	51	—	No	None	Agricultural -	35	[illegible]
SOUTHAMPTON: Taunton's School.	46,960	Richard Taunton.	1760	167 (Mixed charity)	65	50	No	9*d.* and 1*s.* (10 free).	Artisans and small tradesmen mostly.	67	—
STRATFIELDSAYE	567	Geo. Lora and Lucy Pitt.	1739	24§	24	—	Yes	1*d.*	Farm labourers.	27	—
EAST TISTED -	221	J. W. Scott, Esq.	1837	21	19	2	Yes	1*d.*	Labourers -	33	[illegible]
EAST TYTHERLEY	352	Sarah Rolle -	1718	326	108	86	Yes	1*d.* (12 free).	Labourers -	64	[illegible]
TWYFORD: National School.	1,301	Richard Wool	1792	26	26	—	(Not from end.)	4*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*	Tradesmen and labourers.	114	
WINCHESTER: Over's School.	14,776	Wm. Over -	1701	33	?33	Income directed by scheme of Charity Commission					

* Rest of income absorbed by repairs.

† Besides 74*l.* 4*s.* paid to schools at Salisbury and Yeovil.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	6 boys E.A., 6 boys M.B.	None	Three	Minister	Mast. cert.	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	Four	Ten	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Mist. cert.	Yes	Mist. and one paid monitor.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Mist. uncert.	No	Mist. only.
20	—	—	—	20 M.B.	Four	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Founder's representative.	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	2 boys M.B.	None	Three	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Two mist., with monitors.
10	—	—	—	12 E.A., 7 M.B.	None	Two and 10 assist.	Trustees and assistants.	Cert.	Yes, at inspector's next visit.	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Mast. trained.	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	Eleven	Four	Rector	Mast. cert.	Yes	One.
6	6	6 (Dinner daily.)	6	None	None	Four	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Vicar, churchwardens, and overseers.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., and two monitors.

Jan. 1867) to be employed in educating boys at schools in Winchester under inspection of Committee of Council.

: Including cost of annual dinner for Romsey and two branches. § Besides annual dole of 8*l.* 2*s.* to poor.

COUNTY OF BERKS.

I. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

Abingdon Grammar School.

Mr. Fearon's Report.

I. This school was visited on April 30, 1866.

(*a.*) The intention of the founder (J. Roysse, 1562) was to erect a free grammar school, in which 73 children of Abingdon (preferentially) or of the vicinity, should be instructed in literature. Residents in Abingdon not to pay more than one penny as admission fee (unless they offer more voluntarily). Other pupils to be admitted on payment of 6*s.* 8*d.* a year; and the master to be allowed 10 pupils for his own advantage. This part of the foundation is administered by the trustees of the grammar school.

(*b.*) That part of the endowment which comes under the headings of Kent's gift, Bennett's gift, and Teesdale's gift is under the administration of the governors of Christ's Hospital, Abingdon, in accordance with the 19th section (and schedule) of the scheme for the management of the hospital, dated June 4th, 1859.

(*c.*) There are also five scholarships to Pembroke College, Oxford, of 50*l.* each, with rooms. Preference to Bennett's scholars.

II. The present value of the original endowment (*a*) is (gross) 150*l.* per annum, (net) 143*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; deductions being made for a bread dole, fees, and income tax. This is paid to the head master. He also receives 5*l.* per annum under Kent's gift, and 13*l.* 4*s.* for instruction of six poor boys under Bennett's gift. Thus his total net income from endowment is 161*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

The present value of the Bennett endowment is apparently 111*l.* 4*s.* (but there is some error in the statement of these funds in the schedule to the scheme, the sum of the items not corresponding with the printed total), of which 13*l.* 4*s.* is appropriated to the head master, as stated above, 5*l.* to purchasing books for the six boys, 50*l.* to clothing them, 3*l.* to giving them pocket money, and 40*l.* to apprenticing and clothing one of them annually.

The present value of the Teesdale endowment is 120*l.*, paid to the usher. With respect to this part of the endowment, an arrangement was made some years since, on the election of an usher, that he should not only teach six boys (according to the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

terms of the gift) but should act generally as usher to the school, on condition that he should be allowed to take boarders, in a private residence, paying to the head master one guinea per quarter in respect of each such boarder.

III. The staff of the school consists of five masters; viz.,

The head master (D.D. of Oxford); Teesdale's usher (M.A. of Oxford); the mathematical master (B.A. of Cambridge); the English master (not a graduate, nor trained, nor certificated); and a visiting master of modern languages (foreigner, not a graduate), who comes twice a week, two hours each time, to teach French and German. The mathematical, English, and French masters are paid by the head master.

The number of boys on the books is 69; of whom 66 were present on the occasion of my visit. The number on the books is composed of 25 boarders (all in head master's house, the usher having none at present), 32 free day scholars on Roysse's foundation, 6 on Bennett's, and 6 day scholars not on the foundation.

The 69 boys are divided into 8 classes, containing respectively the following numbers: VI. Form (highest), 2 boys; V. Form, 4; IV. Form, 4; III. Form, 5; Commercial Form, 10; II. Form, 15; Upper Division of I. Form, 15; Lower Division, 14; total 69. The classification is by classics; but boys who do not wish to continue classics are placed in the commercial form. The Commissioners will remark that the four highest forms only contain 15 boys altogether. It is obvious that there can be little competition among these boys in their classical and mathematical studies; and, in fact, that they would have little inducement to work, except the examination for a scholarship at Pembroke College. At the last examination preceding my visit the head boy was rejected by the college. He had been eight years in the school.

Only 18 boys, less than one-third of the whole school, learn French, and this is about the average of the last four years. This subject is an extra. The boys learning French are divided into two classes. The French master gave a lesson, on the occasion of my visit, to the first class, six boys. He taught the class well, and the boys are making good progress under his teaching.

IV. The fifth and sixth forms were reading Sophocles and Horace. They were examined orally and by paper in Latin and Greek. They translated fairly from the play of Sophocles (Œd. Rex.), which they had been reading, only one of them failing to render the passages into fairly correct English. Their Latin scholarship was very moderate, especially that of the first, second, and fourth boys. Their average age was 16½ years, and they had been in the school on an average rather more than four years. They were also examined in Euclid, algebra, and the elements of trigonometry by questions from Papers X., XX., XXVI. The result showed that, though not far advanced in mathematics, they were fairly grounded.

The 3rd and commercial forms were examined in dictation

(8 lines, Paper XI.) and arithmetic. Fourteen boys were present in these two forms, and they made on an average more than four mistakes each in spelling from dictation. Only one of them wrote the passage correctly; their writing was fair; their spelling decidedly bad; their arithmetic unsatisfactory; their reading was also very unsatisfactory.

The conclusions which I have formed respecting the instruction given in this school are—

(*a*) That the principal teaching power is expended on a branch of education (classics) which is only required by a very few of the scholars, and in which, from the nature of the case, the results can never be very satisfactory.

(*b.*) That the teaching of Latin and Greek to those boys who do learn them, though fairly sound, is yet not really good, and certainly not such as to make it worth while for the boys to bestow the greater part of their school time on it.

(*c.*) That the branch of education (English) which is chiefly required by these boys is badly taught, being chiefly in the hands of an inferior, untrained teacher.

(*d.*) That the school would be much more useful if English, mathematics, modern languages, and physical science were made the basis of the education; if an option were given to boys between Latin and German; and if Greek were made an extra and taught (as French now is) by a visiting teacher from Oxford.

Schools which, like this, are close to Oxford need find no difficulty in regulating their supply of occasional classical teachers in accordance with the demands of their scholars. It is most undesirable that there should be two classical masters, supported by the endowment, for the instruction in classics of less than one fourth of the scholars attending the school.

V. The schoolroom and premises generally are not well adapted to their purpose. The accommodation for boarders is pretty fair in the master's house, and there is a good dining hall. There is a probability of a new school being shortly built on a site to be granted by Christ's Hospital. This will be a great improvement in the condition and prospects of the school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. I. 5, Append. pp. 1-17,* A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 31 Jan. 1562, mayor, bailiff, and burgesses of Abingdon agreed with John Roysse, in consideration of 50*l.* paid by him, to build and repair school buildings, "able to receive threescore and thirteen scholars;" and by deed, 23 Feb. 1562, same John Roysse gave two houses in Birchin Lane, London, of the clear yearly value of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, for maintenance of master after discharge of certain specified payments.

By will, 1604, John Kent gave residuary estate (apparently 38*l.*) to Christ's Hospital, Abingdon, to be disposed of by master and governors. In respect of this master receives 5*l.* a year.

By will, 1608, William Bennett purported to give 114 acres of land in Wilts, with certain appurtenant rights, for benefit of six scholars. By deed,

* The founder's deeds and ordinances are there given at length.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

30 Nov. 1609, Bennett's heir confirmed the gift and conveyed lands to master and governors of Christ's Hospital as trustees. By deeds in 1782 and 1783, trustees acquired 33 acres of additional land partly in exchange for rights, under Bennett's will. Surplus of rents over expenditure on Bennett's trust accumulated to 760*l.* in 1817, of which part was invested in 600*l.* consols.

By will in 1609, Thomas Tesdale gave glebe lands, tithes, and profits of rectory of Ratley in Upton, for usher. Thomas Tesdale and Richard Wightwick gave seven exhibitions at Pembroke College, Oxford, for scholars from this school, with preference to Bennett's scholars. Deeds with trustees.

School Property.—Tithe rentcharge commuted at 144*l.* 7*s.* Roysse's estate let at 150*l.*; Bennett's, at 137*l.* a year. Kent's rentcharge 5*l.* Applied directly to school from Roysse 146*l.*, Tesdale 120*l.*, Bennett 13*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* (for teaching six boys), Kent 5*l.* Total 284*l.*, besides 92*l.* 13*s.* expended on Bennett's scholars, who receive books, clothing, &c., and an apprentice fee of 40*l.* on leaving school.

School buildings not well adapted to the purpose. Master's house adapted for limited number of boarders only.

Bennett's scholars, now six, to be increased to 12 as leases fall in (Scheme of Court of Chancery, 4 June 1859).

Five scholarships at Pembroke College, Oxford, of 50*l.* each, with rooms free. Electors the master and fellows.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school for teaching, without more compulsory payment than 1*d.* at entrance, 63 children of Abingdon, one only of a house. Deficiency in number to be supplied from county adjoining. Preference to fatherless, widows and poor men's children, at discretion of Mayor and Corporation. Ten more scholars to be admitted, of whom the master shall take his advantage.

Other children, sons of any honest man, gentleman, or riche man, if more can be taught, not to be refused, or charged more than 6*s.* 8*d.* a year (Founder's deed, 31, Jan. 1562).

For benefit of six poor children born in Abingdon, chosen by master and governors of Christ's Hospital, with advice of school master; if possible three to be of maternal kin of donor (Bennett's deed, 30 Nov. 1609).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—"As well nurtere and good maners, as lyterature and verteous lyvynge and Xtian auctors for their erudition" (deed 31 Jan. 1562). In same deed school described as a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Trustees, seven, all *ex officio*, three of Oxford, viz. master of Pembroke College, Camden professor of ancient history, and Savilian professor of geometry: four of Abingdon, viz. mayor, last ex-mayor, recorder, and master of Christ's Hospital (order of Master of the Rolls).

By foundation and will of J. Roysse, a visitor should be appointed to see that trustees do their duty. No visitor since Roysse's death.

Head master appointed by trustees, "an honest, sadde, and discreete man," "a learned man, a priest or a wedded man" without cure or benefice (deed 31 Jan. 1562). Trustees have no power to dismiss.

Tesdale's usher appointed by master and governors of Christ's Hospital.

Head master appoints and dismisses other masters at discretion.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master D.D. of Oxford, and clergyman. Income 150*l.* from endowment, and 320*l.* from fees; house and profits of boarders; he pays mathematical and writing masters. Income of usher, 120*l.* from endowment.

Day Scholars.—50, all on foundation, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, from town or within two miles. Pay for general work 4*l.* 4*s.*, French 3*l.*, German 3*l.*, drawing 6*l.* 6*s.*, fires 3*s.*, stationery 2*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—18, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Pay for board and general instruction 65 guineas, reduction made in particular cases. School bills: highest, 84*l.*; lowest, 33*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms 330 feet per boy. Hours, 6 a.m. in summer, 7 a.m. in winter, 8.40 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Foundationers on admission must read fairly. School classified by classics chiefly, other subjects subordinately. School

course modified according to parents' wishes. Religious instruction provided by head master; special for boarders on Sundays.

School work begins and ends with prayers.

General examinations half-yearly by masters; for scholarships by master and fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford.

Promotions by marks of half-year and examination combined.

Prizes given by head master at Midsummer examination.

Punishments: impositions, caning on hands, the latter in public by head master only.

Playground very small.

Eight boys gone to university during last five years. [Four at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time 39 or 40 weeks per annum; 30 hours per week.

Play time 12 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	
	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Lawyer.	Draper - -	Abingdon.
„ „ - 2	Miller.	Clergyman - -	Hagbourne, Berks.
„ „ - 3	Banker.	Farmer - -	Rock Farm, Faringdon.
„ „ - 4	Lawyer.	Lawyer - -	Dorking.
„ „ - 5	Butcher.	Gentleman -	Dorking.
„ „ - 6	Lawyer.	Clergyman - -	Blindley, E. Grinstead.
„ „ - 7	Tax collector.	Merchant - -	Clapham.
„ „ - 8	Farmer.	Brewer - -	Oxford.
„ „ - 9	Chemist.	Lawyer - -	Forest Hill.
„ „ - 10	Brewer's clerk.	Gentleman - -	Witney.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Publican.	Farmer - -	Drayton, Berks.
„ „ - 2	Shop servant.	Farmer - -	Wootton, Oxon.
„ „ - 3	Draper.	Gentleman -	Fairford, Gloucestershire.
„ „ - 4	Wheelwright.	Deceased (surgeon)	Fairford, do.
„ „ - 5	Mason.	Farmer - -	Drayton, Oxon.
„ „ - 6	Wheelwright.	Wine Merchant -	Wallingford.
„ „ - 7	Gaoler.	Farmer - -	Dudgrove, Gloucestershire.
„ „ - 8	Draper.	Farmer - -	Wootton, Oxon.
„ „ - 9	Deceased (clerk).	Gentleman -	Fairford.
„ „ - 10	Draper.	Gentleman - -	Kidlington.

The day scholars are all of Abingdon, and reside at a distance of less than three-quarters of a mile from the schoo..

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		ms.		ms.			yrs.		ms.		ms.			yrs.		ms.		ms.	
Religious Knowledge.	68	7	—	2	17	2	30	—	80	9 chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel (in Greek); and 100 pages of Watts's Scripture History.	6	15	2	30	—	80	12 chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel (Greek); and 100 pages of Watts's Scripture History.	14	12	2	15	—	120	
Greek - -	18	4	—	2	17	4	50	—	200	About 15 pages of Demosthenes de Corona; 450 lines of Homer's Iliad; and the Œdipus Coloneus of Sophocles —Parker's Oxford Editions.	—	—	4	40	2	160	Euripides' Hecuba, 900 lines; Anabasis of Xenophon, 4 chapters —Parker's Oxford Editions.	6	14	3	10	—	135	30 pages of Wordsworth's Greek Grammar.
Latin - -	42	6	—	2	17	5	35	—	185	Virgil's Georgics, about 700 lines; II. and III. Book of Horace's Odes; Cicero in Catilinam, I., II.;—Parker's Oxford Editions.	—	—	4	40	4	160	Virgil's Æneid, IV., and part of I.; Cicero in Catilinam, I. and II.—Parker's Oxford Editions.	16	13	5	10	3	220	20 pages of Latin Accidence in Christ's Hospital Beginner.
French - -	24	2	3*l.* per an.	—	17	2	35	—	180	Le Malade Imaginaire (Gombert's Edition) with Grammar; Manier's French Reader; and Translations into English; quantity varying according to capacity.	—	—	2	40	2	80	Manier's French Reader; Manier's French Conversation; Angouville's Grammar; quantity varying according to progress and ability.	—	—	—	—	—	—	No third class in this subject.

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		ms.		ms.			yrs.		ms.		ms.			yrs.		ms.		ms.	
Arithmetic -	—	—	—	—	—	2	60	—	120	All Colenso's Arithmetic, with Miscellaneous Examples from other sources.	—	—	3	60	—	180	Each, according to his ability, does as much as he can in the hour from Colenso's Arithmetic (chiefly) and from other sources.	14	12	5	60	—	300	Each, according to his ability, from Colenso's Arithmetic.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	4	50	—	200	Euclid, part of IV., V., and VI. books; Colenso's Algebra, about 25 pages.	—	—	4	50	—	200	Todhunter's Euclid, II., III.; Colenso's Algebra; each averaging about 20 pages of the work.							
History - -	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	—	120	Chapmell's Course of History, 30 pages of *England*, all *Greece*, and part of *Rome*.	—	—	2	15	—	120	Chapmell's Course of History, all *Rome*, and 25 pages of *England*.	14	12	6	15	—	300	24 pages of Outlines of English History (Parker and Son); and 23 pages of Mangnall's Questions.
Geography -	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	—	60	40 pages of Butler's Ancient Geography.	—	—	1	50	—	50	The whole of "Physical Geography" in Stewart's Geography.	14	12	4	10	—	200	17 pages of Stewart's Geography; also oral instruction from large suspended maps.
English Grammar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	12	2	15	—	100	18 pages of Sullivan's English Grammar.
Writing -	66	6	—	6	15	1	—	—	60	—	7	14	2	—	—	120	—	14	12	4	60	—	240	
Drawing -	Six boys devote one morning per week to Drawing,—a professor attending from Oxford.																							
Other Subjects	Exercises in Latin and Greek Prose and Verse are done by the first two classes; English Dictation exercises three times a week by the junior classes; and Arithmetic Tables, questions in Mental Arithmetic, Black-board instruction being also given in the same to the junior classes; and Reading and Spelling, as time may be gathered from other lessons.																							

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) E. W. Hawkins; Fellowship at Pemb. Coll. Oxon, and 3rd Class in Mathematics.
F. G. Haslewood; Scholar and Prizeman of Trinity Hall, Camb., and First in Law Tripos.
T. D. Page, Fellow and Dean of Pemb. Coll., Oxon; 3rd Class in Moderations, and 1st Class in Law and Mod. Hist.
J. Taylor, Fellow of Pemb. Coll. Oxon; 3rd Class in Moderations, both Classics and Mathematics, and 2nd Class in Mathematics in Final Schools.
R. E. Coles; 3rd Class in Mathematics.
E. S. Overton; 2nd Class in Moderations, and 3rd Class in Final Classical Schools.
W. Goddard, Exeter Coll. Oxon; 4th Class in Law and Mod. Hist.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
The Rev. Evan Evans, M.A., Master of Pembroke Col., Oxon.
G. Rawlinson, M.A., the Camden Prof. of Ancient History, Exeter Col.
H. J. Smith, M.A., the Savilian Prof. of Geometry, Balliol College.
William Ballard, Esq., the Mayor of Abingdon.
John Hyde, Esq., the ex-Mayor of Abingdon.
T. Bros, Esq., Temple, the Recorder of Abingdon.
George Bowes Morland, Esq., Abingdon, Master of Christ's Hospital.

Clerk to Trustees:
Dan Godfrey, Esq., Town Clerk, Abingdon.

Head Master:
Rev. W. A. Strange, D.D.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, BRADFIELD.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on April 27, 1866. The foundation being of so recent a date it is not necessary to describe its objects, or the founder's intention. They are sufficiently stated below.

II. The college has only been about seven years in existence, and the designs of the founder, who is the present warden, are not even yet quite complete.

III. The methods and system on which the school is administered and taught appear to be very good. The proportion of masters to boys is about one to 15. The school is frequently reviewed by the head and second masters. There is a graduated admission examination, and the two highest forms are examined at Midsummer by three examiners nominated by the warden, who send papers to the school to be worked for them under the master's directions. There has not hitherto been any oral examination on those occasions, nor are the examiners present when their papers are worked. The registration is very minute, and the work of the boys is tested by an elaborate system of marking. A report is made on every boy at the end of each term.

IV. There are 106 boys on the books, of whom 103 were present at the date of my visit. No examination of the school was conducted, the warden having expressed, in a letter to the Secretary of the Commission, a strong objection to permit any interruption of the ordinary routine of the school.

V. The buildings and premises are excellent, thoroughly suited in all respects to their purpose.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 16 May 1859, Rev. Thomas Stevens gave buildings, furniture, and 13 acres land at Bradfield for college, to consist of a warden, a head master, an organist, and certain free boys; and directed "domus fund" of 3,000*l.* three per cent. annuities to be raised for improvements, repairs, scholarships, or other purposes. By deed, 16 May 1860, trusts of 950*l.* then collected, to be raised by subscription to 3,000*l.* declared as scholarship fund. By letters patent, 16 December 1862, society incorporated and licence in mortmain granted.

Deeds in custody of corporation.

School Property.—The 13 acres of land, buildings, and furniture abovementioned.

Buildings include residences for masters, and rooms for boys; further buildings contemplated. Site good.

Scholarship fund intended to produce three scholarships of 30*l.* each for three years at university. Scholars appointed by warden on report of the examiners.

Present warden (founder) gives an exhibition of similar amount and tenure to any boy gaining an open scholarship at Oxford or Cambridge.

Objects of Trust.—Free maintenance and education of 16 fatherless boys or sons of poor clergymen or gentlemen, admitted by warden. Warden may reduce number of foundationers by one for every 10 commoners (non-foun-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

dationers) less than 150, but number must not be reduced below five. Commoners must not exceed 153.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Church catechism and vocal music to those capable of improvement in it (original deed of settlement). By inference, classical and mathematical studies.

Government and Masters.—Corporation "warden and council" with visitor and patron.

Founder during his life with consent of two corporators, afterwards corporation with consent of visitor, may alter statutes.

Visitor must be bishop of English or Welsh diocese, Archbishop, Lord Chancellor or Judge of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer selected by founder with consent of two corporators, after founder's death selected by corporation. Till selection made bishop of diocese to be visitor.

Patron, lord of manor of Bradfield.

Warden must be clergyman, at least M.A. or B.C.L. of Oxford Cambridge, or Durham, during founder's life elected by council, afterwards nominated by patron, fitness being certified by two of council. If no fit person nominated within a year visitor may appoint. He must reside 39 weeks every year at Bradfield; is responsible for preservation of property of corporation; appoints and may dismiss all masters, organist, and servants at discretion, admit and expel boys; has supreme control over discipline, studies, and domestic economy.

Council, not to exceed 13 or less than seven in number, exclusive of patron; three form quorum. Patron if qualified must be a member. Membership lost by death, residence abroad, resignation, incapacity, or removal. Vacancies supplied by founder during his life with consent of two corporators, afterwards by corporation itself. Property of corporation to be vested in four members at least. Clerk, always an attorney, appointed by corporation.

Warden, members of council, and clerk if accused of unfitness, may be removed by corporation, by special proceedings at which accused cannot act as member of corporation. If votes for removal be not unanimous, appeal lies to visitor.

Warden and members of council must also be communicants of Church of England, or *ipso facto* lose office.

Head master must be clergyman, M.A. or B.C.L. at least, of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham. Assistant classical and mathematical masters must be graduates of one of the said universities.

Organist must be skilled as rudimentary teacher of vocal music.

All masters and organist must be communicants of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Warden.—Receives fees and profits of commoners, thereout keeps property in good repair and insured, pays salaries of masters and organist, maintains foundationers, and pays 10*s.* per quarter for each commoner to corporation, and retains residue to his own use.

Masters.—Nine. Head master, minimum salary 500*l.*, besides 5*l.* for each commoner over 100, board and residence.

Second master, minimum salary 250*l.*, besides 1*l.* for each commoner over 100, board and rooms.

Organist's minimum salary, 40*l.*

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—109, all live in college in nearly equal proportions between 10 and 14, 14 and 16, and over 16–17 on foundation. Juniors, three meals a day; four if required; seniors, four. Meat once; twice if required. Commoners pay 105*l.* for board and instruction. Extras: Instrumental music 10 guineas. Medical attendance and sanatorium, three guineas. Books and stationery about 3*l.* 18*s.* Commoners, highest, bill 135*l.*, average, 124*l.*, lowest, 116*l.*

Cubical contents of bedrooms, twice as much per boy as per adult at Berks hospital. Hours, 6.30 a.m. in summer, 7 a.m. in winter; lower boys 8.45 p.m. higher 9.45 p.m.; prefects 10.30 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must have learnt reading, writing, a little arithmetic, and the rudiments of Latin.

School classified by classics chiefly, mathematics secondarily and other subjects subordinately.

School course modified to suit particular cases of aptitude.

Religious instruction provided by head master on week days, besides lessons for an hour on Sundays. All attend a shortened service morning and evening daily in church.

Promotions, partly by examination, partly by marks for half-year and examination combined, and partly by seniority.

Examinations, twice and sometimes three times a year for all, and the higher boys once a year by examiner appointed by warden.

Prizes; scholarship to university given to best at midsummer.

Class prizes for mathematics and classics and composition prizes. A divinity prize just founded.

Prefects; 12 appointed by head master have fags.

Punishments: flogging with birch by head or second master, only in private; caning by masters and senior prefect, impositions by prefects, detention on half holiday, and confinement to school grounds.

Playground of 10 acres; bounds prescribed only for boys of two lowest forms.

[Twenty-four pupils of the school were at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time 37 weeks per annum, 25 hours per week.

Composition done and lesson prepared out of school; three half holidays per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Barrister - - -	38, - Eastbourne Terrace, London.
,, ,, - 2	Solicitor - - -	North Walsham, Norfolk.
,, ,, - 3	Clerk in Holy Orders -	Milford, nr. Godalming.
,, ,, - 4	Clerk in Holy Orders -	Speen, Newbury.
,, ,, - 5	Clerk in Holy Orders -	East Shefford Rectory, Hungerford.
,, ,, - 6	Clerk in Holy Orders -	Tylehurst Rectory, Reading.
,, ,, - 7	Clerk in Holy Orders -	Hunstanton, Lynn, Norfolk.
,, ,, - 8	Clerk in Holy Orders -	North Witham, nr. Colsterworth.
,, ,, - 9	Clerk in Holy Orders -	Barrow, Derby.
,, ,, - 10	Merchant - - -	Lunegrove, Skerton, Lancaster.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Solicitor - - -	Elmore Speen, Newbury.
,, ,, - 2	Merchant - - -	1, George Street, Manchester.
,, ,, - 3	Indian Officer - -	5, Woodland Place, Bathwick, Bath.
,, ,, - 4	Gentleman - - -	Crookham, Newbury.
,, ,, - 5	Clerk in Holy Orders -	Ampfield, Romsey, Hants.
,, ,, - 6	Clerk in Holy Orders -	East Shefford Rectory, Hungerford.
,, ,, - 7	Captain in the Army -	Haines Hill, Taunton.
,, ,, - 8	Merchant - - -	Botley, Caterham, Red Hill.
,, ,, - 9	Clerk in Holy Orders -	Bradfield Rectory, Reading.
,, ,, - 10	Clerk in Holy Orders -	2, Wellington Place, Reading.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	12	1	—	12	yrs. 17 9/12	2	hrs. 1	—	—	The Acts of the Apostles, chaps. i.–xv., St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, in Greek.	13	yrs. 16½	2	hrs. 1	—	hrs. —	The Acts of the Apostles (in Greek), I.–XV. Bible History.	8	yrs. 11½					
Greek - -	12	1	—	12	„	11	abt. 3/4	3	—	Sophocles' Ajax; Homer's Odyss. VII.–VIII.; Thucydides, Book ii. (the second half.)	13	—	—	—	1	—	Æschylus, Prometheus Vinctus. Xenophon's Memorabilia, IV., 1, 2, 3. Homer, Iliad I., 200 lines done.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Greek Grammar, Wordsworth.
Latin - -	12	1	—	12	„	7	„	3	—	Plautus Menæchmi; Horace, Epodes and Satires, Book I.; Livy, Book I.; Ovid's Fasti, Book IV.	13	—	—	—	3	—	Horace Epistles, Book I.; Ovid's Fasti, Book III. 350 lines done. Cicero, Ep. to Quint.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Latin Grammar, Kennedy. Cornelius Nepos, very little. Collis' Pontes Classici.
French -	10	1	—	—	„	1	2	—	—	Guizot, Histoire de la Révolution. Gasc, French Prose Composition.	13	—	—	—	—	—	Guizot, Histoire de la Révolution. Gasc, French Prose Composition.	—	—	—	—	—	—	De Fivas' Introduction; Delille's Grammar.
German -	Only read in 5th, 4th, and 3rd Forms.																							
Arithmetic -	—	Taken separately.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Colenso's Arithmetic -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Colenso's Arithmetic.							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	10		—	—	17¾	6	1	—	—	Todhunter's large Algebra. „ Trigonometry. „ Euclid. Drew's Geometrical Conic Sections. Todhunter's Analytical Geometry. „ Differential Calculus. Parkinson's Mechanics. Airy's Ipswich Lectures on Astronomy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Colenso's Algebra. Beasley's Trigonometry. Todhunter's Euclid.							

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics in Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
History	12	1	—	—	yrs. 17 5/12	2	yrs. 1	—	—	Portions of Liddell's Rome, Smith's Greece; and the Student's Hume. Dawson Turner's Analysis is also used.	—	yrs. —	—	hrs. —	—	hrs. —	Liddell's Roman History.							
Geography	12	1	—	—	„	Regular work for 1 week.		—	—	The Geography of Italy, ancient and modern.														
English Grammar.	12	1	—	—	„	1	1	—	—	The Head Master lectures on the subject.														
English Literature.	12	1	—	—	„	1	1	—	—	The Play of "As you like it."														
English Composition.	12	1	—	—	„	1	1	1																
Drawing	—	—	—	—	„	Voluntary.																		

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1. Griffith Humphrey Pugh Evans.—Scholar of Lincoln Coll., Oxford, 1858; 1st Class in Mods. (Classics), 1860; 3rd Class in Final Classical School, 1862.
2. Henry Walter Moore.—Exhibitioner of Merton Coll., Oxford, 1859; Postmaster, 1860; 2nd Class in Mods. (Classics), 1861; 2nd Class in Final Classical School, 1863; Fellow of Exeter College, 1864.
3. John Barrett Fawsett, Ex. Coll., Oxford.—2nd Class in Mods. (Classics), 1861; 1st Class in Final Classical School, 1863.
4. Emilius Clayton.—Passed first in Woolwich Examination, 1860 (straight from the school).
5. Henry Chenevix.—Eaton scholar of Worcester Coll., Oxford, 1860; 2nd Class in Mods. (Classics), 1862; 2nd Class in Final Classical School, 1864.
6. Henry Douglas Richmond.—Passed 12th in Woolwich Examination, 1861 (after a year with a private tutor).
7. William Chambers Harris.—Scholar of Brazenose Col., Oxford, 1860; 2nd Class in Mods. (Classics), 1862.
8. Edward Wilkinson.—Scholar of Ex. Coll., Oxford, 1860; 1st Class in Mods. (Classics); 3rd in Mods. (Maths.), 1862; 2nd Class in Final Classical School, 1864.
9. Henry Clarke Jollye.—Bible-clerk of Merton Coll., Oxford, 1861; 3rd Class in Mods. (Classics), 2863.
10. William Skinner Boyle.—Demy of Magdn. College, Oxford, 1861; 2nd Class in Mods. (Classics), 1864.
11. William Targett Fry, Exeter College, Oxford.—2nd Class in Mods. (Maths.), 1862; 2nd class in Final Schools (Maths.), 1864.
12. Francis Abraham Souper.—Open exhibitioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1863.
13. Clement Thompson.—Scholar of Brazenose College, Oxford, 1863.
14. Edward Watts-Russell.—Junior student of Ch. Ch., 1863.
15. William Henry Foster.—Exhibitioner of Merton College, Oxford, 1863.
16. Thomas Edward Ellison—Passed 17th in T.C.S. Examination, 1863. (After a year's special reading.)
17. Edward Armstrong.—Scholar of Exeter College, Oxford, 1864.
18. Frederick Hume Talbot.—Junior student (Maths.) of Ch. Ch., 1865.
19. Arthur Gaye.—Scholar of Oriel College, Oxford, 1865.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Rev. the Warden, St. Andrew's College, Bradfield.
The Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, Hagley, Stourbridge.
The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Carlton House Terrace.
Sir Wm. Heathcote, Bart., M.P., Hursley Park, Winchester.
Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., 14, Radnor Place, Hyde Park, W.
Thomas Dyke Acland, Esq., M.P., Sprydoncote, Devon.
William Mount, Esq., Wasing Place, Reading.
Goldwin Smith, Esq., Oxford.
Rev. J. Wilder, Eton College.
Rev. John Marriott, Hythe, Southampton.
Rev. J. E. Millard, D.D., the Rectory, Basingstoke.
Arthur Powell, Esq., Milton Heath, Dorking.
G. H. Drew, Esq., 14, Great Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.
William Ford, Esq., 4, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.

Clerk of the Trustees:
J. W. Lamb, solicitor, Basingstoke.

Head Master:
Rev. Stephen Poyntz Denning, M.A.*

Other Foundation Master:
Rev. John Powley, organist, M.A.

---

* Since dead. Now Rev. Henry Hayman, B.D.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CHILDREY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on May 4, 1866.

It was founded by W. Fettyplace, who, by an indenture in 1526, conveyed to certain feoffees certain lands in Berkshire and Oxfordshire, of the clear yearly value of 25*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, which lands he charged with the annual payment of 8*l.* to the support of a chaplain and teacher of grammar at Childrey.

The intention of the founder was to found a chantry in the parish church of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Childrey, and an almshouse of three poor men, with a chaplain. The chaplain and three poor men were to pray for the soul of the founder, and to perform other religious offices; and the chaplain was to be a suitable man, well and sufficiently instructed and learned in the *science of grammar*, who was to keep a free school in the house which the founder had built, wherein he was to teach every boy and person who came thither for the sake of learning.

He was to teach to all scholars the alphabet and certain religious formulas; and those who were fit and disposed towards learning grammar he was to instruct in grammar, in the best method possible; and especially he was to teach them those things which were the most useful for them to learn, and which it were best for them to learn according to the sound judgment of learned men. He was to take nothing from the poor, and from those living within the parish of Childrey for their instruction, unless it were offered him freely and voluntarily. The office of the chaplain-master was to be tenable for life on condition of good behaviour and thorough execution of the founder's will; and on a vacancy occurring the provost and scholars of Queen's College were to appoint to the office, or on their failing to appoint within a month, then the rector of the parish was to appoint.

The will is in the muniment room of Queen's College, to which corporation the estates now belong, on which the endowment is charged. These estates are largely increased in value.

II. This school is now a merely elementary school of the humblest kind, taught by an old man with a dislocated thigh. At the date of my visit there were 10 little boys in the school, the oldest of whom was eight years old, and the youngest five years old. They were all children of agricultural labourers.

Queen's College pays to the master the original rentcharge of 8*l.*; and he receives also 5*l.* 4*s.* from letting his official residence, and one shilling entrance fee from each boy.

III., IV. The master is totally unfit for his work. He has been more than 45 years in charge of the school; and conducts also the business of a maltster and small farmer. He is more than 65 years old, and is lame from the dislocation of his thigh when an infant. He keeps no registers, has no time-table, and no regular

routine. The scholars are infants, with no suitable infant instruction. There were only three reading books in the school, of which only two were similar. There was only one slate. There were no blackboards, easels, or other requisite apparatus.

V. The school was built in 1732 by Sir George Fettyplace. An inscription at one end states this fact, and adds that he augmented the endowment left by his predecessor. The school has a brick floor, and is very small. It stands close to a girls' school which was built by the rector of Childrey in 1844, and which has an endowment of 6*l.* 10*s.* per annum, left by Sir G. Fettyplace from interest of money in the funds; and another small endowment left by Miss Godfrey. This school is for teaching the Church Catechism, reading, and sewing, to girls in the parish of Childrey.

The master lets his official residence to a policeman at 2*s.* per week. It is in fair repair, and has a garden attached to it. The buildings are quite unsuitable for a grammar school education, and there is not enough demand for such an education in Childrey to enable a secondary day school to exist.

VI. The provost and fellows of Queen's College in 1860 increased the stipends of the almsmen from 9*d.* to 7*s.* per week, and have had the condition of the school under their consideration. At the last half-yearly meeting preceding my visit (April 19 1866), the bursar was instructed "to inspect the almshouses and schoolhouse "at Childrey, and to ascertain on what terms the present master "would be disposed to resign, in order to enable the college to "appoint a successor with a salary which might secure the "services of an efficient trained master." Subsequently to my visit (on May 15, 1866) the bursar went to Childrey, and obtained from the master a document, of which the following is a copy: "I, Daniel Beavis, having held the office of schoolmaster of the "boys of Childrey for the last 45 years, do hereby undertake to "resign the said office, together with the schoolmaster's house, "into the hands of the provost and fellows of Queen's College, "Oxford, whenever I may be required to do so in writing under "the hand of their bursar for the time being. And I, Thomas "Rennison, senior bursar of the said College, on behalf of the "said provost and fellows, do hereby undertake to pay to the "said Daniel Beavis four pounds per annum during the term of "his natural life, such payment to commence and to date from "the day of his resignation."

The provost and bursar informed me that they were not aware, until they received the papers from the Secretary to this Commission, of the contents of the will of W. Fettyplace, or of their power to appoint and remove the master. They propose now to appoint an ex-pupil-teacher to conduct the school, and to improve the condition of the almhouses. But before taking any further steps they desire to know what are the wishes and proposals of the Commissioners with regard to the application and management of the endowment. I gathered from them that the college would probably be willing to co-operate with the Com-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

missioners, and might even be willing to make a small addition to the rentcharge legally claimable from them. It appears to me that Childrey would be amply supplied with elementary education if a small mixed school were conducted there by a master or mistress; and that the existing buildings and house might usefully be converted or applied to this purpose. The endowments of Sir G. Fettyplace and Miss Godfrey would also rightly be applied towards such elementary education. But the endowment of W. Fettyplace was obviously intended for secondary education; and the best way of applying it under existing circumstances would be to attach it as an exhibition or scholarship to Wantage or some other central grammar school, tenable preferentially by a native of Childrey. If this were done, it is to be hoped that Queen's College would take sufficient interest in such an application of the endowment to be willing to augment it so as to make it less disproportionate to the present value of the estates on which it is charged, and thus to render it once more the means of supplying secondary education to the locality which the founder originally intended to benefit.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed in 1526, William Fetyplace gave rentcharge out of lands now belonging to Queen's College, Oxford, for school and three almsmen. Will in custody of Provost and Fellows of Queen's College.

School Property.—Annual income 8*l.* from rentcharge, besides school and house for master, now let at rent of 5*l.* 4*s.*

School well situated and adapted for purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Sons of inhabitants of Childrey.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Religious instruction and grammar. —See extracts from founder's ordinances below.

Government and Masters.—Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford, appoint, and in case of delinquency may dismiss master. In default of appointment by them, rector of Childrey appoints.

Master required to be a priest (Founder). Since reformation no special qualification required.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Elementary.

Master.—One. Total income from endowment 13*l.* 4*s.*, from fees 8*s.*

Day Scholars.—Average number during last three years 22, more than half under 10. All sons of farm labourers, from within half a mile of school. Pay entrance fee of 1*s.*

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge necessary on admission.

Education wholly elementary. School not classified.

Instruction in Bible given by master. Catechism and collects learnt.

Pupils required to attend Sunday school and church on Sundays.

Prayers before and after work.

Examination weekly by rector.

Punishment, caning. No prizes or rewards.

No boy gone to any other place of education during last five years.

No playground.

School time, 42 weeks per annum, 25 hours per week.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
The Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford.

Head Master:
G. W. Lowe.

The following is taken from Carlisle's Grammar Schools, vol. i. p. 31.

By W. Fetyplace's indenture of 1526, the provost and scholars of Queen's College, Oxford, were to keep in repair St. Catharine's Aisle at Childrey, in which he had founded a chantry, and an almshouse which he had built there for the habitation of three poor men of the parishes of Childrey and Letcombe Basset.

They were also to pay to the chantry priest, who was to keep a free school for all the poor children of Childrey, 8*l.* per annum; and to allow 9*d.* a week each to the poor men, together with 3*s.* 4*d.* yearly for a gown, and 2*s.* 8*d.* for fuel.

The residue of the rents, after fulfilling these specific bequests, were to be expended by the provost and scholars in exhibitions, or otherwise, at their discretion.

With respect to the school it was ordained,—

"That every one who shall thereafter be elected Chaplain of the said Chantry shall be an able man, and well skilled in grammar, and shall keep a Free School in the house ordained by the founder for that purpose, and shall teach such children and persons as shall come thereto for the sake of instruction after the following or some better manner:—

"He shall teach the children the Alphabet, the Lord's Prayer, the Salutation of the Blessed Virgin, the Apostles' Creed, and all other things which are necessary to enable them to assist the Priest in the celebration of the Mass, together with the Psalm De Profundis, and the usual Prayers for the dead.

"Also he shall teach them to say Grace, as well at dinner as at supper.

"Likewise he shall teach them in English the Fourteen Articles of Faith, the Ten Commandments, the Seven Deadly Sins, the Seven Sacraments of the Church, the Seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost, the Seven Works of Mercy, as well corporal as spiritual, the Five Bodily Senses, and the manner of Confession; all which things are judged necessary by the founders, not only for the children, but for all families where they may dwell, that they may instruct those who are ignorant therein.

"Also he shall teach them good manners; but, above all things, to fear God and keep his Commandments, and especially to refrain from lying, to honour their Parents, and to serve God devoutly in his church.

"And if any shall be apt and disposed to learn Grammar, he shall instruct them therein after the best and most diligent manner that he can, and shall teach them what is most useful and expedient, either according to his own judgment or the sage counsel of learned men.

"And for such instruction shall require nothing from the poor, or of such as live within the Parish of Childrey."

Hungerford Grammar School.

Mr. Fearon's Report.

I. This school, which was visited by me on March 28, 1866, has a fourfold foundation; viz. (a.) the *house*, given by Dr. Sheaff in 1653 to be a school house for a free grammar school; (b.) the *schoolroom*, built with a legacy left by Mr. Capps in 1782, on condition that two boys, quinquennially elected, should be taught grammar and the classics; (c.) an *endowment*, given by Mr. Hamblin in 1729 for four poor boys, triennially elected, to be taught (the subjects of teaching being, I believe, undefined), and supplied with coats, hats, and neckcloths; (d.) an *endowment*, given by Mrs. Cummins in 1735, for the education of an equal number of poor boys and girls of Hungerford; (the total number is not defined, but is left to the discretion of the minister and churchwardens, but there must be as many girls taught as boys;) the boys to be taught Latin (otherwise one moiety of the legacy lapses to Newbury Grammar School); and the girls to be taught reading, working, and writing.

II. The first thing to be observed in explaining the actual condition of the school is, that no girls are now educated out of this charity. The trustees informed me that all that is now done for girls is this: after paying the master 20*l.* per annum, there remains annually a very small surplus, which amounts about every three years to 10*l.* This fund is employed in apprenticeships, and these apprenticeships are *occasionally* given to girls. Thus, the education intended by the donor for girls in Hungerford is represented now by the occasional apprenticeship of a girl to a milliner. The reason given by the trustees and the master for this non-fulfilment of the donor's wishes is the inconvenience of educating boys and girls together in a mixed school. The master says he could not undertake such a charge; and certainly the premises are not suitable for the mixed education of boys and girls. I am not sure that more mischief would not be done, *in the present condition of the premises*, by an attempt to make this a mixed school, than by ignoring the girls altogether. In other respects the letter of the trusts appears to be fulfilled. There were, at the time of my visit, nine foundation scholars upon the books of the school; two being upon Capp's foundation, four upon Hamblin's, and three upon Mrs. Cummins'. There are also six day boys upon the books of the school who are not on the foundation, and 31 boarders. The master had, however, dismissed for the Easter vacation all but the foundation scholars, of whom eight were present, one being absent without leave. According to the master's return, the vacation should not have commenced till next day.

III. The staff of the school consists of two masters, neither of whom has a degree, nor is trained nor certificated. Only the head master was present at the time of my visit. The eight boys who

were present behaved very properly while I examined them; but it is of course impossible, under the circumstances, to make any adequate report upon the teaching of the masters, their method of conducting the school, or the school discipline. The register showed that the attendance of the foundation scholars is most irregular; and I gather from this that their parents do not attach much value to the education afforded by the school. They are also not unfrequently removed before their time for superannuation arrives; that is to say, some of them do not remain at school the five or three years for which they have been elected; and lately one was expelled for confirmed irregularity of attendance.

IV. The foundation scholars who were present were examined in Latin, English reading and dictation, and in arithmetic. The school contains five classes, the first being the highest. None of the foundation scholars are in the two highest classes, but of the eight present at my visit five were in the third class, and three in the fourth class. The five boys in the third class consist of the two upon Capps' foundation, and the three upon Mrs. Cummins' foundation; while the remaining four (one of whom was absent) are upon Hamblin's foundation. The two boys upon Capps' foundation are required to be taught "*classics;*" the three upon Mrs. Cummins' foundation must be taught *Latin.* The classical teaching of the two former boys is, however, identical with the Latin teaching of the three latter, and consists at present in making them learn a small portion of the accidence in the old Eton Latin grammar (Latin edition), and in causing them to construe an elementary Latin delectus. At the time of my visit they had learned to the end of the conjugation of regular verbs in the active voice. Most of them knew the declensions of nouns very fairly, but they had a very imperfect knowledge of second, third, and fourth conjugations of verbs, and knew nothing whatever of the declension of pronouns. The "classical" teaching in this school and to these boys is obviously out of place. If the boys stayed the full length of time allotted to them in the school, if they attended the school with fair regularity, if they had a scholar for their teacher, and good text books in their hands, it may be doubted whether, looking to the class from which they are taken, and the pursuits for which they are designed, instruction in the elements of a dead language, to the exclusion of all knowledge of French, of mathematics, of science, and of natural history, is the best instruction for them to receive. The trustees, however, very conclusively allege that, unless the master teaches Latin, Mrs. Cummins' foundation lapses to Newbury Grammar School.

The average age of these 8 boys was $12\frac{1}{2}$ years, and they had been in the school on an average $2\frac{7}{8}$ years. Six of them read passably (about up to the fourth standard in a National or British school) from an English history used in the school; the other two would decidedly not have passed an inspector. I gave them four lines of dictation from the passage read. One of them was quite unable to do it at all; the other seven had an average of $2\frac{1}{7}$ errors each. Two of them wrote the passage without error. This would

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

not be considered a satisfactory result for the fourth standard of a National school, the boys in which would certainly be at least two years younger upon an average than these. The handwriting was fair. In arithmetic, which is their best point, they are backward for their age. None of them knew anything of decimals, and only one could handle vulgar fractions a little; and they showed little facility in working the most elementary sums in practice and proportion. What, however, could be expected in a school where not a single blackboard existed?

V. The master says that his house was in a bad state of repair when he came, that he was obliged to lay out about 200*l.* in putting it into proper repair, and that he has now to keep it in repair at an annual cost of from 10*l.* to 12*l.* I was shown three bedrooms containing 16 beds, in which, I believe, 31 boarders sleep. These rooms are small and low, and ventilated by windows. The schoolroom is very small, and has no classroom. The desks are unusually clumsy; there are no easels or black boards, and there is a very inadequate supply of maps upon the walls. The boys, however, use hand atlases. There is no playing field for the scholars, the playground being a small gravelled court, inferior both in its size and offices to the premises of a satisfactory National school.

VI. The real commercial education of those boys in Hungerford who are educated as day boys is carried on in the private schools of the town. There appear to be in the town three such schools for boys, one of them a boarding and the other two boarding and day schools. One of these schools seems to be held in much estimation in the town, and I was informed that the charges in all of them are reasonable. For girls there appear to be one day school and one boarding and day school, but I was unable to obtain any information as to the kind of education they afford. As it was market day only two of the trustees were able to meet me. They examine the school annually, and appear to take an interest in its welfare, but they had nothing to suggest for its improvement.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. II. 5, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 29 Sept. 1653, Thomas Sheaff, D.D., gave house for a free grammar school. By will, 28 April 1729, John Hamblin gave Chantry Mead (five acres) to pay annually 4*l.* to master for teaching, and 4*l.* for clothing of four boys. School erected in 1782 by means of legacy of 50*l.* from Mr. Capps. By will, 18 Jan. 1735, Elizabeth Cummins gave to the town of Hungerford 400*l.*, interest to be applied for educating poor children.

School Property.—Average annual income 22*l.* gross, 20*l.* net, all paid to master, besides school house, with residence for master.

Site and buildings fairly adapted for purpose, except house too small for number of boarders master wishes to take.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching free and providing coats, hats, and neckcloths for four poor boys chosen every three years by minister, churchwardens, con-

stable, and portreeve of Hungerford (Hamblin's gift). Instruction of two boys elected every five years by minister and churchwardens (Capps' gift).

Educating such number of poor boys and girls of Hungerford as minister and churchwardens should think fit (Mrs. Cummins' gift). Boys only are educated at school.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Capps' boys; grammar and classics. Mrs. Cummins's boys, Latin.

Government and Masters.—Vicar, churchwardens, constable and burgesses of Hungerford, trustees, elect masters (Sheaff,) and may dismiss him for misconduct, remove boys, and supervise studies. Constable and churchwardens elected annually; burgesses are ex-constables.

Rules made by trustees on appointment of present master in 1848.

Master may appoint assistant.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Master.—May and does take boarders. Total income 20*l.* from endowment, besides residence, profits of boarders and fees for extras. No assistants.

Day Scholars.—Foundationers, five elected for five years, four for three years.

(For total number of scholars, &c. see Assistant Commissioner's Report.)

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
The vicar, churchwardens, constable, and burgesses of Hungerford.

Clerk to Trustees and Receiver:
H. E. Astley, Hungerford.

Head Master:
John Hives.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NEWBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited by me on the 27th and 28th of March 1866. Its origin is involved in some obscurity; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to which the Grammar school was probably attached some time in the 17th century, dating back to the commencement of the 13th century. No record remains of what the founder wished to be taught in the school, nor is it known of what sex he wished the scholars to be, or to what social class he intended them to belong; but an entry in the corporation books, dated 1686, calls the school a "Free Grammar School," and records that the master on his election executed an agreement to teach gratis six poor children of the borough of Newbury. The present Grammar school is, however, really created by a scheme of the Court of Chancery in 1841, which directs the education of 20 free boys, sons of inhabitant householders in Newbury, in classics, English, mathematics, and useful learning.

II. The school continues to educate the 20 free boys in classics (when they are able and willing to learn them), in English, reading, dictation, and geography and history, in arithmetic, and in mathematics (when they are able and willing to learn them). There are also in the school seven day boys not upon the foundation, and eight boarders who are regarded as the private pupils of the master. The total number of scholars upon the books of the school is thus 35 boys; of whom 8 are boarders, 7 are day boys not upon the foundation, and 20 are day boys upon the foundation. Upon the first day of my visit, March 27th, the master had dismissed the scholars before my arrival. It was therefore requisite to wait in Newbury until the next morning when the scholars reassembled. On this second day, March 28th, there were present in the school 27 boys, viz., 7 boarders and 20 day scholars, of whom 15 were upon the foundation. Besides the above, I was informed that the master takes private pupils to prepare for the competitive examinations.

The school was stated by those of the trustees who met me at my visit not to be popular in the town; and it does not appear at any rate to be much valued. The above number of day scholars, 27, by no means represents the full number of boys in the town requiring a middle class education. There are, in fact, private schools in the town which are preferred by some of the tradesmen and persons in business; while others who can afford it send their sons away to boarding schools. One gentleman, who sends his son to a boarding school near London, told me that he would gladly send him to the Grammar school if it were in a satisfactory state. The reasons alleged by the master and the trustees for the unsatisfactory attendance at the school are—first, the want of funds for paying the master well, and for establishing scholarships and exhibitions; secondly, the inadequate condition

of the premises, and the want of a playground. To these causes may probably be added the establishment of schools at Marlborough and Bradfield, and the indifference (I might almost say the dislike) of the smaller tradesmen to classical education.

III. The staff of this school consists of a head master, who is the only foundation master, and is a graduate of Oxford, and in Holy Orders. At the time of my visit the master had lately been appointed to a living, and was likely soon to resign. There were also at that time two assistant masters employed and paid by the head master; viz., a French master, who is a graduate (bachelier ès lettres), and an assistant, who has no degree, and is untrained. At the date of my visit the latter post was filled by the master's son. The head master is a good scholar, perfectly capable of teaching both classics and mathematics. He is said, however, to be much occupied with his private pupils. The French master is also mainly occupied with the head master's private pupils. In fact, though resident on the spot, he only gives $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week to teaching French in the school, the rest of his time being occupied with the private pupils. The tone and discipline of the day scholars were not quite satisfactory. There was much levity, and a want of steady earnest work; and also some copying during the examination. The boarders behaved well throughout the time of my visit.

IV. The school is theoretically divided into six classes; but, the standard of attainments being lower than usual, at present there is no first or second class, so that the third is the highest. This third class contains no day boys, being entirely composed of boarders. In the remaining classes, the 4th, 5th, and 6th, the day boys and boarders are intermixed. The boys appear to come to the school very ill prepared, only one of the new comers in the sixth class being well grounded in reading, the multiplication and other tables, and English grammar. This boy had come from a ladies' preparatory school. The fourth class (the highest in which day boys are found) consisted of eight boys, whose average age was $13\frac{1}{2}$ years, and who had been on an average $3\frac{1}{2}$ years in the school. Their reading was pretty fair. Their writing was creditable, and their spelling, as shown by dictation, good. They wrote eight lines of English history by dictation, with an average of only $\frac{1}{4}$ of an error to each of the eight boys; and six of them had no errors. Their knowledge of English history and modern geography was very moderate, as was also their arithmetic. Four of them were unable to work plain sums in vulgar fractions, and two could not work sums in proportion or practice. None of them could do multiplication and division of decimals. None of them had learned any geometry or algebra. On the whole it must be said that these boys do not show signs of careful or successful teaching, except in the matter of writing and spelling.

The third class (consisting entirely of boarders) contained five boys, whose average age was 15 years, and who had been in the school on an average $4\frac{1}{5}$ years. I examined them in French, in Latin, and in algebra. They showed very small results of their

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

French teaching, being (with the exception of one boy who was a new comer to the school) unable to render the simplest English sentences into French, although they were furnished with the vocabulary. In algebra the result was quite unsatisfactory.

In Latin they did a little better. These boys appeared to be below the average in ability and intelligence.

V. The school premises and buildings are quite inadequate to modern requirements. The schoolroom is small, and ill furnished. The desks are clumsy and old fashioned. There is a want of maps, black boards, and other apparatus. There is no class room and no playground. The master rents a small grass enclosure for the use of his boarders, but it is ill adapted to the purpose. The books which the master supplies to the foundation boys, and charges to the trustees, appear to be very carelessly handled, being much torn and abused. The accommodation for boarders is very inferior. The buildings and premises of the Grammar school form a marked contrast to those of the National school, which stands near, and which is admirably built and furnished, and taught by a good staff of trained and pupil teachers. This school is of course visited and examined annually by the Government Inspector. The Grammar school is never examined, except by the master, who even then makes no report to the trustees. The funds are said to be insufficient to pay for an independent examiner.

VI. There are in this town several other charitable endowments, and in particular a large number of almshouses. Some of the trustees appear to think that at least four of these charities, which are directly educational in their intention, might with advantage be converted to the benefit of the Grammar school. It is feared, however, that there might be some opposition among the townspeople to any changes, and the trustees are therefore not likely to move in the matter. It is at all events certain that the school will not become a really useful institution, or worthy of the town, until some improvements have been made in the buildings and premises.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. i. 41, Append. pp. 54–69, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Hospital of St. Bartholomew for benefit of almspeople founded as supposed by charter of King John, 1216. At some early date free school established in connection therewith. From records of a commission, 14 Feb. 1547–8, it appears that Henry Wormestall by will gave lands of value of 13*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, of which 12*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.* to be paid for teaching grammar school; and from deed, dated in 1677, in Office of Commissioners of Woods and Forests, that 12*l.* per annum was reserved out of Crown rents for salary of master.

By scheme of Court of Chancery, 14 July 1841, hospital directed to provide schoolmaster's house, pay rates, taxes, salary not less than 100*l.* not exceeding 200*l.* to master, and not exceeding 100*l.* to under master.

School Property.—Annual income of whole charity, 866*l.* gross, 684*l.* net; 160*l.* applied to school, besides repairs, rates, &c., and 12*l.* from Commissioners

of Woods and Forests. Master, if a clergyman, usually holds chaplaincy of alms-houses in gift of trustees, value 26*l.*

School site and buildings not well adapted for purpose; master's house can accommodate but few boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching, free of all charges, 20 boys, elected by trustees, sons of inhabitants, householders of at least one year's residence in Newbury. No boy admitted under 9 nor to be continued after 16 without special permission of trustees. Trustees may send other boys, not exceeding 40, sons of inhabitants of Newbury under 12, paying a sum not exceeding 4 guineas, above 12, six guineas; others under 12, 5 guineas, above, 7 guineas and provide books (scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Classics, English grammar, mathematics, reading, writing, arithmetic, and useful learning (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery 1841.

Trustees of municipal charities of Newbury appointed by Court of Chancery, governors and visitors; five form quorum; may increase number of free boys, vary fees paid by others, elect and appoint master. If number of free scholars fall below 10, or for negligence, unfitness, or incompetency, trustees may dismiss master at meeting specially convened, two thirds of trustees being present.

Head master must be a graduate in arts, if such offer; if none such offer, then the best offering.

Under master appointed and may be dismissed by trustees for same causes and in same way as head master (scheme). Appointed and may be dismissed by head master (practice).

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Three. Head master may take boarders. Total income, besides residence, profits of boarders, and fees, 138*l.*; viz., from charity funds, 100*l.* as master, 26*l.* as chaplain of alms-houses, from Crown, 12*l.*

He pays excess of under master's salary over 40*l.*

Under master receives 40*l.* from charity funds.

Day Scholars.—30 children, chiefly of tradespeople in the town. [In 1868, 39; 20 free; 19 non-foundationers, paying for general work, town boys under 12 years, 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum; over 12, 6*l.* 6*s.* Others, under 12, 5*l.* 5*s.*; over 12, 7*l.* 7*s.* German, music, and drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum extra.]

Boarders.—6. [In 1868, 8. Terms for board and instruction, 40.]

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Merely elementary knowledge required on admission.

Classification by mixed subjects. Promotion regulated by examination.

All lessons, except one per day, learnt in school.

22 learn Latin, 2 Greek, 8 French, 30 arithmetic, 6 other mathematics, 9 book-keeping. All learn history, geography, English grammar, reading, and writing. 3 drawing from flat.

Head master responsible for religious instruction. Prayers used every morning, attended by all.

Punishments: corporal; inflicted by head master only.

No boys gone to any university within last five years.

Playground, ½ acre, adjoining school; open to boarders only.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS of St. Bartholomew's Charity for year ending 31 December 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1864	249	3	3
Gross annual rental	709	17	2
Gravel (less 3*l.* allowed tenant)	19	3	9
Arrears received	28	18	0
Dividends on 4,568*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* Consols	137	1	0
Property tax returned	41	3	11
	£1,185	7	1

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Allowed tenants for property tax	6	5	5
Do. do. land tax	2	0	0
Rates and taxes on master's house	12	1	10
Other rates, taxes, and insurance	8	9	5
Arrears made this year	36	16	0
Repairs of property	77	18	7
Expenses of management	65	18	6
	209	9	9
Alms-people	435	4	6
Grammar school	159	12	6
Chaplain	26	0	0
Balance in hand	355	0	4
	£1,185	7	1

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Rev. James Leslie Randall.
Mark Willis, gent.
J. Hame Mason, grocer.
Henry Flint, coal merchant.
James Henry Lucas, draper.
Henry Keens, currier.
Frederic Smith Adams, stationer.
Edward Hannington, draper.
Fras. Flower Somerset, brewer.
James Blackett, bookseller.
Cornelius Wearer Doe, ulphosterer.
Jonatham Burford Pratt, chemist.
Geo. Westcombe, brewer.
Fras. Davis, chemist.
Thos. Fidler, grocer.

} Newbury, Berks.

Clerk to Trustees:
Henry Godwin, Newbury.

Head Master:
Rev. William Cole,* M.A.

Other foundation Master:
T. Gambier.*

* Both these resigned in Midsummer 1867.

Pangbourne Endowed School.

Mr. Fearon's Report.

I. This school was visited on May 23, 1866. It was endowed by I. Breedon, who by will dated March 24, 1685, left certain lands in the parish of Pangbourne burdened with a rentcharge of 40*l.*, of which sum 15*l.* was to be employed in apprenticing once in every two or three years certain children or boys of the poorer sort of the inhabitants. The remaining 25*l.* was for the livelihood, support, and satisfaction of a good schoolmaster, to live and inhabit in a tenement which the testator had built for a free school habitation on the aforesaid lands. The schoolmaster was to be appointed by the lord of the manor, and to obliged diligently to teach and instruct freely and without charge the youth, male children, or boys of the said parish, especially of the poorer sort of them, not exceeding 12 in number at one time, to read English, and to make and understand the Latin tongue if desired thereunto, and to write some secretary or other good writing hand, and to instruct and teach them in all such parts of arithmetic as are or shall be necessary for them to learn and know in order to fit them to be apprentices to some good trade, art, or mystery. And the said schoolmaster was, once in every week at least, to teach and instruct them in the Church Catechism now used as by law established, and also in other the true and orthodox principles of the Christian religion.

The testator also desired the minister of Pangbourne, the minister of Englefield, and the minister of South Moreton, and their successors for the time being, once or twice in every year at least to visit the said school, and diligently to inquire whether the said youths or boys be well and diligently taught and instructed as aforesaid; and in case any default or neglect appear to have been made in any of the premises by such schoolmaster, to take care that such default or neglect be immediately reformed. Or, if the schoolmaster persist, then he is to be displaced by the lord of the manor,

II. The rentcharge of 40*l.* is paid annually by the lord of the manor to the rector, who pays 25*l.* by quarterly payments to the schoolmaster, and when required apprentices a boy with the remainder. If in any year there is no boy to be apprenticed the 15*l.* is deposited in the bank at Reading in the name of the trustees. In the last 10 years four apprenticeships have been effected, viz., two of six years to an upholsterer in Reading, one of seven years to a carpenter in Reading, and one of five years to a fitter in Swindon. The premium for each apprenticeship was 20*l.* These boys are said to be all doing well. The surplus of the apprenticeship money was employed towards the rebuilding of the school in 1863.

The school is now a small mixed elementary school, not in union with the National Society. Dissenters' children are admitted, but the teaching is in accordance with doctrines of Church of England.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

III. The master has been in charge since January 1861. He was trained at Culham Normal School, but is not certificated. He was previously assistant in another elementary school. He is not capable of teaching Latin, and states that he has never had any application for the instruction in that subject. The school is under diocesan inspection. It was inspected in March 1866, but no report had been received.

IV. The subjects taught are simply religious knowledge and the elements of English. There were 69 children (36 boys, 33 girls) on the books, of whom 34 were present. They were very young, almost all infants, in fact, and all of the labouring or a parallel class.

V. The schoolroom was rebuilt in 1863. It is a fair sized room, but deficient in desks. Owing to the repairs which the church was undergoing the school room was being temporarily used as a church, and was much obstructed by an organ and other church furniture, and one end of it was railed off for the celebration of the Eucharist. The master's house has been partially rebuilt. Half of it is occupied by the master and half by a tenant to whom the garden is let at a yearly rent.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, I. 46, Append., pp. 117–120, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Bredon, by will, 24 March 1684–5, gave school-house and site, and a rentcharge of 40*l.* issuing out of his estate at Pangbourn, as to 25*l.* thereof for schoolmaster, and directed residue to be employed once in two or three years towards apprenticing boys. Mrs. Dibble, by will, 6 May 1800, gave 100*l.* South Sea annuities to churchwardens, to be employed by them towards repairs of school.* Documents in parish chest accessible to public.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment 40*l.*, 25*l.* of which is paid to national schoolmaster, and 15*l.* into Reading savings bank to credit of apprentice fund. No probable increase.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Master to teach freely and without charge, youth or boys of parish, especially of the poorer sort, not exceeding 12 at one time. Children to be chosen by lord of manor (Breedon's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, English, Latin tongue if desired, writing, arithmetic, and Church Catechism (Breedon's will).

Government and Masters.—Property managed by trustees appointed by Charity Commission (1861). School managed by rector.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

A mixed elementary school, used as the parish school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

E. A. Breedon, Esq., Bere Court, Pangbourne.
Rev. R. Finch, M.A., Pangbourne Rectory.
Rev. T. Higgins, M.A., Rose Wood, Pangbourne.
Rev. H. H. Woods, M.A., Tidmarsh Rectory.

---

* Stated by rector to be lost (1867).

Reading Grammar School.

Mr. Fearon's Report.

I. This school was visited by me on 26th March 1866. It was founded for the purpose of educating the sons of the men of Reading "in arte et scientiâ grammaticali, et honestis viis." It was not intended to undertake the education of girls in any way, but that of boys of inhabitants ("homines," the liege subjects) of Reading. The number was not limited, nor the social class from which the boys were to come defined. We may conclude, therefore, that it was meant to provide education for all who might require it in the town. The education to be given was to be mainly in the art and science of grammar, and in good conduct.

II. The school is at present a complete failure; and, so far from educating the sons of the men of Reading, it may be said to be at the present moment almost useless. At the date of my visit the master informed me that he had upon the books of the school three boys, two of whom were day scholars, and the third a boarder. Of the two day scholars, however, neither was present; one being absent, and the other ill. The boarder had only been a few weeks in the school, having been previously educated in France. This school is therefore clearly *not* fulfilling the purpose for which it was founded; it does not educate the sons of the men of Reading. The reason for this failure alleged by the master is "a feud of long standing between the school and the corporation." The existence of any such feud was denied by the mayor and other members of the corporation present at my inspection. There was, however, some evidence of there having been a disagreement between a former master (Dr. Valpy) and the corporation. The reason for the failure of the school, alleged by the trustees, is "their want of confidence in the master." The trustees (who, as well as many of the town council, met me at the school) were unanimous in expressing this want of confidence; and several instances were mentioned to me of tradesmen who would willingly send their sons to the Grammar school, if it were conducted by a master in whom they had confidence. Some of these gentlemen send their sons away from the town to be educated at a considerable expense. I was told of one who lives near Wellington College with the object of getting his son educated there, and comes in daily to town. It is a remarkable fact that there is in Reading no private school for the commercial classes, which is held in much repute, as far as I could ascertain. Lately, however, a gentleman has commenced taking private pupils, and has had such success with the superior tradesmen of Reading that his establishment will probably soon expand into a school. To the causes of failure alleged by the master and trustees respectively may probably be added "the condition of the buildings and premises," and "the establishment of schools at Marlborough, Radley and Bradfield, and of Wellington College."

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

III. It is, of course, under the circumstances described above, impossible to report on the master's capacity for teaching, or upon the tone and discipline of the school.

IV. For similar reasons it was not possible to make any examination of the school. It was not worth while to examine the one boy present, lately arrived from France. I cannot, therefore report on the attainments of the school.

V. The school premises and buildings are of the most unsatisfactory kind, and in many respects in very bad condition. There is virtually no playground; the ground called the Grammar school playground being totally unfit for that purpose, and being used by the town for public purposes. The offices and rest of outdoor premises are exceedingly bad, and quite unfit for scholastic purposes. The schoolroom is no longer used; the three scholars when at school being taught in the master's study. There are no school maps, black boards, or other requisite apparatus; and a few diagrams, the property of the master, which were hanging on the school wall, are becoming damaged by damp. There is no class room. A library which formerly belonged to the school has now almost entirely disappeared, only a few volumes remaining. The accommodation for boarders is of a very inferior kind, the rooms being low and ill furnished. They were in a very damp and dirty condition when I inspected them, having apparently, with the exception of one bed, been unoccupied for some time. The paper was peeling off in large strips from the wall. The whole of the buildings and premises were admitted by the master and trustees to be quite unfit for their purpose.

VI. The trustees and other gentlemen present discussed at considerable length the question of possible development and improvement of the school. One of them was at the time of my visit engaged in framing a scheme for that purpose, which, when complete would be submitted to the whole of the trustees, and afterwards to the Charity Commissioners. The trustees appeared to be anxious (*a.*) to transfer the school from its present to a better site, with new premises and buildings; (*b.*) to provide a sound English and commercial education for those in the town who require it, as well as a classical education; (*c.*) to obtain a new master; (*d.*) to make his salary or emoluments in part dependent on his success in obtaining scholars to the school; (*e.*) to add to the funds of the Charity, from some source, a sum adequate to carrying on and maintaining these objects.

The scheme, which has not yet by any means reached its final definite shape, will probably propose to affiliate the existing Blue Coat School to the Grammar School; to apply the funds of a charity known as Kendrick's Loan Charity to the benefit of these two schools, through the intervention of the Attorney General and the Charity Commissioners; to erect upon a fresh site a good grammar school, with two houses for master and usher respectively, and capable of accommodating boarders; and to create, in addition to the present scholarship tenable from the school at

St. John's College, Oxford, certain exhibitions tenable from the Blue Coat or Lower School at the Grammar or Upper School.

The Blue Coat School has at present 40 scholars, under a trained and certificated master; boarded, clothed, lodged, instructed in the essentials of an English education, and frequently apprenticed. This school appears to have a high reputation and to be much valued in the town. Latterly the number of applications for admission to this school has been so greatly in excess of the vacancies that the trustees have determined to institute an admission examination, and, under certain limitations, to select from the candidates by competition. The scheme will probably not propose to interfere with the existing condition of the Blue Coat School in any way otherwise than by engrafting upon it a day school for the lower middle classes, wherein a fee of about 3*l.* per annum shall be payable quarterly in advance, and the instruction shall remain of the same kind as now. It is hoped that by the conversion of the funds of Kendrick's Loan Charity to the use of the school (to which change no opposition in the town is anticipated), by borrowing upon other securities, and by public subscription, a sum not short of 9,000*l.* may be raised towards building the new Grammar school premises. The free gift of a site, about five acres in extent, and ten minutes walk from the market place, has been offered by a gentleman *on the one condition* (*which is a sine quâ non*) *that there be a change of head master.*

There is much want of good lower as well as upper middle class education in the town of Reading, which contains several important breweries, some iron works, much railway business, and the largest fancy biscuit manufactory in the world.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. i. 57, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Stated to have been founded in 1486 by Abbot of Reading, by desire of Henry VII., and endowed in 1541 by Henry VIII., with rentcharge of 10*l.* out of manor of Chelsey for master. By charter, 1559, Queen Elizabeth gave lands to corporation of Reading, in consideration of corporation acquitting the Crown of this payment. Further benefaction by will of Archbishop Laud, about 1640, invested in part of farm.

By subscription, 1784, house held on lease for lives purchased for master. Lease determined 1866.

Sir Thomas White gave two fellowships at St. John's College, Oxford, for scholars from this school. In 1847 subscription commenced for fund to found scholarships tenable at school.

Proceeds of a loan charity (founded by will of John Kendricke in 1624), amounting in 1867 to 3,012*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, ordered by Act of Parliament 30 & 31 Vict., cap. 5, private,) to be employed in providing buildings for grammar school.

Claims on corporation for old school room compromised in 1862 by Charity Commissioners for 1,000*l.*

School Property.—One tenth of net profits of a farm of 820 acres let at 450*l.* per annum. Annuity of 10*l.* from corporation. Also the sums of 1,227*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* consols (from compromises and interest), 926*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* (proceeds of a policy of assurance on the life on which schoolhouse was held), and 3,012*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* (from Kendricke's loan charity) to be expended on new buildings).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Two scholarships of 100*l.* each at St. John's College, Oxford, tenable for five years, produced by conversion of fellowships. Fund for scholarships tenable at school amounted in 1867 to 975*l.* consols and to 51*l.* additional subscriptions.

Objects of Trust.—Educating sons of men and inhabitants of Reading and others (Charter 1559).

School to be open to children of parents of all religious tenets. In grammar school to boys of eight years old and upwards, able to read and write, and having some acquaintance with the first four rules of arithmetic. No boy to stay beyond 19. In lower school to boys of 5 years old, not to stay beyond 15.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Boys to be bred "arte et scientiâ grammaticali et honestis literis" (patent of Hen. VIII.)

In grammar school, the principles of the Christian religion, the Greek, Latin, and French languages and literature, reading, writing, arithmetic, land surveying, book-keeping, geography, mathematics, drawing and designing, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, the principles of chemistry and physical science, &c.

In lower school (if established), the principles of the Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, singing, &c.

In both schools, instruction in Holy Scripture to be given to all boys, and in the liturgy, catechism, and articles of the Church of England to boys whose parents do not object in writing (Act 1867).

Government and Masters.—Private Act of Parliament, 1867, 30 & 31 Vict. cap. 5. Corporation of Reading had power of nominating, electing, removing, and expelling master (recited charter 1559), and in 1839 appointed present master.

By Act of 1867, 13 trustees, viz., mayor, aldermen, vicars of parishes of St. Mary, St. Giles, and St. Lawrence, and three councillors appointed every three years by town council, to control charity and property.

Town council to appoint, and, by majority of two thirds, after full notice, &c., to remove master of grammar school.

All other masters of grammar school and master of lower school to be appointed by head master of grammar school, with consent of trustees.

Master of grammar school to be a graduate of one of the universities of England or Ireland.

Vice-Chancellor of University, President of St. John's College, and Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, trustees of Laud's gift.

State of School in 1867.

School closed since resignation of last master at Michaelmas 1866. Act of 1867 authorizes the payment to him of 10*l.* per year as pension.

The provisions of the new scheme with regard to the scholars and the payment of masters are as follows:—

Head master to be at liberty to take boarders not exceeding 30, except with consent of trustees, and on appointment of each additional master, as to the trustees shall seem necessary.

Every boy to pay in advance quarterly a capitation fee:—under 14 years not exceeding 10*l.* per annum, between 14 and 16 years not exceeding 15*l.*, above 16 years not exceeding 20*l.*

If trustees establish a lower school, the boys at such school to pay capitation fees, weekly in advance; if boys under 10 years old, fee not to exceed 2*s.* nor to be less than 1*s.* a week; if boys over 10, fee not to exceed 3*s.* nor to be less than 1*s.* 6*d.* a week.

Head master of grammar school to have a house, such stipend as the trustees may think fit, and two fifths of total sum produced by fees of both schools.

Master of lower school, if any, to have one fifth of total fees. Remaining two fifths to be carried to general account.

Free scholarships may be established, tenable at school for five years, to entitle holder to all advantages, without payment of capitation fees.

WALLINGFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. i. 65, Appendix 105–108, A.D. 1819. End. Gr., Ret. 4.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Walter Bigg, 6th June 1659 (trustees answers). In January 1670-1 an entry is found in corporation minute book, reciting an agreement of W. Knight to give 12*l.* a year to breed up twelve poor boys in learning in the free grammar school of this borough. About 1672, fraternity of St. John Baptist (afterwards Merchant Taylors' Company) gave 32*l.* 10*s.* for erecting school, and 2*l.* 10*s.* for master. From May 1675 till after 1819 Company paid 10*l.* per annum as gift of Walter Bigg for master of the free grammar shool in the borough of Wallingford. Since 1819 payment augmented. Nothing known of Knight's gift.

Deeds, if any, in custody of Merchant Taylors' Company.

School Property.—Annual income 26*l.* from Company. No school or master's house.

A small increase expected at Midsummer 1867, on expiration of a lease.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching freely six sons of persons unable to pay for education, living in parishes of Allhallows, St. Mary, St. Leonard, and St. Peter, Wallingford.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—See above.

Government and Masters.—Since passing of Municipal Corporation Act, trustees of municipal charities of Wallingford choose one of three persons nominated by minister of parish of St. Mary's as master.

Master required to reside in Wallingford.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

School closed since resignation of last master in June 1863.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WANTAGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on Friday, May 4th, 1866. It was founded by Act of Parliament in 1597; the object of the founders being, among other things, the maintenance of a schoolmaster *to teach grammar* within the town of Wantage. Such schoolmaster is required by the Act to be supported out of the revenue of the town lands of Wantage; but no specific sum is required to be appropriated to his support; nor is the benefit of the education limited to any particular social class, or to any one sex of scholars. The obligation, in short, to maintain this school, appears to be of much the same nature as that which rests upon a Scotch burgh to maintain a burgh school. The town is required to maintain a teacher of grammar within its limits; and for this purpose (as well as others) the governors of the town lands of Wantage are incorporated, with power to elect others to fill vacancies in their number.

II. The letter of the founder's intention continues to be fulfilled in the case of this school. The governors (a list of whom has been furnished to the Commissioners) pay 80*l.* per annum to a master, who is appointed by them, and who occupies the grammar school-house rent-free, and is allowed to take boarders. They also maintain suitable buildings for the purpose of the grammar school. The governors have also endeavoured, while adhering to the letter of the Act, to adapt the regulations of the school to the spirit of the times. A copy of the rules and regulations now in force (dated May 7, 1861) has been furnished by the governors to the Commissioners. These rules require the master to teach *grammar* (which is interpreted to mean *Latin grammar*) to all boys of the parish who may apply to be taught it, free of expense, except the cost of books. They also provide that modern instruction (viz., "sound religious education, together with the classics, English grammar, mathematics, reading, writing, arithmetic, and useful learning,") shall be given in the school, and that such instruction shall (as well as the instruction in Latin grammar) be free to twelve foundation scholars, and given to twelve others at an annual charge of 5*l.* To other day scholars beyond this number the master may charge what he pleases; and he is also left to make his own terms with boarders.

A statement of all the charges has been furnished to the Commissioners. Greek (5*l.*), and drawing (2*l.*), are extras. The scholars are also charged about one pound per annum for books and materials.

Thus it appears that, besides keeping up the letter of the founder's intention, the governors offer an education *based upon*

Latin, and embracing several modern branches, to twelve day scholars *free*, and to twelve others at a very moderate rate; and that there is also the opportunity for any who wishes it to learn Greek and drawing as extras. In the case of boys presented by the governors for a free or reduced education, the school *must be* of the second grade; and it is practically so in the case of *all* scholars.

III. I found *only three foundation scholars* on the books of the school, three paying day scholars, and twenty-one boarders: the total number of scholars in the school being therefore only twenty-seven, of whom only six were from the immediate vicinity of the school, the remaining twenty-one coming more or less from a distance. The day scholars and boarders are mixed together in the school, being all classified according to proficiency in Latin. There are four classes in this subject, on knowledge of which a boy's position in the school depends, and proficiency in which therefore determines the range of his work in French, mathematics, history, and all the other subjects of the curriculum. The classification, in short, is *uniform*, by Latin. The boys in the two higher classes, fourteen in number, were learning French, and all were learning English subjects and arithmetic. The staff of the school consisted of two masters. The head master, who is appointed and removed (for negligence, immorality, incompetency, incapacity, arising from any cause,) by the governors, was, at the date of my visit, a graduate of Cambridge, and formerly scholar of St. John's College. The second master, who is appointed and paid by the head master, and is not on the foundation, was at the date of my visit a trained and certificated elementary teacher, from the Normal school at Cheltenham. He was in training two years, and previously had charge of an elementary school. These masters are, no doubt, competent to teach and conduct the school; and they appear to do so with energy and ability.

IV. I examined the two lower classes in English, and the upper in Greek, Latin, Euclid, and algebra. As far as I could judge from an examination which was necessarily brief, the lower classes are soundly instructed in English. Their handwriting was fair, and their spelling pretty fair. The three foundation scholars were in this lower part of the school; one of them being in the third, and the two others in the fourth class. The boy in the third class had been in the school four years and ten months, and was aged thirteen years two months. His reading was good, his dictation excellent, his knowledge of arithmetic fair. One of the foundation boys in the fourth class had been in the school three years three months, and was aged twelve years five months. His work was bad throughout. The other foundation scholar, aged twelve years, had only been in the school one month, and could not, therefore, be regarded as a specimen of the instruction given in elementary subjects in this school. He was backward in all respects except spelling. The third and fourth classes, whose work is mainly elementary (in English), are chiefly instructed by the trained and certificated assistant. The two upper classes con-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

sisted of 14 boys, almost all of them boarders. I only examined the highest class (six boys) aged between 15 and 17 years. Their knowledge of the classics was undoubtedly both narrow and imperfect for their age; but I am not inclined to think that the master is responsible for these defects. The following facts must be taken into consideration, viz.:—

(*a*) The head boy was absent. The instruction in most country grammar schools is so indifferently suited to the wants and capacities of the majority of the scholars, that the absence of a senior boy makes a great difference in the impression produced on an examiner.

(*b*) The other boys had only been in the school a short time (two of them only a month); and it was also sufficiently plain that they were not of the stuff of which good scholars are made; that is to say, they had not been previously well grounded, nor has their intelligence been cultivated. Some of them were boys who, having failed to improve in larger public schools, had been sent here for a more private and individual tuition. It will be observed that the master is permitted by the rules to take private pupils.

V. The school premises and buildings are on the whole satisfactory. Until the year 1849 this school stood in the churchyard, where it was erected at the time of its foundation by the Act. But in 1849, on the occasion of a millennary festival, commemorating the birth of King Alfred, subscriptions were raised for erecting the present buildings. The chief defects are the small size of the playground and the want of a library. The principal schoolroom is also rather small, though sufficient for the present numbers.

VI. Wantage is a market town, containing (with its three townships) nearly 4,000 inhabitants. It is the centre of one of the primest corn-growing districts in England, and the head of a Poor Law Union; and has two markets per week and four fairs in the year. It has a *middle school for young ladies* under the charge of the sisters of S. Mary's home, a training school for village schoolmistresses, an industrial school for training maid servants, large national schools, a fine church, two chapels of ease, and two dissenting chapels (these last capable of holding 800 persons). The town also contains a brass and iron foundry, where many hands are employed in the manufacture of agricultural machines, and the usual county court, excise, stamp, police, and other offices. The Post Office Guide shows a list of about 220 professional and commercial residents, besides other private residents. *And this population sends six day scholars to its grammar school.* The nearest grammar schools are those of Childrey (2½ miles, now a mere village school of the lowest type, *see* Report), and of Abingdon (10 miles).

I inquired of the governors, several of whom were good enough to meet me, the reasons of this evident unpopularity of the school among the commercial and official residents of the town. They seemed to be interested in the welfare of the school; and their

minute book showed that its condition is a source of anxiety and concern to them. But they appeared to be divided in their views of the causes of this unpopularity, and of the desirable remedies. Half of them, representing the clerical and out-town element, thought that the ill-success of the school in the town is owing to the following causes:—

(*a*) General liking for private boarding schools, which are considered by the commercial residents to be more "select and genteel."

(*b*) Dislike of strict discipline among this class of persons.

(*c*) Competition with dissenters' schools; of which there are several private and one public in the town. It was added that the Wesleyan elementary day school has an upper class, to which many tradesmen's sons are admitted at an increased rate.

(*d*) Lack of middle class boys just now in the town.

At the same time they thought that the school, though not successful in gaining the confidence of the town, is doing a *generally useful* work. Of the above causes those marked (*a*), (*b*), and (*d*) were denied by the other trustees, representing the commercial and in-town element; one of whom said that he could bring forward 12 candidates for free admission immediately if the curriculum of the school were changed. The causes of failure given by this party among the trustees were—

(*a*) Classification by classics; creating a feeling that boys cannot get fair play in the subjects of education most wanted and valued by their parents; that, in short, there is "too much Latin."

(*b*) Want of public examination by an independent examiner, and public report of the same.

(*c*) The master's income dependent on boarders; and consequent necessity for him to conduct the school chiefly for their benefit, with less regard to the interests of day scholars.

And one of this party among the trustees recommended that the master's salary should be raised to a certain maximum; but that its actual amount should depend on the number of day scholars in the school.

My own impression is, that the want of day scholars is partly due to religious dissensions, partly to the classification by Latin, and partly to distrust of an university graduate, who is in Holy Orders, and whose income depends on his classical boarders. I do not think, under the circumstances, that the master is to be blamed. He appears to carry out the "rules," and has provided an adequate teacher for the elementary work. He recommends that funds be raised or applied to establish scholarships and prizes at the school, and to providing a library; that there be an admission examination in Latin, graduated according to age of applicant for admission; and that the grammar school boys be distinguished by wearing a college cap. This last recommendation, trifling as it may seem, might perhaps do more to fill the grammar school than anything, except a change of the curriculum. I have known cases where a decayed grammar school has been filled by the adoption of this contrivance. It pleases the children and the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

mothers, who have frequently much influence in the choice of a school. But whatever may happen in the future, the present condition of affairs is certainly significant, since it appears that *the middle classes of Wantage are offered a classical education in good buildings, under a competent teacher, free of cost; and decline to accept the offer.*

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part I., 313, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Founder unknown. By Act of Parliament, 1597, houses and lands previously given for charitable purposes vested in 12 persons incorporated as governors of town lands of Wantage, for relief of poor of town, amendment of highways, and maintaining schoolmaster.

School Property.—Average annual income of property of whole charity 585*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* gross. Total acreage 171 a. 3 r. 5 p. Applied to school 80*l.*; also a house, school, and small playground.

Site and buildings well adapted to purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Instructing freely in Latin grammar all boys resident in parish of Wantage claiming to be taught, and sent by governors. Educating in all subjects taught 12 boys freely, and 12 others, residents of the parish, at annual charge of 5*l.* Such boys to be chosen by governors. No boy to be sent under 8 nor continued after 16 years of age (rules of governors, 7 May 1851).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Sound religious education, classics, English grammar, mathematics, reading, writing, arithmetic, and useful learning (rules 1851).

Government and Masters.—Body corporate, governors of Wantage town lands, 12 persons of better sort of inhabitants within town and parish of Wantage, manage property. Vacancies by death or removal supplied by majority of remainder. Majority may remove member for reasonable cause (Act of Parliament, 1597).

(Rules of governors, 7th May 1851.) Governors preside over management of school, appoint master, and may suspend or dismiss him for negligence, unfitness, or incompetency, and may alter rules by special meeting.

Master to be graduate in arts of English University; in case no such offer and be approved of, then the best qualified who may offer (rules, 1851).

Master may appoint and dismiss assistants.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders and private pupils, if not interfering with management of school. Total income from endowment 80*l.*, from fees 54*l.*, besides profits of boarders and residence. He pays an assistant, rates and taxes, and costs of repairs, materials being found by governors.

Day Scholars.—12; sons of tradesmen, chiefly between 10 and 14, from distances of half a mile, one from three miles. Some dine at masters, paying 6*l.* Six are foundationers. Non-foundationers pay for general work 6*l.*, Greek 5*l.*, drawing 2*l.*

Boarders.—Nine, chiefly sons of farmers, all in master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction 20*l.* or 25*l.* School bills: highest, 35*l.*; average, 25*l.*; lowest, 21*l.* Cubical contents of bed-room (to hold 20 boys), with 9 boys, 1,550 feet each. Hours, 7 a.m., 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School course modified for special cases of disqualification and to suit subsequent career. Religious instruction given by master for an hour daily. Lessons in Greek Testament and Scripture on

Sunday. School work begins and ends with prayers from an "original Liturgical selection."

Promotions by half-yearly examination made by master and assistant; also prizes given for general proficiency; also a prize for drawing, and one for divinity.

Punishments: impositions, fines, and corporal, both publicly and privately; the last two by the master only. Drilling taught to all.

School time 40 weeks per annum, 37½ hours per week, besides 3 on Sunday. Play time 22 hours per week; playground small.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS of Governors of Wantage Town Lands, 1864-5.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last account	529	15	1
Rents	577	0	6
Quit rents and rentcharges	17	0	11
Dividends (392*l.* consols	11	14	2
Interest on deposit of 400*l.*	10	16	0
	£1,146	6	8

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Almspeople	162	0	0
Quarterly payments	18	0	0
Bread and clothes	49	13	9
Towards building infirmary and class-room at grammar school	60	0	0
Repairs to governors' houses	22	3	11½
Salary of head master of grammar school	80	0	0
Gift of coals and money	10	0	0
Drainage, rates, &c.	63	0	5½
Balance in hand	681	8	6
	£1,146	6	8

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Edwin Martin Atkins, Esq., Kingstone Lisle, Wantage.
Captain Butler, Woolstone, Faringdon.
Colonel Loyd Lindsay, M.P., Lockinge Park.
J. S. Bowles, Esq., Milton Hill, Abingdon.
Rev. J. Ferdinando Collins, Belterton, Wantage.
Philip Wroughton, Esq., Woolley Park, Wantage.
Rev. W. J. Butler, Vicarage, Wantage.
W. D. Wasbrough, Esq., Stockham, Wantage.
Edward Ormond, Esq., Wantage.
Walter Barker, Esq., Wantage.
Rev. Thos. Vincent, Wantage.
Lllewellyn Jotcham, Esq., Wantage.

Head Master:
Rev. C. H. Crooke, B.A., Clerk.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which these Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.
			£		yrs.		hr.		hrs.					hr.		hrs.					hr.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	28	4		2	16	11	½	—	6½	Trollope on the Liturgy; Pinnock's Scripture History, &c.	6		11	½	—	6½	Liturgy, Watts Sc. Hist. &c.	13		11	½	—	6½	Kennedy's 1st Latin Book, pages 1–6; Latin Grammar (Eton) "Propria quæ Maribus."
Greek - -	4	2	5	2	16	6	½	2	4	Greek Testament; Xenophon's Anab. Cap. 1. Greek Grammar.	2		2	½	—	1	Greek Grammar; Virgil Æn., Bk. I., 1–150.							
Latin - -	28	4	—	2	16	6	⅔	3	6	Horace Epistles, Book II; Cicero de Senect., Cap. 1. XV.	6	12 Years.	4	⅔	2	4	Cæsar de B. G., Bk. V., Cap. I.–VII.	13	10 Years.	6	½	3	6	
French - -	12	2	—	2	15	1	⅔	1	2	Choix de Lectures, 1–20	6		1	⅔	1	2	Chambaud's Fables I.–X. "Grammaire des Grammaires."							
Arithmetic -	28	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	6	Colenso's Arithmetic; B. Smith's do.	6		6	1	—	6	Colenso's Arithmetic -	13		6	1	—	6	Dublin Arith. Exs.
Book-keeping	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—		—	—	—	—	Brewer's Book-keeping.							

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which these Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£		yrs.		hr.		hrs.					hr.		hrs.					hr.		hrs.	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	12	3		2	15	6	1	—	6	Colenso's Algebra; Euclid, Bks. I., II., III., IV.	—		—	—	—	—	Euclid, Bks. I.–II.						
History - -	28	3	—	6	13	3	¾	—	2¼	Brown's Rom. Hist.; Poole's Eng. Hist.	6		3	¾	—	2¼	Kings of England -	13		2	½	1	2	Kings of England.
Geography -	28	2	—	6	13	2	¾	—	1½	Cornwell's Geography -	6		2	¾	—	1½	S. P. C. K. Geography -	13		2	½	1	2	S. P. C. K. Geog.
English Literature.	28	3	—	6	13	2	½	1	1½	Thomson's Seasons -	6	12 Years.	2	½	1	1½	Twell's Poetry - -	13	10 Years.	2	½	1	2	"Poetry for Schools."
English Composition.	12	2	—	6	10	1	¾	1	1½	- - - -	6		1	¾	1	1½	Hiley's Composition.							
Reading -	22	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	6		4	½	—		History and Class Books	13		2	½	1	2	Dublin N. S. Class Books.
Writing - -	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	6		1	1	—	1	- - - -	13		4	1	—	4	(Writing in Copy Books).
Music - -	14	—	—	2	16	2	1	—	2	Hullah's System -	6		2	1	—	2	Hullah's System -	4		2	½	—	2	Hullah's System.
Drawing - -	9	—	2	2	16	2	¾	—	1½	- - - -	6		2	¾	—	1½								

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

The following paper issued by the School authorities gives information respecting Wellington College Scholarships. For other information see Appendix i, Report of Nine Schools Commission, vol. ii., and the evidence of the Head Master, the Rev. Dr. Benson, in Report of Schools Inquiry Commissions, vol. iv. pp. 469-478 and 487.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two *Open* Scholarships of the value of 50*l.* a year each, tenable for four years, will be examined for on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of September 1868 (and annually), open to all comers *without restriction*, being under fourteen years of age on the 1st of September.

The examination is in classics and mathematics.

Viz.:—For the open scholarships.—(1.) Simple passages for translation into English from Homer and Xenophon (with lexicon), Cicero and Virgil. (2.) Passages for composition (with dictionary, &c.) in Latin prose and Latin verse. (3.) Mathematical paper in arithmetic, algebra to simple equations, and Euclid, book I. The algebra and Euclid not required from boys doing well in classics. (4.) Greek and Latin grammar.

COMPETITIVE FOUNDATIONERSHIPS.

(*Limited to Sons of Deceased Officers.*)

Four boys are selected annually by competition, two under 12 and two under 13 years of age. They take precedence upon the foundation, being admitted to the College immediately upon election.

The age of the candidate is reckoned by the date of election by the governors.

The examinations are held every February and June.

With reference to the means of the family of a deceased officer, it should be understood that when the whole family *exceeds three* in number, application *for the foundation* should not be made if the means for each member amount to 100*l.* per annum.

EXAMINATION.—For boys between twelve and thirteen:—Passages for translation into English from Analecta Græca Minora, Ovid (Electa), Cæsar de Bello Gallico; and for Composition, Prose and Verse, like the Exercises in Bradley's "Continuous Latin Prose Exercises," and Penrose's or Rapier's Latin Verse. (Lexicon, dictionary, gradus, and grammars allowed.)

For boys under twelve:—Translations from Greek Delectus, Ovid, and Cæsar; Composition like Bradley's Latin Prose Exercises, and the earlier parts of the above Verse Books. (Lexicon, &c. allowed.)

Paper in arithmetic, and for boys above twelve, in algebra to least common multiple, and Euclid, Book I, 1–16.

Vivâ voce Examination in Greek and Latin Grammar.

WELLESLEY SCHOLARSHIPS.

(*Open only to Members of the School.*)

Tenable at the School, apart from, or in addition to, any of the above, and *open* to *all* members of the School, without restriction, are—

Four Junior Scholarships of 20*l.* a year each, tenable for two years in the College, two to be competed for annually in February, by boys under 16 years of age on the 1st of February.

Three of 50*l.* a year each, tenable for three years from the date of election, either in the College or at the University, and two exhibitions of 30*l.* a year each, for two years, for subjects studied in the Modern Department, tenable either in the College, at Woolwich, or the University.

Any of the above Scholarships are vacated if the holder fails to keep the annual residence required of members of the foundation to which he belongs.

If from any cause a Scholarship is vacated before the expiration of the period for which the election was made, the remaining portion of it will be open to competition at the next election.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE,
March 1868.

COUNTY OF BERKS.

2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See Explanatory Note on page 127.]

County of Berks.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endow. — Deeds and Orinances. — Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average income for last five years. — Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
								£	£	£	
Classical Schools—											
Abingdon -	5,630	Chiefly farming.	With trustees.	Yes	Some obsolete.	Not good.	Trustees	275	270	270	Stat.
Bradfield -	1,167	Farming -	At schools -	Yes	Observed -	Not complete.	Corporation, warden, and council.	See Digest.			—
Wantage -	3,064	Farming -	In chest with treasurer.	Yes	Observed, but practically widened.	Good	Governrs. of Wantage town-lands.	586	—	80	Incr.
Wellington College (Wokingham).	Information given to the Nine Schools Commissioners.										
Semi-classical—Schools—											
Hungerford -	2,031	Farming -	Trustees -	?	- - -	Fair	Trustees	22	20	20	Stat.
Newbury -	6,161	Farming -	Enrolled in Court of Chancery.	Yes	Varied by law.	Not good.	Trustees	848	662	176	Stat.
Elementary Schools—											
Childrey -	Parish, 504	Agricultural.	Queen's College, Oxford.	No	Observed (?)	Fair	Rent-charge, or by master.	13	13	All	Stat.
Pangbourne -	Parish, 753	Chiefly agricultural.	Parish chest	Yes	- - -	Good	Trustees	40	40	All	Stat.
Schools in Abeyance—											
Reading - -	25,045	Manufacturing, with farming neighbourhood.	- - -	—	- - -	Bad	Trustees	50	50	50	Stat.
Wallingford -	2.869	Farming -	Probably with Merchant Tailors Company.	No	- - -	None	Allowance paid by Merchant Tailors Company.	26	26	26	Inc.

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.												
Number.	Total annual value.	Number.	Total annual value.	Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex-Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
	£		£											
5	250	None	—	All local and at Oxford, and ex-off.	Cf. Précis.	Partly by both.	No	Poor of town and neighbourhood.	Boys	Preferential	Nomination.	Inc.	- - -	None of original foundation. Cf. Précis.
5	150	—	—	1 ex-off. none hereditary.	Communicants of Ch. of Eng.	Warden	Warden.	Fatherless, or sons of clergymen or poor gentlemen.	Boys	Absolute -	Nomination by warden.	—	Ch. Catech. and music, classics, and mathematics, modern languages.	Board and lodging of foundationers.
None	—	None	—	Half local, half county.	Residnce.	Master, controlled by governors.	Yes	Parish -	Boys	Option of governors.	Nomination.	Dim.	Classical -	Poor, highway repairs.
None	—	None	—	Local parish & town officers.	—	Both	Yes	Parish -	Both (?)	Natives of parish preferred.	Nomination.	Stat. (?)	Semi-class.	Prtly. clothing 4 boys.
None	—	None	—	Local trustees of municipal charities.	None	Both	Yes	By scheme, for inhabitants of Newbury.	Boys	Absolute -	Nomination.	Stat.	Classical -	Alms
None	—	None	—	Provost and fellows of Queen's College, Oxford.	—	Master	Yes	Inhabitants of parish.	Boys	Absolute -	Application.	Stat.	Non-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	—	—	—	Inhabitants of parish, especially poorer.	Boys	Preferential	- -	—	Semi-class.	
2	200	3	23	7 local, 2 ex off.	—	Master	No	Open -	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	Local trustees of municipal charities.	—	—	—	6 poor boys of 4 parishes of Wallingford.	Boys	Absolute -	- -	Stat.	Grammar	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Berks.	Masters.							Character.		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Abingdon	H. M., usher, and assistant.	Trstees.	- - -	Usher by master and governors of Christ's Hospital, assistnts. by H.M.	Assistants by H.M.	Honesty and virtue; must be a priest, or married.	H.M.	18 B. 50 D.	Changed in usefulness from original intention.	2
Bradfield	H.M., 2nd M., 4 classical, 2 mathematical, 1 modern languages precentor.	Warden	Warden	Warden	Warden	Clergyman, communicant of Ch. of Eng.; M.A. or B.C.L.	All but H.M. and one other in coll.	109 B.	- -	—
Wantage	M. and assistant.	Governors.	Governors	Master	Master	Graduate of Eng. Univ. if possible.	M.	B. D.	Made more useful in 1852.	3
Wellington College (Wokingham).	Information given to the Nine Schools Commissioners.									
Semi-classical Schools—										
Hungerford	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	None	—	- - -	M.	31 B. 15 D.	- -	—
Newbury	M. and assistant.	Trstees.	Trustees	Trustees.	Trustees.	M.A.; graduate if possible.	M.	8 B. 27 D.	No	1
Elementary Schools—										
Childrey	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	None	—	None	M.	22 D.	No change.	½
Pangbourne	Master	Lord of Manor.	Lord of manor, with trustees.	—	—	To instruct in Ch. Cat.	M.	69 D.	The school is a mixed elementary school.	—
Schools in Abeyance—										
Reading	Master	Corporation of Reading.	Corporation	None	None	Fit and proper	M.	6 D.	Less useful than formerly.	1
Wallingford	None at present.	Trstees. and minister of St. Mary's.	- - -	None	—	- - -	None	—	- -	—

? School.				Boarding Houses.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated per cent. on 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars. Independent income, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artisans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
								£	£	£				
65 A. 35 B.	25 A. 55 B. 20 C.	1 or 2	1 in 5 years.	None necessary for H.M.	H.M. - -	H.M.	—	84	—	33	(*a*) 6 a.m. sum. 7 a.m. win. (*b*) 8.40 p.m.	Master in adjoining room.	330	None
100 A.	None -	—	—	None -	Boys reside in college, under care of warden and masters.	Warden.	Yes	135	124	116	(*a*) 6½ sum. 7 a.m. win. (*b*) 8¾ lower boys. 9¼ higher boys.	Senior boy; master near.	—	17
10 A. 90 B.	100 C.	—	—	Governrs.	Master -	M.	Yes	35	25	21	(*a*) 7 a.m. (*b*) 8½ p.m.	Assistant master near.	1,550	—
B.	B.	—	—	- -	Master -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
A. all	B. nearly all.	—	4	- -	Master -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
None -	100 C.	None	None	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	50 A. 50 B.	3 in 5 years.	2 in 5 years.	- -	Master, but no boarders.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
				(Closed since 1863.)										

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Berks.	Instruction										
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform, i.e., by one Subject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, i.e., by Subjects, &c. combined Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools—											
Abingdon	39 or 40.	30	Reading fairly	By classics chiefly, other subjects subord.	By marks for half-year and examination combined.	Nearly all in school.	42	18	24	1	—
Bradfield	37	25	Reading, writing, arithmetic, rudiments of Latin.	Classics chiefly, then mathematics and other subjects.	Combination of all.	All out of school	109	109	90	69	—
Wantage	40	37½ and 3 Sun.	None	—	Examination	—	28	12	28	—	—
Wellington College (Wokingham).	Information given to the Nine Schools Commissioners.										
Semi-classical Schools—											
Hungerford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newbury	40	30	Merely elementary.	Mixed	Examination	(*a*) All except one each day.	22	2	8	—	—
Elementary Schools—											
Childrey	42	25	None	No classification.	None	All except collect and Catechism.	—	—	—	—	—
Pangbourne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools in Abeyance—											
Reading	40	—	None	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—
Wallingford	—	—	(Closed since 1863.)								

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences, (*b*) continuous Pieces. (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry, by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
With assist. in case of difficulty.	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	All	All	20	Text books and orally.	6	6	—	—	—	Text books, also lectures with experiments.
Without aid	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All	109	109	All ways	—	—	—	—	—	
Without aid	P V.	P.	P.	—	(*a*) Short sentences. (*b*) Continuous pieces.	28	12	Text books and dictation.	6	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
(*c*) All	22	2	8	0	(*a*)	30	6	(*a*)	9	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—	All ways	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
	P.V.	P.V.	—	—		5	3		—	—	—	—	—	

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Berks.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught, Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—													
Abingdon	All	All	All	All	All	All	66	6	3	All except C.	-	Half-yearly	Master and Fellow of Pembroke Coll., Oxf., annually.
Bradfield	109	109	—	109	109	109	109	—	24	T.M. 2; P.M. 24	-	Half-yearly, sometimes 3 times.	At Midsummer by exam. appointed by warden.
Wantage	28	28	12	28	12	22	22	9	14	D.F., D.M.	-	Half-yearly	And by examiner appointed by trustees.
Wellington College (Wokingham).	Information given to the Nine Schools Commissioners.												
Semi-classical Schools—													
Hungerford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-
Newbury	All	All	All	—	—	All	All	3	—	D.F.	-	H.M.	-
Elementary Schools—													
Childrey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	Rector weekly.
Pangbourne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-
Schools in Abeyance—													
Reading	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	Yearly by M.	Examiners appointed by M. and trustees.
Wallingford	(Closed since 1863.)												

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars											
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instructions.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, and for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
According to wish of parents.			68	Open	H.M.	Partly composed by H.M., partly forms of S.P.C.K. before and after work.	Whle. schl.	H.M. for his boarders.	2 Lessons for boarders only.	Boarders and Bennett's scholars.
Yes	Yes	Yes	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Morning and evening at parish chrch.	All	H.M.	One hour for all, in addition to ½ hour in Ch. Cat. for the unconfirmed.	All
No	Yes	Yes	28	Open(?)	M.	"Original liturgical selection."	Yes	M. by consent of vicar.	3 hours Greek Testament or Scripture.	Boarders
—	—	—	—	Open	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Open	H.M.	Every morning from a book.	All	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Before and after school from Mavor's spelling book.	All	Rector	All attend Sunday school.	All
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	Yes	—	Open	M.	Liturgy morning only.	All	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Berks.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Classical Schools—									
Abingdon	Yes	In public, on hands only.	Corporal	Can report	Master present.	12	500 sq. yds.	Adjoining.	Both
Bradfield	Warden is	Private	Flogging, or by 2nd master as deputy.	Impositions, senior, caning.	Prefects	—	10 acres	Adjoining.	—
Wantage	Governors claim control.	Public and private.	Fines and corporal punishment.	- - -	On school premises over all.	22	100 ft. × 50.	Adjoining.	All
Wellington College (Wokingham).	Information given to the Nine Schools Commissioners.								
Semi-classical Schools—									
Hungerford	Trustees have control.	-	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
Newbury	H.M.	Public	H.M.	No monitors	Only on boarders.	—	½ acre	Adjoining.	B. only.
Elementary Schools—									
Childrey	Yes	Used	Corporal	None	—	—	None	—	—
Pangbourne	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	None	—	—
Schools in Abeyance—									
Reading	Yes	Public	Corporal	- - -	—	—	None	—	—
Wallingford	(Closed since 1863.)								

- - - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
None - -	Optional -	None	All - -	Classics, mathematics, commercial subjects.	Commercial subjects.	No - -	Both -	None.
None - -	- - -	For juniors.	All - -	Classics, English composition, geometry.	Classics, mathematics, modern languages.	- - -	Both after a certain age and training.	Only such as are inseparable from such work.
None - -	Drilling regularly.	To elder boarders.	Being formed.	Latin and mathematics.	Arithmetic, writing, book-keeping, French.	(?) - -	Not expedient if interfering with regular course.	Small appreciation of a Grammar School education.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
- - -	Boarders only.	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
None -	Not taught	—	None -	Reading, writing, arithmetic, elementary, religious.	Same as M. -	No - -	No - -	None.
- - -	- -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
None - -	None -	—	All - -	Classics	Subjects to fit for commercial pursuits.	No - -	Not expedient.	Interference of parents, previous education at inferior schools, bad school buildings.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note on page 143.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
ABINGDON: Belcher's School.	5,680	R. Belcher -	1713	14	14	—	—	None	- - -	8 In Brit. Sch.	8 In Brit. Sch.
Provost's School.		J. Provost -	1703	45	11*	34*	—	Children educated in National Schools			
Mayott's School.		Robt. Mayott	1676	60	12	24	No -	None	Labourers -	10 In Nat. Sch.	6 In Nat. Sch.
APPLEFORD -	288	Edmund Bradstock.	1771	125	81	—	Yes -	None	Mostly ag. labourers.	30	—
APPLETON -	549	Sir Richard Fettiplace.	1604	22	22	—	No -	None	Agricultural labourers.	6	—
BINFIELD -	1,371	(Income paid out of various charities applicable to school.)		45*	35	—	Yes -	None	Labourers -	89	97
BLEWBURY -	639	Wm. Malthus	1709	745†	151	115	Yes -	1*d.* (infnts.)	Agricultural labourers chiefly.	72	68
BRAY - -	4,801	Wm. Cherry -	1705	34	34	(Net income applied to gratuitous education of 20 boys in					
BUCKLAND -	912	Henry Southby	1793	50	30	‡	Yes -	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*	Agriculture and petty tradesmen.	45	35
BUCKLEBURY -	,178	Rev. W. H. H. Hartley.	1828	36	16	18			(Information supplied by Charity		
CHADDLEWORTH	539	W. Saunders	1719	96	50	18	Yes -	None	Small tradesmen, mechanics, and labourers.	12	5
		S. Wynne -	1710	10							
CLEWER - -	5,418	Countess Harcourt.	1813 about.	61	61	—	Yes -	2*d.* -	Agriculture, &c.	73	42
EASTBURY (par. Lambourne).	(2529)	J. Sergent -	1792	11	11	—	Yes -	1*d.* (some.)	Agricultural labourers.	17	21
HARWELL -	876	Robert Loder	1688	52	52	—	Yes -	None	Agricultural labourers.	20	—

* Amount stated in Charity Commissioners return of Endowed Charities for Berks to be *applicable* for such purposes.
† Mixed Charity. ‡ Balance of net income absorbed in replacing capital sum of 200*l.* borrowed for building.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
Town (Return in 1867).										
10	6	—	—	None	None	Sixteen	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	Several M.B.	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	One Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two at present.	Trustees	Cert.	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	R. and churchwardens.	Rector	Neither	Yes	Five.
30	30	—	—	Few boys M.B. occ.	One. Also 3 girls 1*l.* each.	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	One mast., 2 mist.
arish School at Bray and Holyport.										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
Commission.)										
7	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Master trained.	No; diocesan.	Master.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Incumbent.		Neither	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	One.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number in (1867) under Instruct. Boys.	Gi
				£	£	£					
KINGSTON-BAGPUIZE.	283	J. Blandy -	1736 and 1791	20	20	*	Yes.	Charity boys free.	Poor - -	20	—
KINGSTON-LISLE	370	A. Atkins -	1788	40	40	—	Yes -	(Some free.)	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	16	15
MAIDENHEAD: Spoore's School	3,895	A. Spoore -	1697	70‡	20‡	49‡	Trustees of Maidenhead charities subscr				
Lady Pocock's School.		Dame Pocock	1810	81	24	55	(Rnted)	None	Labourers -	—	30
MILTON - -	429	Rev. J. Warner	1798	66§	63	—	Yes -	3*d.* (average.)	Chiefly labourers.	14	34
READING: Blue Coat School.	25,045	R. Aldworth	1646								
		J. Hall -	1696	909	90 (‖)	661 ¶	(Information supplied by Charit				
		A. Norwood -	1794								
Green Girls School.		Subscription -	1779	259	259		Yes -	None	Labouring Classes.	—	21
Neale's School		J. Neale -	1705	14‡	14‡	—	School has been in abeyance 3 or 4 yea				
SHINFIELD -	1,195	Rich. Piggatt	1731	82	20	25**	Yes -	None for foundationers.	Poorest labourers in parish.	29	—
		W. E. Fielde	1847	9							
SONNING - -	2,747	Sir Thos. Rich	1766	66†	29	21	No -	None	Labourers -	40	—
THATCHAM -	2,729	Lady Frances Winchcombe.	1707	230	75	153	No -	None	⅔ agricultural labourers, ⅓ tradesmen, &c.	40	—
THEALE: Mrs. Sheppard's School.	††	Sophia Sheppard.	1833	30	30	—	Yes -	1*d.* (with writing 2*d.*)	Labourers and mechanics.	40	40
Dr. Sheppard's School.		Rev. T. Sheppard, D.D.	1814								

* 20 boys receive weekly a 6*d.* loaf from charity.
‡ Amount as stated in Charity Commissioners returu of Endowed Charities for Berks to be *applicable* for such purpose
§ Mixed charity. ‖ Salary of master.
¶ Tradesmen's bills. ** Besides 25*l.* invested in Reading Savings Bank for repair fund.
†† Theale is in Tilehurst parish; pop. (1861) 2,330.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Clothing. Girls.	Board. Boys.	Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
4	—	—	—	- - -	None -	†	Heir of founder.	Neither -	No -	Master.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Nine -	Trustees	Neither -	No - -	Master.
20*l.* per annum out of Spoore's charity to National School for education of boys sent by Trustees (Return 1868).										
—	30	—	30 (partial).	None - -	None -	One -	Trustee	Neither -	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Four -	Rector	Neither -	No -	Mast. and mist. at present.
Commissioners.)										
—	21	—	21	None - -	None -	Three -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	One.
Trustees intend soon to communicate with Charity Commissioners (Return 1868).										
20	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Eight -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None - -	One -	Vicar and lord of manor.	V. and resident landholders.	Neither -	No -	One mast.
40	—	—	—	15 M.B. - -	Five -	Four -	Trustees	Trained -	No -	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	(Magd. Coll., Oxford.)	Rector	Neither -	None -	One.

† Should be four. Heir of founder, J. Blandy Jenkins, Esq., cannot make out who they arre. Minister and churchwardens, with heir of founder, have right of nominating boys.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to: Education.	Net applied to: Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 186[illegible] under Instructi[illegible]: Boys.	Gi[illegible]
				£	£	£					
TWYFORD (par. Hurst.)	(2630)	Edward Polehampton.	1728	87*	10	10	Yes†	1*d.* (with arith.)	Mechanics, railway servants, labourers, &c.	10	—
UFFINGTON	644	Thos. Saunders	1667	58	50	—	No	2*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*	Agricultural labourers and artisans.	40	—
UFTON-NERVET	367	Rev. W. Bishop	1846	30	30	—	—	6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	Agricultural	22	33
WARGRAVE	1,806	Rob. Piggott	1798	245	88	157	Yes	None	Chiefly labourers.	20	20
NEW WINDSOR: Free School	6,728	Theodore, Randen and others.	1705	207	74‡	133	Yes, mast. and mist	None	Ordinary working classes.	27	25 free.
Ladies' School		Benning, Bright, and Hopkins.	1784	55	—	66§	No	1*d.* to 2*d.*	Mechanics and labourers.	—	20 in Nat Sch.
OLD WINDSOR: Lady Onslow's School.	1,835	Dow. Lady Onslow, and A. Hammersley.	1786 1799	112	112	—	Yes, for both.	(1*s.* to 4*s.* per qrtr.)	Agricultural labourers and gardeners.	37	88
WINKFIELD	508	Rich. E. of Ranelagh.	1710	413¶ about.	383¶	30¶	Yes, for both.	None	Labourers, gentlemen's servants, &c.	25	25
WINTERBOURN	377	Philip Henshaw.	1753	10	36	—	Yes	1*d.* (not found.)	Agricultural labourers.	54	35
		Cath. Mather	1807	26							
WOKINGHAM: Boys' School	4,144	Several founders.	1652	31	31	(Information supplied by Charity Commissioners.)					
Maiden School		Martha Palmer.	1713	18	8	5	Yes	None	Labourers and mechanics.	—	12

* Mixed charity for a chapel and chaplain; chaplain to teach school. Charity at present in Chancery. Income given is as returned by Charity Commissioners, 1819.

† At present by advice of Ch. Com. chaplain pays 17*l.* to master in lieu of house and land.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
10	—	—	—	None	None	Incumbents of Hurst, St. Mary's, Reading, and St. Sepulchre, London.		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Ten	Trustees	Neither	? Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Prov. & Fell. of Oriel Coll., Oxford.	Rector	Mistress trained and cert.	Yes	One, and 2 monitors.
20	20	20 (partial).	20	None	Boys 3*l.*, girls 1*l.* on leaving.	Seven	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Four.
27	25	—	—	None	Four	Seven	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	3 mast., 2 mist., 2 p. teachers & industrial mist.
—	20	—	—	None	Two	Four	Nat. Sch. Cmmitte.	Mist. cert.	Yes	Same as in Nat. Sch.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Cmmitte.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Mast., 2 mist. and 2 pupil teachers.
21	21	—	—	None	Four	Six	Trustees	Mast. M.A., mist. trnd.	No	Three
—	—	—	—	None	None	V. & ch.-wardens of Chieveley, Winterbourn, Lechhampstead.	V. and owner of a farm at Shalbourne, Wilts.	Neither	No; Nat. Soc. and diocesan.	One
—	12	—	—	None	None	Five	Rector	Mist. cert.	No	One

‡ Paid into common fund of Nat. School towards teachers' salaries. § 13*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* balance in hand.

* Amounts stated in Charity Commissioners return of Endowed Charities for Berks *applicable* for such purpose. Head master states great improvement in the administration of the charity is needed. Trustees have given no information.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (BOYS).

I. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

COUNTY OF KENT.

ERITH.—BELVIDERE MIDDLE SCHOOL.

No Information.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

CROYDON.—FRIENDS' SCHOOLS.

No Information.

REEDHAM. ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.

No Information.

Epsom College.

[For Mr. Giffard's Report, see vol. vii., pp. 150–152.]

Digest of Information.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

Date of Establishment.—The school belongs to the Royal Medical Benevolent College, which was incorporated by Act of Parliament, 23 July 1855. The school was first opened in October 1855.

Constitution.—Life governors are donors of 10 guineas or upwards in one sum; collectors of 20 guineas in one year; all executors and administrators of testators who have bequeathed 100*l.* to college; incumbents in whose churches sermons for college have been preached; clergymen preaching such sermons; and all other persons on whom council may see fit to confer privilege in return for services. Annual subscribers of a guinea governors during continuance of their subscriptions. If firm or society give an adequate donation or subscription, such firm or society may nominate in writing one of themselves to be a governor (Byelaws). Thirty governors a quorum; except for purpose of electing foundation scholars, no governor to have more than one vote. Treasurer, auditors, and president appointed by governors (Act).

Exhibitions.—Since 1864 the following have been established:—

One "Forest exhibition" to Oxford or Cambridge, 50*l.* tenable for three years; given annually.

One "Gilchrist" scholarship, given annually; 50*l.* for three years. University of London.

One free medical education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Restricted to sons of medical men. Given annually.

Two school exhibitions of 10*l.* given annually, by competition, to boys in school, or intending to enter. Tenable five years. The parents' circumstances must be such as to make this aid necessary.

Four school scholarships, tenable for one year, 10*l.* each. Two senior, two junior. Given by competition to boys already in school.

Objects.—To provide, first, an asylum for duly qualified medical men and their widows in reduced circumstances; secondly, school for sons of duly qualified medical men; and, thirdly, annuities or occasional pecuniary assistance to duly qualified medical men in distressed circumstances, or to their families, when they can be granted without detriment to asylum or school, which are to be ever regarded as principal objects of college. "Duly qualified medical men" defined to be all persons holding a medical degree, diploma, or licence of any university, college, or hall in the United Kingdom, or lawfully entitled to practise as physicians, surgeons, or apothecaries in England or Wales. Boys not on foundation may be educated in school (Act). School intended for education of boys between ages of eight and nineteen, none being above 15 on admission. Forty to be foundation scholars, remainder either exhibitioners or other pupils, sons of members of medical profession or not, but boys of latter class to be admitted only when there are vacancies not required for sons of medical men. Foundationers to be educated, boarded, clothed, and maintained except during vacations; to be elected after approval of council by governors voting by ballot, either personally or by proxy, and having one vote for each guinea subscribed, donation of ten guineas, or twenty guineas collected. For bequest of 100*l.* executor has one vote. For sermon preached, preacher has one vote for each sermon. Governors appointed by council have one vote each (Bye laws).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Classics, mathematics, history, geography, English, French, German, drawing, &c. (prospectus).

Government and Masters.—Bishop of Winchester visitor (Act).

Council consists of president, treasurer, and 30 other governors 10 of whom retire annually by rotation; seven a quorum; direct application of

funds, conduct general business, prepare annual report, perform all duties imposed upon them by bye laws, appoint, remove, and have sole control over all officers, agents, and servants (except honorary officers), may make bye laws, with confirmation of annual meeting (Act).

Head master must be in priests' orders, elected and removed by council at a meeting duly convened, and of which special notice has been given. Appoints and removes under masters (Bye laws).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Seven resident, one non-resident, besides six for special subjects, and drill master, who has charge of boys out of school. Head master, D.D. Oxford; salary 600*l.* a year with furnished house. Other resident masters 175*l.*, 125*l.*, 120*l.*, 120*l.*, 90*l.*, 80*l.*, and 70*l.* respectively, with rooms and commons, or allowance in lieu thereof if non-resident. French master 85*l.*, German 60*l.*; payments to other special masters fluctuating. Drill master 78*l.*

Day Scholars.—Six; three between 10 and 14 years of age; from within a mile. Pay for general work, 12*l.* sons of medical men; 15*l.* other boys; entrance fee 2*l.* 2*s.*; exhibition fund (after first year) 1*l.* 1*s.*; dinner in hall (optional) 5*s.* a week (prospectus). Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—192. [200 in 1868, of whom *fifty* are foundationers.] Three meals a day; upper school four. Meat once. Terms for sons of medical men (for other boys not yet fixed), 40*l.* Natural philosophy, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; dancing, 1*l.* 1*s.*; instrumental music (does not come into school bills), 4*l.* 10*s.* School bills, highest 44*l.*; average 42*l.*; lowest 41*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, roughly, 618 feet per boy. Rise 6½ to 7 a.m.; retire 9 to 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At present boys on admission required only to be able to read and write.

School variously classified according to subject; classical (including history, geography, English, and religion) being most important division. School course not modified to suit special cases. Three hours in the week devoted to lessons in religious subjects. Portion of morning service in chapel daily; form of prayer composed by head master at night; collect before school, 2 Cor. xiii. 14. after.

Promotion by term's work, and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination once a year in each subject; in two subjects at end of each term. Six examiners appointed by council; five graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, the sixth a foreigner. Prizes given; three for conduct, one of which is awarded by masters and boys in concert.

Punishments: detention, extra drill, impositions, refusal of leave, expulsion, and caning; last publicly and by head master only. Master wishing notice to be taken of a boy's conduct, good or bad, requests head master to 'speak to" him; this is done sometimes publicly, sometimes privately.

Three playgrounds; respectively half an acre, four, and three acres. Last quarter of a mile from school. Drilling and swimming twice a week. On half-holidays, holidays, and Sundays boys allowed to walk in country (not in town), at their discretion, between certain hours.

Owing to peculiar circumstances of school, not many boys gone to any university within last five years. [Three at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 39 weeks in the year. Study, lower school 31 hours and a half; upper school 32 and a half per week. Playtime about 25 hours in winter and 28 in summer per week.

Secretary of College:
Robert Freeman, Esq., 37, Soho Square.

Head Master:
Rev. Robinson Thornton, D.D.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.*						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, exclusive of all preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, exclusive of all preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, exclusive of all preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	All, 208	14	—	15	yrs. 17	2	hrs. $\frac{3}{4}$	—	hrs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (5)	St. Mark, XII. to end; St. Luke, I.-VI., in Greek; Rom., I.-V.; Articles 19–23 in English.	18	yrs. 16	2	hrs. $\frac{3}{4}$	—	hrs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (5)	St. Luke, XI.-XVI., in Greek; Rom., I.-V.; Arts. 19–23 in English.	19	yrs. 11	2	hrs. $\frac{3}{4}$	—	hrs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (4)	Collects and Gospels of the term; Book of Judges.
Greek - -	141	10	—	15	17	Altern. 8	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	6 (16)	Homer Il., IX.; Sophocles, Philoct., 1–730; besides exercises.	18	16	8	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	6 (16)	Homer Il., IV.; Xenophon, Mem. III., 1-3.							
Latin - -	All	14	—	15	17		$\frac{3}{4}$	3		Horace Od., II.; Sat. I., 1, 3, 4, 5; Cic. Tusc. I.; besides exercises.							Virg., Geo. I.; Cic. pro Mur., 1-26.	19	11	8	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	6 (14)	Our own Latin Accidence; nouns and pronouns, and beginning of verbs.
French - -	141	6	—	33	16	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$ (4)	20 pages of our French Reading Book (Les Classiques Français), with composition.	25	15	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$ (4)	15 pages of Classiques, with composition exercises.	25	13	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$ (4)	Delille's "Beginner's Own Book," Ex. 1–40.
German - -	59	3	—	33	16	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$ (4)	12 pages of the *Jungfrau v. Orleans*, with the exercises in the 2nd half of Ahn's system (2, 4, &c., to 30.)	10	14	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$\frac{3}{4}$ (2)	Ex. 30–70 in Ahn's System.	16	14	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$\frac{3}{4}$ (2)	Ex. 1–30 in Ahn.
Other Foreign Languages. (Italian) 14.	3	—	6	16	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ (1)	The last 12 translation exercises in "Brownrigg Smith's Italian system," and 5 pages of Vergani's *Scelte*.	5	15	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ (1)	Ex. 100–153 in Smith's system.	4	14	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ (1)	Ex. 1–50 in Smith.

Arithmetic - But Arithmetic *only*.	All 98	5	—	32	13	4	1½	—	6 (6)	2nd half of Colenso's Vulgar Fractions, and 1st half of Decimals.	33	12	4	1½	—	6 (6)	1st half of Colenso's Vulgar Fractions.	33	11	4	1½	—	6 (6)	(Oral instruction)*
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	110	5	—	33	16	4	1½	—	6 (7)	The precise quantity varies with each boy in this highest class.†	27	15	4	1½	—	6 (7)	(Besides keeping up Arithmetic) Algebra to Simple Equations, Euclid, B. I.	24	12	4	1½	—	6 (7)	Arithmetic, Decimal Fractions, and Interest (Colenso). Euclid I., Defns., and 1–8.
Physics - Chemistry -	39	1 (10s. 6d. per term.)		39	15	1	1½	—	1½ (2)															
History - Geography -	All	14	—	15	17	2	¾	—	1½ (4½)	White's "Universal History," Cent. 2, 1, B.C. General questions are put on English History and Geography.	18	16	2	¾	—	1½ (4½)	White's Universal History, Cent. B.C. 4, 3; with general questions on English History and Geography.	19	11	2	¾	—	1½ (3)	S.P.C.K. History, first half.
																				2	¾		1½ (3)	S.P.C.K. Elements: General, England, Europe.
English Grammar.	All	14									—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	19	11	3	½	2	1½ (4)	Mason's Grammar, first half.
English Literature.	87	6		15	17	1	1	1	1 (2)	Shakspeare, Midsummer Night's Dream.	18	16	1	1	1	1 (2)	Midsummer Night's Dream (with highest form).							
English Composition.	33	2																						
Reading -	All	14																						
Writing -	120	4	—	26	14	1	1	—	1	- - - -	27	13	1	1	—	1	- - - -	37	11	1	1	—	1	
Music -	143	5	—	19	Very various ages.	1	½	—	½	Glees and anthems -	28	Varied.	1	¾	—	¾	First half of Hullah's *Second Part*.	36	Varied.	1	½	—	½	Elements: Hullah, Part I.
Drawing -	169	4	—	48		1	1½	—	1½ (2)	- - - -	38		1	1½	—	1½ (2)	- - - -	35	12	1	1½	- -	1½	
Modelling -	6	1																						

NOTE.—In column 6 the "aggregate of time" given is the amount of time during which the boy or class is *actually under instruction, and with the master*. The whole time of preparation and instruction is, of course, more than double of this; the *probable* time is appended between parenthesis.

* The statistics of the Lowest Class are not exact, as we find it necessary to keep the younger boys' attention alive by frequent variation.

† The text books are Colenso's Arithmetic, Algebra, Part I.; Euclid; Todhunter's Trigonometry and Conics; Goodwin's Statics and Dynamics. The highest boy did Solution of Triangles, Conics to the Hyperbole, and the principles of Statics and Dynamics.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - 1 †	All medical men. Those whose fathers are no longer living are marked †.	Culworth, Banbury.
„ 2		Cheltenham.
„ 3		Alconbury.
„ 4		Godalming.
„ 5		Burton-on-Trent.
„ 6		Hull.
„ 7		Kempsey, Worcester.
„ 8		Kennington, London.
„ 9 †		London.
„ 10		Folkestone.
Boys lowest in School - 1		Henley-in-Arden.
„ 2		Do.
„ 3 †		Ealing.
„ 4 †		Colnbrook.
„ 5 †		Manchester.
„ 6		Sydenham.
„ 7		Thame.
„ 8		Camberwell.
„ 9		Darlington.
„ 10		Surgeon 49th Regiment.

There are only five day scholars in the school.

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET (of the whole institution) for year ending 31 Dec. 1864.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	267	0	8
„ transferred from building fund	32	16	10
Annual subscriptions	3,433	3	6
Donations	1,499	8	8
Bequests and donations invested in consols for endowment fund	407	14	0
Collection after sermon	37	16	2
Dividends on consols (invested)	322	9	8
Payments for board and education	6,300	3	4
	12,300	12	10
Deducting bequests, &c. (invested as above)	407	14	0
	£11,892	18	10

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Repayment of banker's loan	600	0	0
Balance of building account 215*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*	1,441	1	1
Architects commission 133*l.* 14*s.*, repairs, furniture, &c.			
Part repayment of mortgage debt	1,000	0	0
Interest on borrowed money	249	15	6
Salaries of masters, and servants wages (school)	2,030	8	8
Examiners' fees	37	16	0
Books, &c.	147	10	7
Provisions and chandlery	2,880	15	4
Medical attendance	52	10	0
Washing	416	17	7
Fuel and light	323	15	7
Miscellaneous school expenses	50	8	4
Insurance, rates, &c., and water	325	1	11
Pensioners	612	0	8
Foundation scholars (clothing)	315	10	4
„ „ (pocket money, &c.)	43	3	8
Offices (including collector's commission)	427	0	0
Rent of offices, &c.	81	3	0
Advertising, printing, and stationery	302	12	6
Postage and parcels	108	5	1
Festival expenses	102	15	6
Railways, cabs, &c.	26	10	10
Miscellaneous disbursements	7	16	1
Balance	310	0	7
	£11,892	18	10

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE.

[For Mr. Giffard's Report, see vol. vii., pp. 148–150.]]

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1846.

Constitution.—Proprietors not incorporated; liability unlimited. Proprietary consists of persons holding shares, number of which may not exceed 600. No proprietor may hold more than four. Every proprietor has privilege of nominating (subject to sanction of council) one pupil in respect of each share. 1,000*l.* set apart in hands of council as a guarantee fund towards ensuring payment of salaries and other current expenses in first instance, and afterwards to meet contingences, floating capital to that amount at all times to be kept up by replacing any deductions from first available receipts. Proprietors may transfer or bequeath their shares, but transferree or legatee must be approved by council before he can be entitled to any advantages of original proprietor. Any proprietor or proprietor's representative failing to pay any call within one month after it is made ceases to be a proprietor, and forfeits his share. Council have power to nominate pupils at any extra charge. Unappropriated shares may be disposed at 25*l.* or such price as council direct. At meetings of proprietors 15 a quorum; except on questions of finance no proprietor to have more than one vote (Rules A.D. 1859).

Exhibitions.—Council may apply part of funds in founding exhibitions, scholarships for the Universities, or other prize appointments (Rules). Four university exhibitions; three of 30*l.* tenable three years, one of 60*l.* tenable two years. No exhibitions tenable at school at present.

Objects.—To provide for sons of noblemen and gentlemen an efficient course of education. Two departments, senior and junior. No boy admissible to junior department until he has completed his ninth year, or to stay there after fifteen. Must be able before admission to read and write, and must know first four rules of arithmetic. Principal, however, under sanction of council, may form a class preparatory, to which boys may be admitted, without limitation as to age, for instruction in elements of sound English education, in writing and arithmetic, French where desirable, and Latin grammar (Rules).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Comprise religious and moral instruction, in strict conformity with Church of England; Greek, Latin, French, German, and Hebrew languages; history, geography, mathematics, and such other branches of knowledge as it may be found practicable and advantageous to introduce (Rules).

Government and Masters.—College has a patron, four vice-patrons (of whom vicar of Brighton must be one), and a council, consisting of a president, four vice-presidents, treasurer (to be chosen annually by proprietors), and twelve other shareholders (four of whom retire annually by rotation, but are re-eligible). Secretary appointed and removed by council; all other officers elected by proprietors at large. All officers must be of Church of England. Council may choose four of non-resident proprietory (one to retire annually) to be "Corresponding members." Council may make byelaws, to remain in force unless altered or repealed by proprietors in general or special meeting. Council have entire management and superintendence of college affairs and concerns, but may not interfere with pupils or course of education (Rules).

Principal appointed by majority of council, present and absent. If no candidate obtain a majority, council of King's College, London, to choose one of two candidates who have obtained largest number of votes. Office vacant when so declared by three fourths of whole number of council. Subject to principal's approbation, vice-principal and theological tutor chosen by council, and removed by majority. Principal and theological tutor must be clergymen, and, with vice-principal, graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or Dublin. With

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

exception of foreign language, masters all must be of Church of England. None may have paid or regular clerical duty, or take pupils unconnected with college. All masters and servants appointed and dismissed by principal, who, if requested, must state to council his reason for such dismissal. Principal, vice-principal, and all regular masters may send their sons to college free of tuition fees (Rules).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—15 regular and five irregular. Powers, duties, and emoluments of each arranged according to circumstances by principal. Principal, M.A. Cambridge.

Day Scholars.—82, about one third between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances not exceeding 11 miles. Pay for general work above 15 28*l.*, under 10 18*l.*; lectures 1*l.* 1*s.*; singing 10*s.*; drawing 4*l.* 4*s.*; German (if boy learns both French and Greek) 6*l.* 6*s.*; practical chemistry 8*l.* 8*s.*; drilling or gymnastics 12*s.*; seat in chapel 10*s.* 6*d.*; library 10*s.*; use of playgrounds (voluntary) 1*l.* 1*s.* Boys nominated by council at an increased charge of 10*l.* per annum; terminal fee for boys between 10 and 15, 9*l.* (Prospectus).

Boarders.—130, in houses of principal, vice-principal, and first form master, and licensed boarding house. Four meals a day; meat twice. Terms for board 45*l.* to 60*l.* Seat in chapel 1*l.* 1*s.* Private room 20*l.* School bills, highest, 121*l.*, average 89*l.*, lowest 77*l.* Rise 6½ to 7 a.m., according to time of year; retire 9 to 10¼ p.m. according to age. Mastership or permission of council authority for keeping a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic knowledge requisite for admission.

School classified separately for classics and mathematics. School course modified to suit special cases by removing boy to separate department or otherwise. Regular Scripture lessons, besides short Sunday lesson for younger boarders. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from Liturgy.

Promotions by examination chiefly.

Examination monthly by masters; half-yearly by university examiners chosen by principal with sanction of council. Prizes given.

Punishments: signing, writing out important work, contraction of bounds, and corporal punishment in cases of lying; last by principal only. Common impositions avoided as mischievous.

Playground six acres. Drilling taught as part of system. Bounds, but great liberty for walks over the downs.

On average of last five years, seven boys gone to some university. [Twenty-six at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 39 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week; two thirds of lessons prepared out of school, not in all cases under supervision.

Secretary of College:
Rev. J. Image, M.A.

Head Master:
Rev. John Griffith, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

DAY SCHOLARS.	Profession or or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Bishop - -	11, Charlotte Street, Brighton	A quarter of a mile.
„ - 2	Surgeon - -	15, German Place, „	A half of a mile.
„ - 3	Gent. - -	84, Montpellier Road, „	Two miles.
„ - 4	Barrister - -	51, Gt. College Street, „	300 yards.
„ - 5	Farmer - -	Ditchling Road, „	Two miles.
„ - 6	Gent. - -	19, Adelaide Crescent, „	Two miles & a quarter.
„ - 7	Surgeon - -	15, German Place, „	Half a mile.
„ - 8	Schoolmaster -	Ship Street, „	One mile.
„ - 9	Gent. - -	133, Marine Parade, „	A quarter of a mile.
„ - 10	Clergyman -	4, Atlingworth Street, „	A quarter of a mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Gent. - -	15, Charlotte Street, Brighton	A quarter of a mile.
„ - 2	Doctor - -	College Road, „	200 yards.
„ - 3	Gent. - -	Ventnor Villas, Cliftonville -	Three miles.
„ - 4	Gent. - -	7, Marlborough Place, Brighton.	One mile.
„ - 5	Lawyer - -	51, Brunswick Square, Brighton.	Two miles.
„ - 6	Major - -	2, Portland Place, Brighton	A quarter of a mile.
„ - 7	Lawyer - -	14, Grafton Street, „	A quarter of a mile.
„ - 8	Colonel - -	7, Bath Street „	Two miles.
„ - 9	Gent. - - -	7, Charlotte Place, „	A quarter of a mile.
„ - 10	General - -	11, Portland Place, „	A quarter of a mile.

BOARDERS.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	The Brighton College -	Rev. J. Griffith.
„ - 2	Gent. - - -	The Hook, Northaw, Barnet, Herts.	Do.
„ - 3	Clergyman -	Eastern Road, Brighton -	Rev. J. Newton.
„ - 4	Gent. - - -	The Hook, Northaw, Barnet, Herts.	Rev. J. Griffith.
„ - 5	Clergyman - -	St. Andrew's Rectory, Holborn.	Rev. J. Newton.
„ - 6	Surgeon - -	9, Devonport Street, Hyde Park.	Rev. J. Griffith.
„ - 7	Stockbroker -	Clapham Park, Surrey -	Do.
„ - 8	Solicitor - -	Thames Villa, Sunbury, S.W.	Miss Evans (Rev. E. Summers).
„ - 9	Doctor - - -	9, Montpellier Terrace, Brighton.	Rev. J. Griffith.
„ - 10	Solicitor - -	Westwood House, Beverley, Yorkshire.	Do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Maltster - -	Sawbridgeworth, Herts -	Rev. J. Newton.
„ - 2	Major - - -	Nilgherrie, India - -	Miss Evans (Rev. E. Summers).
„ - 3	In business - -	Surbiton Hill, Surbiton -	Do.
„ - 4	Barrister - -	28, Westbourne Square, Paddington.	Do.
„ - 5	Surgeon - -	9, Devenport Street, Hyde Park.	Rev. J. Griffith.
„ - 6	Merchant - -	The Square, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.	Do.
„ - 7	Stockbroker -	9, Landsdown Terrace, Notting Hill.	Rev. J. B. Slight.
„ - 8	Solicitor - -	12, North Terrace, Camberwell.	Rev. J. Griffith.
„ - 9	Clergyman -	The Brighton College -	Do.
„ - 10	Captain, R.N. -	Tunbridge Wells, Kent -	Miss Evans (Rev. E. Summers).

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		ms.		*hs.			yrs.		ms.		*hs.			yrs.		ms.		*hs.	
Religious Knowledge.	198	9	—	14	17	2	40	1	1⅕	Exodus (Eng.); St. Mark (Gk.), compd. with St. Matthew; Epist. of St. Peter, I., II. (Gk.); Articles of the Church of England, XXVII.–XXXIX; French's Synonyms (⅓).	17	15¼	2	40	1	1⅕	Exodus (Eng.); St. Mark (Greek); Articles of the Church of England, I.–XIII.; Whately's Introd. Evidences of Christianity.	23	10⅓	2	40	1	1⅕	Selected lives; map of places mentioned in St. Mark; part of St. Mark; and the 10 commandments (memoriter).
Greek	155	7	—	14	17	8	40	4	6⅔	Thucydides III., 1–48; Demosthenes de Corona, pp. 267–306; Homer's Iliad, III.; Æschylus Agamemnon Aristophanes, Knights, lines 1–600.	17	15¼	8	40	4	6⅔	Homer's Iliad, I.; Æschylus, Prometheus.	17	12	4	40	2	2⅔	Analectica Minora (Frost); Arnold's Gk. Accidence.
Latin	198	9	—	14	17	8	40	4	6⅔	Cicero, Tusc. Disputationes, V.; Cæsar, de Bello Civili, III.; Horace, de Arte Poetica.	17	15¼	8	40	4	6⅔	Cicero, Verrine IV. de signis; Ovid's Fasti, III.	23	10⅓	12	40	6	8	Ovid (selections) for memoriter; Kennedy's Latin Primer; Henry's 1st Latin Book
French	184	8	—	14	15½	8	40	2	5⅓	Racine, Athalie; Gasc.'s 2nd Book (all). Do. Prosateurs. Do. Composition. Do. Conversation.	28	14½	4	40	2	2⅔	Gasc.'s 2nd Book, Ex. 1–26. Do. Prosateurs. Do. Conversation.	23	10⅓	4	40	4	2⅔	Gasc.'s 1st French Book, 1–30; Do. Le Petit Compagnon.

German	19	2	6l. 6s.†	10	15½	4	40	2	2⅔	Tiarck's Ex., pp. 1-47; Do. Grammar; Rugler's Friedrich der Grosze.	9	14	4	40	2	2⅔	Tiarck's Ex., pp. 1-12. Do. Grammar.							
Arithmetic	198	8	—	22	16½	2	40	1	1⅓	Colenso and Barnard Smith, and MSS.	31	15½	2	40	1	1⅓	Colenso and Barnard Smith.	23	10⅓	6	40	3	4	Colenso (and his 1st Arithmetic).
Bookkeeping	4																							
Mensuration and Surveying.	Not taught as a *separate* subject.																							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	198	9	—	22	16½	8	40	2	5⅓	Todhunter's Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry, and Calculus; Parkinson's Mechanics; Beasley's Trigonometry, &c.	31	15½	8	40	2	5⅓	Todhunter's Euclid and Algebra; Colenso's Algebra; Beasley's Trigonometry.	23	10⅓	2	40	1	1⅓	Euclid, Book I.
‡ Physics	All are taught something.																							
‡ Natural History.	Not taught as a *separate* subject.																							
‡ Chemistry	—	—	8l. 8s.																					
History	198	8	—	33	16	1	40	—	⅔	Smith's Greece; Liddell's Rome; Student's Hume; Collier's British History.	14	15½	2	40	—	1⅓	Smith's smaller Greece and Rome; Collier's British History.	23	10⅓	2	40	1	1⅓	Collier's British History; The Life of Alexander.
Geography	198	8	—	33	16	1	40	—	⅔	Long's Ancient Atlas; College Modern Atlas.	14	15½	1	40	—	⅔	Long's Ancient Atlas; College Modern Atlas; Anderson's Geography.	23	10⅓	2	40	1	1⅓	Long's smaller Ancient Atlas; Philip's Modern Atlas; Anderson's Geography.
English Grammar.	198	8	—	33	16	—	—	—	—	Morell's Grammar and Analysis.	14	15⅓	3	40	1	2	Morell's Grammar and Analysis.	23	10⅓	2	40	2	1⅓	Morell's 1st English Grammar.
‡ English Literature.	198	8	—	33	16	—	—	—	—	Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," &c.	14	15⅓	—	—	1	—	Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar;" Macaulay's "Lay of Horatius."	23	10⅓	—	—	—	—	Ballad of Chevy Chase, &c.
English Composition.	198	8	—	33	16	—	—	1	—	- - - -	14	15⅓	—	—	1	—	- - - -	23	10⅓	2	40	1	1⅓	
Reading	198	8	—	33	16	—	—	—	—	- - - -	14	15⅓	—	—	—	—	Chamber's English Reader.	23	10⅓	—	—	—	—	Chambers' smaller Reader.
Writing	71	3	—	25	12	2	20	—	⅔	- - - -	19	14⅓	2	20	—	⅔	- - - -	23	10⅓	3	40	—	1⅓	
Music	97	10s. 4l. 4s.																						
Drawing	37	3	4l. 4s.	12	15⅓	1	40	—	⅔	- - - -	14	13⅓	1	40	—	⅔	- - - -	11	12⅓	1	40	—	⅔	

* In college. † If learnt at the same time as French *and* Greek. ‡ Lectures are given on these subjects once a week.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last ten years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) 1855. A first class in Midsummer examinations at Trinity Coll., Cambridge.
A scholarship at Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge.
The (first) Tyrwhitt scholarship at Cambridge.
An exhibition at Christ's Church, Oxford.
A open demyship at Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
A first class in Law and Modern History schools, Oxford.

1858. An open scholarship at Queen's Coll., Oxford.
A first class in natural sciences at Oxford.
A first class in classics at Oxford.

1860. An eleventh wrangler in the University of Cambridge.
The prize for English essay at Oxford.

1861. An exhibition at St. John's Coll., Cambridge.
Two scholarship at Trinity Coll., Cambridge.
The Bell University scholarship at Cambridge.

1862. An exhibition at Worcester Coll., Oxford.

1863. A foundation scholarship at Trinity Coll., Cambridge.
The Browne University scholarship at Cambridge.
A scholarship at Oriel Coll., Oxford.
The Hulme exhibition at Brazenose Coll., Oxon.

1864. The gold medal for Greek epigram at Cambridge.
A scholarship at Trinity Coll., Cambridge.
A scholarship at Caius Coll., Cambridge.
Two exhibitionst a St. John's Coll., Cambridge.
A scholarship at Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

1865. An exhibition at St. John's Coll., Cambridge.
A scholarship at Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
A second Bell university scholarship at Cambridge.
A second place in first-class classical tripos at Cambridge.
A demyship at Magdalen Coll., Oxford.
(First in examination.)

Also—

1856. A first prize and foundation scholarship at Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge.
A scholarship at Trinity Coll., Cambridge.

1859. A wrangler at Cambridge.

1860. The Tancred scholarship at Cambridge.
A scholarship at Caius Coll., Cambridge.
A fellowship at Exeter Coll. Oxford.

(*b*) 1855. Two provisional commissions at Woolwich.

1856. Two provisional commissions at Woolwich.
East India Civil Service puplic competitive examination.

1857. Civil appointment to India (second out of 59).

1861. Seventh place in list of candidates for Woolwich.

1863. Sixth place in examination for engineers at Woolwich.

1865. Eighteenth place in civil service examination for India.

At University of Sidney.

1855. The gold medal for English verse.
A scholarship for chemistry.

BRIGHTON, (No. 7, SHIP STREET).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1836 (Prospectus).

Constitution.—Proprietors not incorporated; liability unlimited. Shares, 5*l.* each; interest payable to proprietors at 5 per cent., at such times as, in their opinion, funds will allow. No proprietor to have more than one vote, except in cases affecting property. Shares may not be transferred, except with consent of two thirds of proprietors at meeting, on report of committee. Representatives of deceased proprietors may, on agreeing to conform to rules and share liabilities, hold shares. Share of any proprietor who neglects to pay for his son's schooling, or infringes any rule, may be declared forfeited by proprietors in general meeting, on report of committee (Rules as revised, A.D. 1865).

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—To provide children of founders and supporters with a sound general education at a moderate expense. Number of boys to be such as proprietors agree on from time to time. All applications for admission must be addressed to committee, who in case of doubt report to general or special meeting of proprietors, two thirds of whom must be in favour of admission of every pupil. Sons of proprietors have priority of admission in order of application. No pupil admissible to upper department under the age of eight years, or until he has acquired some knowledge of reading. All pupils must have medical certificate of good health on entry (Rules A.D. 1865).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Course of instruction includes mathematics, Greek, Latin, French, German, and English languages, and literature, book-keeping, geography, use of the globes, writing, drawing, and drilling. Committee may add to or alter course of study (Rules A.D. 1865).

Government and Masters.—Control of establishment under direction of proprietors; of whom there shall be at least seven present. Rules may be altered by two thirds of the proprietors at a meeting whereat not less than twelve of the then existing proprietors are present, of whom not less than two thirds shall constitute the majority to decide on such alteration. S ch meeting must be convened by committee with a week's notice, setting forth proposed alteration, on requisition of a proprietor. Committee of ten proprietors appointed annually; three a quorum; superintend, direct, and manage institution; cause monies to be got in and proper accounts to be kept, and report defaulters to trustees for them to enforce payment; have power to suspend masters, treasurer, or secretary, and to make byelaws (Rules A.D. 1866).

Masters liable to discharge at meeting of proprietors called for purpose, for inattention or inefficiency. Head master to procure other masters, at such salaries as proprietors approve; may, for inefficiency, irregularity of attendance, or misconduct, suspend under masters (Rules A.D. 1865).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Seven, [nine in 1867,] besides mistress for pupils under eight years old. Salaries, head master 200*l.*, with residence and privilege of taking boarders; second 110*l.* third 80*l.*; fourth (French) 90*l.*; fifth (German) 25*l.*; sixth (drawing) 35*l.*; seventh (drilling) 20*l.*; mistress 40*l.*

Day Scholars.—81; [124 in 1167], more than half between 10 and 14 years old; parents generally engaged in trade; from distances up to 15 miles; pay for general work, proprietors, 8*l.* 8*s.*, others 4*l.* 4*s.* under eight years old, 10*l.* above. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—16, all in headmaster's house. [In 1867, 24 in headmaster's house, six in third master's.] Four meals a day; meat once. Terms (irrespective of age, and exclusive of school fees,) 24 guineas; washing 2*l.* 2*s.*; pew

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

rent 10*s*. [Terms in 1867, including school fees, washing, pew rent, hair dressing, &c., 40 guineas.] School bills, highest 47*l*., average 39*l*., lowest 32*l*. Cubical contents of bed rooms 392 feet per boy. Rise $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ a.m.; retire $8\frac{1}{2}$ p.m. Permission of proprietary body required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission to upper school boys must be able to read and write.

School classified by general proficiency, no one subject or group of subjects being allowed to predominate, School course modified to suit boys subsequent career. Special religious instruction on Saturdays; non-conformists being allowed to substitute Kitto's Scriptural History for Church Catechism. School work begins with reading a passage from one of the historical books of the Bible, particularly the Gospels and Acts, with a short prayer. Dr. Blomfield's manual used.

Promotions by half-year's work.

Examination once a year by examiners, usually chosen by Dean of College of Preceptors, sometimes by gentlemen invited by committee. Prizes and good conduct medals given.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and occasionally corporal punishments; last publicly, and by head master only.

Playground about 32 yards by 15. Drilling twice a week.

No boy gone to any university.

School open nominally 46 weeks in the year. Boys in school 32 hours in winter and 38 in summer per week.

Secretary:
Thomas Cane.

Head Master:
Philip Capon.

Table C.—Distinctions.

List of Distinctions gained within the last ten years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

As this school was established for the education of tradesmen's sons, none of our boys have gone to the Universities, or competed for an appointment in the Civil, Military, or East India Services. Nearly forty (40) of them have entered for the University Local Examinations, of whom a per-centage considerably greater than that of all England have passed, some in honours. About 250 have gained certificates of various classes from the Royal College of Preceptors, of whom nearly 10 per cent. with distinction. The exact number I am not able to give, as I have not the records, but I have no doubt the particulars, if necessary, may be obtained from the authorities.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Scholhouse.
Boys highest in School - 1	Draper - -	87, London Road }	About 1 mile.
„ 2	Fly proprietor - -	22, Clifton Street	„ 1 „
„ 3	Draper - -	2, Powis Villas -	„ ¾ „
„ 4	Plumber - -	1, Charles Street -	„ ⅓ „
„ 5	Seedsman - -	St. James's Street	„ ½ „
„ 6	Draper - -	38, Lennox Street	„ ¾ „
„ 7	Gentlemen - -	5, Surrey Place -	„ ¾ „
„ 8	Solicitor - -	10, Ship Street -	„ 20 yards.
„ 9	Manager of Brill's Baths	35, London Road	„ 1 mile.
„ 10	Surgeon - -	3, Church Street -	„ ⅓ „
Boys lowest in School - 1	Silversmith - -	89, St. James's St.	„ ½ „
„ 2	Furniture broker -	73, Edward Street }	„ ¾ „
„ 3	Miller - -	Patcham Mill, near Brighton.	„ 3 „
„ 4	Tax collector -	19, Lansdowne Street, Hove.	„ 1 „
„ 5	Draper - -	97, Queen's Road }	„ ¾ „
„ 6	Grocer - -	93, Eastern Road	„ 1⅓ „
„ 7	Builder - -	33, Montpellier St.	„ ⅝ „
„ 8	Pork Butcher -	52, West Street -	„ ¼ „
„ 9	Grocer and draper -	Upper Dicker, Hurst Green, Sussex.	„ 1½ „ Guardian's residence.
„ 10	Water rate collector -	31, Round Hill Crescent, Brighton.	„ 1½ „

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Tallow chandler -	66, High Street, Lewes }	
„ 2	Greengrocer -	30, College Gardens, Brighton.	
„ 3	Tallow chandler -	66, High Street, Lewes	
„ 4	Grocer - -	Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.	
„ 5	Banker's clerk -	130, Camberwell Grove, London.	
„ 6	Farmer - -	Meads, Eastbourne, Sussex.	
„ 7	Mess mistress to 83rd Regiment.	Sheffield, Yorkshire -	
„ 8	Dealer in old china, &c.	15, Cranbourn Street, Brighton.	
Boys lowest in School - 3	Auctioneer - -	Clarence Cottage, West Green Rd. Tottenham.	All with P. Capon, Head Master.
„ 4	Upholsterer - -	8, Maitland Rd. Haverstock Hill, London.	
„ 5	Farmer - -	Winston Hall, Debenham, Suffolk.	
„ 6	Maltster - -	Victoria Cottage, Worthing, Sussex.	
„ 7	Livery stable keeper -	St. James's Street, Brighton.	
„ 8	Farmer - -	Ripe, Hurst Green, Sussex.	
„ 9	Grocer - -	34, Sloan St., Chelsea.	
„ 10	Grocer - -	Do.	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	All 97	3	—	31	yrs. $14\frac{1}{3}$	6	hr. $\frac{1}{3}$	—	hrs. 3	Gospel of Matthew, Church Catechism, &c.	32	yrs. $12\frac{7}{12}$	6	hr. $\frac{1}{3}$	—	hrs. 3	See 1st Class - - -	34	yrs. $10\frac{3}{4}$	6	hr. $\frac{1}{3}$	—	hrs 3	See 1st Class.
Latin - -	97	3	—	31	„	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	2	$5\frac{1}{3}$	Ovid's Fasti, 2nd Book; Cornelius Nepos, Miltiades, Themistocles, Alcibiades, and Hannibal; Eton Latin Grammar, Syntax, and Prosody.	32	„	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	2	$6\frac{1}{3}$	Cæsar, 12 chapters; Henry's 2nd Book, 14 lessons, Eton Latin Grammar; Etymology and principal Rules in Syntax.	34	„	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	2	6	Henry's 1st Book, 50 pages; Eton Latin Grammar, Accidence.
French -	97	3	—	31	„	4	$\frac{1}{3}$	2	$3\frac{1}{3}$	*La Merope* de Voltaire, 4 actes; *Pierre le Grand*, 5 and 6 chapters; Hamel's Grammar to 78th rule of Syntax.	32	„	4	$\frac{1}{3}$	2	4	First 4 books of *Télémaque*; Hamel's Grammar [to end of 3rd conj.	34	„	4	$\frac{1}{3}$	2	$3\frac{1}{3}$	Hall's 1st Book, 2nd part; Allison's Small Grammar.
German -	28	2	—	12	„	2	1	1	3	Schiller's *Neffe als Onkel*; Otto's German Grammar, pages 28 to 50, 65 to 88, and 101 to 122.	10	„	1	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Otto's 1st Grammar Book to page 32.							
Arithmetic -	97	3	—	31	„	4	$\frac{1}{3}$	—	$3\frac{1}{3}$	Wharton's Logical Arithmetic, and Cayzus's Arithmetical Tests.	32	„	5	$\frac{1}{3}$	—	5	Saul's Arithmetic to Interest and Fractions.	34	„	5	1	—	6	Saul's Arithmetic to Simple Proportion.
Mensuration and Surveying.	31	1	—	31	„	4	1	—	1	Oral.														

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		hr.		hrs.			yrs.		hr.		hrs.			yrs.		hr.		hrs.	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	31	1	—	31	14⅓	4	⅜	—	3½	Euclid, 1st Book; Wharton's Algebra to Quadratic Equations.													
Natural History.	31	1	—	31	„	1	¾	—	1	Bray's Physiology, 2nd Part.													
History -	97	3	—	31	„	2	½	—	1½	Ince's Outlines of English History.	32	12 7/12	2	½	—	2	Ince's Outlines to end of Tudors.	34	10¾	2	½	—	2	Parker's Outlines to end of Stuarts.
Geography -	97	3	—	31	„	2	¼	—	1½	Anderson's Geography, Europe and North America.	32	„	2	½	—	2	Reid's Geography, Asia, Africa, and British Islands.	34	„	2	½	—	2	Allison's 1st Lessons.
English Grammar.	97	3	—	31	„	2	⅜	1	2	Morell's Essentials of English Grammar.	32	„	3	⅜	1	3	Cornwell's English Grammar.	34	„	3	⅜	—	3	Cornwell's Grammar for Beginners.
English Composition.	31	1	—	31	„	1	—	1																
Reading -	97	3	—	31	„	2	—	—	1	- - - -	32	„	2	½	—	1	- - - -	34	„	4	½	—	2	
Writing -	97	3	—	31	„	2	—	2	1	- - - -	32	„	4	½	4	2	- - - -	34	„	4	⅜	4	3	
Music -	5	—	2gs. per qr.																					
Drawing -	97	3	[illegible]	18	„	1	—	—	1½	- - - -	31	„	1	—	—	1½	- - - -	48	„	1	—	—	1½	

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

BRIGHTON (LANCASTER HOUSE, No. 47, GRAND PARADE*). PROPRIETARY GRAMMAR AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1859.

Constitution.—Proprietors not incorporated; liability unlimited. Establishment divided into 70 shares of 5*l.* each, to be extended as proprietors deem expedient. 3*l.* a share to be paid on subscribing; residue when called for by shareholders, or share to be forfeited to establishment. All questions to be decided by ballot; no proxies allowed. No proprietor to have more than one vote, except on questions of finance. Every proprietor responsible for charge of education of one pupil for each share taken at the rate of 2*l.* 2*s.* a quarter, and may nominate two of his own sons for election upon his original share on those terms; for a third or more sons proprietor must either pay 2*l.* 10*s.* a quarter or take an extra share or shares if any remain for allotment. If any proprietor neglect up to within four days of quarter day to nominate a pupil committee may fill up vacancy. If any proprietor neglect up to within 21 days of quarter day to pay for education of his sons or nominees, or infringe rules, committee must so report to proprietors, who at a general meeting may declare share forfeited. Shares may not be transferred, except with consent of proprietors, on report of two thirds of committee (Rules). No dividend can, by the articles of association, be received by the shareholders. The price of each share 10*l.* (Prospectus 1806.)

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—To provide for supporters' sons a liberal and complete education at a moderate cost, without necessity of sending them from under supporters' own domestic care. All applications for admission must be made through a proprietor, and submitted by secretary to committee, who are to report to a general or special meeting of proprietors, two thirds of whom must be in favour of admission of every pupil. Sons of proprietors have a priority of choice before nomination of son of a non-proprietor. Pupils not under seven years of age admissible to preparatory class at a guinea a quarter, and removed to upper classes either before or on attaining the age of nine, as vacancies occur, on election by two thirds majority of proprietors. All pupils must have medical certificate of sound state of health on entry (Rules).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Course of instruction to include superior English education, Greek, German, Latin, French, common and mental arithmetic, book-keeping, merchants' accounts, mathematics, algebra, natural philosophy, mensuration, drawing, perspective, mapping, navigation, history, geography, chronology, astronomy, use of the globes, composition, elocution, &c. (Rules). The religious instruction is strictly unsectarian (Prospectus, 1867).

Government and Masters.—Control of establishment vested in proprietors; seven a quorum. Committee of eight proprietors appointed every six months; three a quorum; superintend, direct, and manage establishment; cause monies to be got in and proper accounts to be kept, and report defaulters to proprietors; have power to suspend all masters, treasurer, and secretary, and to make byelaws (Rules).

Masters appointed, for inefficiency or inattention to duties of establishment, and liable to discharge by proprietors. No master allowed to perform any duty, &c. which may interfere with his efficient attention to school. Any master intending to resign must give three months' written notice to committee. Head master must be a sound protestant; proficient in ancient, modern, and classical literature; qualified to superintend whole course of education in school, and to preside over internal order of establishment (Rules).

---

* New buildings in another part of the town being are erected, 1868.

State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Five on regular staff, besides two French and two drawing masters, and German and drill master. Salaries, head master 250*l.*, two assistants 80*l.*, two assistants 75*l.*, French masters 25*l.* each, first drawing master 20*l.*, second drawing master 15*l.*, German master 20*l.*, drill master 10*l.*

Day Scholars.—158, more than half between 10 and 14 years old; sons of tradesmen, clerks, and professional men; from distances up to six miles; pay for general work, proprietors 8*l.* 8*s.*, others 4*l.* 4*s.* under nine years old, 10*l.* 10*s.* above. [In 1867: Pupils from 6 to 8 years of age, if shareholders 4*l.* 4*s.*, non-shareholders 6*l.*; above 8 years of age, shareholders 8*l.* 8*s.*, non-shareholders 10*l.* An advanced class to be formed when school is removed to new buildings. Shareholders 10*l.* 10*s.*, non-shareholders 14*l.* These terms include books and stationery.]

Boarders.—15. Four meals a day besides slight luncheon; meat once. Full boarding fees (besides fees for instruction as above for day scholars,) 25*l.* to 35*l.* School bills (for boarding only), highest 35*l.*; average 33*l.*; lowest 30*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms 315·6 feet per boy. Rise 6½ a.m., retire 8¾ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write fairly.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly and other subjects subordinately. Latin and German optional. Special scripture lesson every morning. School work begins and ends with prayers, generally collects from Liturgy.

Promotions partly by marks, partly by examination, and partly by seniority.

Examination annually by examiners appointed by committee. Prizes awarded according to half-year's work.

Punishments: impositions and loss of marks. Corporal punishment prohibited by rules.

Playground 45 feet by 37. Master always present at games. Drilling taught. Boys at stated times walk out with a master, at other times by themselves within certain bounds.

School open 44 weeks in the year. Boys in school 32 hours in the week.

Head Master:
E. J. Marshall.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	148	5	—	54	yrs. 12	7	ms. 23	—	hrs. 2⅓	- - - -	35	yrs. 11	7	ms. 23	—	hrs. 2⅓	- - - -	16	yrs. 9	5	ms. 20	—	h m 1 40	
Latin - -	120	7	—	2	13	3	hr. 1	—	3	Fasti, Book II. - -	20	12	3	hr. 1	—	3	"Cæsar," Bk. I., Chaps. 20–54.	18	10	2	hr. 1	—	hrs. 2	Henry's 1st Latin, 1–15 ex.
French - -	148	8	—	6	14	4	$1\frac{5}{8}$	—	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Lamartine's Columb.; Boileau, *Le Lutrine.*	24	13	4	$1\frac{5}{8}$	—	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Le Cid, "Corneille" -	16	9	2	ms. 45	—	2	Ahn's 1st French, 1–50 ex.
German -	45	4	—	3	14	3	1	—	3	- - - -	6	14	2	1	—	2	Tiark's Gram. to the verbs.	9	12	1	hr. 1	—	1	Tiark's Gram., Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns.
Arithmetic -	148	8	—	12	13	3	1	—	3	All the higher rules, Oram's.	18	$13\frac{1}{4}$	3	1	—	3	Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Oram.	16	9	6	ms. 40	—	4	
Bookkeeping -	40	1	Taught during the last week of each half-year.																					
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	50	3	—	4	14	4	1	—	4	Euclid, Bks. I. and II.; Algebra to Quadratic Equations, Colenso.	26	$12\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	—	4	Euclid, first 20 prop. of 1st Book; Algebra to Simple Equations, Colenso.	24	12	3	hr. 1	—	3	Euclid, 1st Bk., 10 props.; Algebra, 1st 4 rules, Colenso.

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Natural History.	50	1	—	50	yrs. 12	1	hrs. 1	—	hrs. 1	Lectures; no text book.	—	yrs. —	1	hrs. 1	—	hrs. 1			yrs.		ms.		hrs.	
History	148	5	—	30	12½	1	1	—	1	England, to Wm. III., Collier.	24	12	1	1	—	1	England to Henry VII.	16	9	2	45	—	1½	England, Rich. II.
Geography	148	5	—	30	12½	2	1	—	2	The world generally, Europe in particular, Cornwell.	24	12	2	1	—	2	Europe, Cornwell	16	9	2	30	—	1	England.
English Grammar.	148	6	—	12	13	1	1	—	1	The whole of Morell's School Grammar.	24	12	1	1½	—	1½	"Morell's" School Gram. to p. 40.	16	9	2	30	—	1	Definitions of parts of speech, &c.
English Composition.	148	5	—	30	12½	1	1	—	1	- - - -	24	12	2	—	—	—	- - - -	35	10	2	30	—	1	
Reading	148	5	—	30	12½	1	¾	—	¾	- - - -	24	12	2	¾	—	1½	- - - -	16	9	9	30	—	4½	
Writing	148	5	—	30	12½	4	ms. 50	—	3½	- - -	24	12	5	ms. 50	—	4⅙	- - - -	16	9	6	35	—	3½	
Music	80	1	Occasionally, chiefly after school hours.																					
Drawing	148	6	—	18	13	1	hr. 1½	—	1½	- - - -	18	12½	2	hr. 1	—	2	- - - -	16	9	1	45	—	¾	

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School - 1	Bookseller - -	Eastern Road -	1½ miles.
,, 2	Cook - -	King's Road -	¾ mile.
,, 3	Leather seller - -	Edward Street -	¼ mile.
,, 4	Saddler - -	King's Road -	½ mile.
,, 5	Builder - -	Marlboro' Place -	100 yards.
,, 6	Station master -	Brighton Terminus -	½ mile.
,, 7	Farmer - - -	Falmer - -	2 miles.
,, 8	Clerk - -	London Road -	½ mile.
,, 9	Grocer - - -	Grand Parade -	10 yards.
,, 10	Serjeant-Major -	Bartholomews -	¼ mile.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Captain - -	Shoreham - -	8 miles.
,, 2	Draper - -	Chatham Place -	1 mile.
,, 3	Railway carrier -	Queen's Road - -	¾ ,,
,, 4	Publican - -	Prince's Place -	¼ ,,
,, 5	Draper - -	Western Road -	½ ,,
,, 6	Bookseller - -	do. - - -	½ ,,
,, 7	Butcher - -	Market Street -	¼ ,,
,, 8	Lodging-house keeper	King's Road -	¾ ,,
,, 9	Grocer - -	Edward Street -	¼ ,,
,, 10	Farmer - -	Falmer - -	2 miles.

There are only 15 boarders; and these are so thoroughly identified with the day scholars that, so far as their instruction and discipline during school hours is concerned, any special returns made on their account are needless.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last ten years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Pupils who have passed Public Examinations.

1861. Ireland, W.—Cambridge senior; 3rd class honours. Religious knowledge, French, English (distinguished). Obtained the borough magistrate's prize.
Hudson, W.—Cambridge junior. Religious knowledge, English, French, mathematics.
French, F.—Cambridge junior. Religious knowledge, English, French, mathematics.
1862. Cornish, W.—Cambridge junior; 3rd class honours. Religious knowledge, English, French, mathematics, Latin.
1863. Jomini, F.—Oxford junior. Religious knowledge, English, French, Latin.
Nicholls, W.—Preliminary examinations of Royal College of Surgeons.
1864. Peet, W.—Cambridge junior; 2nd class honours. Religious knowledge, English, mathematics, French, German.
Baily, W.—Cambridge junior. Religious knowledge, English, French, German.
Butcher, J.—Cambridge junior. Religious knowledge, English, French, mathematics, Latin.
Hamblin, W.—Cambridge junior. Religious knowledge, English, French, mathematics, Latin.
Webley, F.—Cambridge junior. Religious knowledge, English, French, mathematics, German.
Nicholls.—Preliminary examination of the Royal College of Surgeons.

It is to be specially observed that the University certificate might have been obtained if the pupils had passed in only two of the subjects mentioned opposite to their names.

No boy has yet failed.

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (Boys)

BRIGHTON (ST. NICHOLAS). PUGET MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Established A.D. 1861, by John Henry Puget, Esq., of Totteridge, Herts, to meet requirements of children of small tradesmen.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The usual branches of an English education.

Government and Masters.—Under trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One.

Day Scholars.—82, all under 14 years of age; sons of small tradesmen; from various distances; school fees 1*s.* a week or 12*s.* a quarter.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No regulation as to knowledge on admission.

School classified by one leading subject (English) chiefly. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Bible lessons given by master. School work begins and ends with extempore prayer.

Promotions by frequent examinations conducted by master.

Frequent examinations by master. Distribution of prizes annually at Christmas.

Corporal punishment not in use; pupils detained for idleness chiefly.

Playground 32 feet by 34.

School open 45 weeks in the year. Boys in school 33 hours in the week; nearly all lessons prepared in school.

Head Master:
Richard B. Bessant.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School - 1	Dissenting Minister -	11, Egremont Place	From all parts of the Town.
,, 2	Fly proprietor -	42, Portland St. -	
,, 3	Butcher - -	86, Trafalgar St.	
,, 4	Schoolmaster -	6, Pelham Square	
,, 5	Carver and gilder -	17, Nile Street -	
,, 6	Gas fitter - -	20, Sidney St. -	
,, 7	Solicitor's clerk -	10, St. James's Gardens.	
,, 8	Publican - -	Clifton Road -	
,, 9	Veterinary surgeon -	Castle Street -	
,, 10	Market gardener -	28, Sidney Street	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Fishmonger - -	Queen's Road -	
,, 2	Baker - -	Middle Street -	
,, 3	Eating-house keeper	Union Street -	
,, 4	Shopkeeper - -	9, Boyce's Street -	
,, 5	Reporter - -	33, Kensington Pla.	
,, 6	Hat manufacturer -	Union Street -	
,, 7	Publican - -	Edward Street -	
,, 8	Tailor - -	73, Jubilee Street	
,, 9	Fishmonger - -	96, Carlton Street	
,, 10	Schoolmistress -	Clifton St. -	

Brighton.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last ten years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*c*) Prizes and certificates awarded to 18 by the Government "School of Art."

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		min		h m			yrs.		min		h m			yrs.		min		h m	
Religious Knowledge.	All	1	—	43	11	2	45	2	1 30	The Bible. "Fifth Book of Lessons," by Irish Schools Commissioners. "First Arithmetic," with additions by myself. Do. Cornwell's Geography. „ Grammar. „ English History. Reynold's Algebra. Burchett's Geometry. Hutton's Book-keeping. Drage's Scripture Text Book. Darnell's Copy Book. Bray's Physiology.	27	10	1	45	1	0 45	"Third Book of Lessons," by Commissioners of National Education for Ireland. Darnell's Copy Books. First Book of Arithmetic.	12	8	1	45	1	0 45	"Second Book of Lessons," by Commissioners of National Education for Ireland. Darnell's Copy Books. White's Arithmetical Card.
Arithmetic	All	5	—	43	11	10	„	10	7 30		27	10	12	45	12	9 0		12	8	5	45	5	3 45	
Book-keeping	25	1	—	25	11	1	„	1	0 45															
Mathematics, purd or applied, beside preceding.	25	1	—	25	11	2	„	2	1 30															
Natural History.	43	2	—	43	11	1	„	1	0 45															
History	43	2	—	43	11	2	„	2	1 30															
Geography	43	2	—	43	11	4	„	4	3 0															
English Grammar	43	2	—	43	11	2	„	2	1 30															
English Literature.	25	1	—	25	11	1	„	1	0 45															
English Composition	43	2	—	43	11	1	„	1	0 45															
Reading	43	3	—	43	11	7	„	7	5 15		27	10	7	45	7	5 15		12	8	7	45	7	5 15	
Writing	43	2	—	43	11	5	„	5	4 45		27	10	5	45	5	3 45		12	8	3	45	3	2 15	
Music	43	1	—	43	11	1	„	1	0 45															
Drawing	43	3	—	43	11	1	„	1	0 45															

EASTBOURNE COLLEGE.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—Memorandum and articles of association, signed 14th February 1867. College opened 20th August 1867.

Constitution.—Joint stock company incorporated under Act of 1862 with limited liability. Nominal capital to consist of 12,000*l.*, raised by 250 shares of 50*l.* each (class A), and 100 shares of 20*l.* each (class B.) B. shares held only during life of original member, and not transferable. A. shares transmissible to executors, &c., and transferable; transferee requiring consent of Council. Shareholders have right of nominating one pupil in respect of each share. Council empowered to pay interest (out of net profits), not exceeding five per cent., to any shareholders of class A. who decline to nominate. Shares forfeitable for nonpayment of calls.

Exhibitions.—Three, of 25*l.* a year, for three years, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge, limited after 1869 to pupils of three years standing in the College, two of which shall have been in sixth form. Two (at present) of 10*l.* each, for one year, to new boys; two of 10*l.* each, for two years, to pupils of one year's standing.

Objects.—Establishment and conduct of a College for the sons of gentlemen, to be situate at Eastbourne, and to provide a classical, mathematical, and general education of the highest class; the religious teaching of the College to be in accordance with the principles and doctrines of the Church of England (Memorandum of Association).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—College to have two departments, both under immediate control and superintendence of head master.

Classical Department.—Course of instruction to have special reference to Universities, and to comprise all subjects usually taught at the great public schools, including modern languages, English literature, history, and composition.

Military and Civil Department.—Study of subjects previously mentioned not to be discontinued, but greater prominence to be given to study of mathematics, in order to prepare pupils directly for all Military and Civil Service Examinations, without the intervention of a private tutor (Articles of Association).

Scholars.—None admissible under eight years old, nor unless he have acquired some knowledge of reading, writing, and first four rules of arithmetic. Head master may dispense with this in any particular case. Absence without sufficient reason after vacation, punishable by fine not exceeding 10*s.* per day. All pupils to pay fees fixed by Council, graduated according to age or otherwise. Boarding houses to be licensed and their terms fixed by Council.

Government and Masters.—Council to be composed of President, Visitor, not more than twenty Vice-Presidents, and 12 ordinary members. Vice-Presidents to be (in future) appointed as vacancies arise, at general meeting, and, if members of Council, must be registered holders of one or more shares. Ordinary members must be registered holders of two or more shares; one third to retire annually, but to be re-eligible. Council to manage business of Company, appoint head master, solicitor, and secretary, and other officers, and fill up casual vacancies in ordinary members of Council.

Head master dismissable with three months notice, or salary in lieu of notice, by two thirds of members of Council present at a meeting specially convened. Must be a member of Church of England and graduate of Oxford or Cambridge; not to take other employment (except Sunday duty), or, except in vacation time, private pupils, without sanction of Council.

Other masters to be appointed by head master, and may be dismissed, with or without three months salary in lieu of notice, by head master, with previous

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

sanction of Council. Not to take other employment, or private pupils, without sanction of head master.

Head master to have (subject to rules made by Company or Council) sole management of internal affairs of College, full control of other masters, and of government and discipline of boarding houses and of all pupils. He may suspend pupils, but Council expel on his recommendation.

No masters to hold shares, But all may send sons to college; head master without paying fees, other masters on paying usual fees, unless Council think fit to dispense with such payment.

Yearly examinations to be held on plan proposed by head master and approved by Council.

State of School, 1868.

College open only since August 1867. At present 34 pupils.

Secretary and Solicitor:
J. H. Campion Coles, Eastbourne.

Head Master:
Rev. James R. Wood, M.A.

COUNTY OF BERKS.

RADLEY. ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—Opened 9 June 1847 (Calendar A.D. 1868).

Constitution.—For 14 years private property of original founders of School. In A.D. 1861 property transferred to one individual, who in A.D. 1863 conveyed it to seven trustees, upon trust to receive fees, pay all outgoings, and apply surplus (if any) to repayment of his advance of capital until it be repaid, and thenceforth to apply surplus to permanent establishment of college.

Exhibitions.—Three tenable at school for one year only, of 40*l.*, 30*l.*, and 20*l.*, for boys under 18, 17, and 16 respectively (Calendar A.D. 1868 and Prospectus).

Four junior exhibitions or scholarships competed for by boys on entering the school; age under 14. Value, 50*l.* a year for two years.

One Choral scholarship of some value, supported by former members of the school.

Objects.—To give to sons of gentlemen a thorough public school education based upon principles of Church of England (Calendar A.D. 1868), and to prepare them for the universities and competitive examinations for army, navy, and civil service. Boys admitted between ages of 10 and 15 (Calendar A.D. 1868).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—System includes usual branches of a public school education, with addition, without extra charge, of French, German, vocal music, geometrical and freehand drawing, water colours, and swimming (Calendar A.D. 1868 and Prospectus). Special department for boys intended for army, navy, and civil service; special instruction also given in geometrical drawing, land surveying, and experimental science (Prospectus).

Government and Masters.—Trustees have not yet (as they are required by trust deed) framed statutes; appoint and dismiss head master or warden, who, in turn, subject to trustees' approval, appoints and dismisses other masters, &c. Bishop of diocese visitor.

State of School in First Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—9 resident ones, besides warden or head master. Lecturer in history non-resident. Head master, M.A. Oxford, receives about 700*l.* per annum, other masters from 400*l.* to 160*l.* each, besides rooms, board, and occasional profits from private tuition.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—Average 130. Three meals a day. Prefects and boys who require it have supper. Meat once or twice. Terms for board and instruction, 105*l.* Gymnasium, including fencing, 4*l.* 4*s.* Medical attendance, including ordinary medicines, 1*l.* 1*s.* Washing, 4*l.* Pianoforte (optional), 8*l.* 8*s.* Experimental science and land surveying (optional), 2*l.* 2*s.* each. Pocket money, 1*s.* upper school, 6*d.* lower school, per week. Cubical contents of each "cubicle" 1032 feet. Rise 6¼ a.m., retire 9 to 10½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified separately for classics and mathematics. Modern division established to suit case of boys who are intended for competitive examinations, army, navy, &c.; boys in middle and upper part of school being allowed to substitute English language and literature, foreign languages, history, &c., for Greek and verse writing. Religious instruction in Greek Testament, Old Testament, or Church catechism for half an hour daily on an average. Short sermon preached in chapel on Sundays and eves of Saints' days. School work begins with three collects and Lord's prayer. Shortened form of Church Service (choral) in chapel twice a day.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS, (*Boys.*)

Promotions partly by half-year's work, partly by examination and separate for classics and mathematics.

Examination three times a year in classics and mathematics and once in French. One examination by university examiners; other two by warden and masters. Prizes given. Besides these there is a monthly revision of work in the half-year.

Punishments: flogging, caning, impositions, and confinement to bounds. First two by head master only, and, unless under very exceptional circumstances, privately.

Discipline, as in public schools, in hands of warden and masters, together with prefects, appointed by warden from upper boys.

Playground or park in which school stands, contains 119 acres. Boys, except prefects, restricted to certain bounds. Gymnastics and fencing taught three times a week by Mr. Maclaren of Oxford.

On average of last five years, 12 boys have within one year of leaving gone to some university.

School open about 37 weeks in the year. Boys in school (including time for preparation and vocal music) about 40 hours in the week. Playtime 27 hours in the week.

List of Trustees, &c.

Trustees.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough.
The Hon. Gerald C. Talbot.
The Right Hon. Sir Robert Phillimore, D.C.L.
The Lord Richard Cavendish.
The Warden of All Souls College, Oxford.
J. C. Hubbard, Esq., M.P.

Warden.

Rev, William Wood, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	All.		—																					
Greek	All*	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	5	13	1	1	—	2	Wordsworth's Gr. Grammar.
Latin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	5	13	5	1	5	15	
French	All	—	—	10	16½	2	1	—	3	Conversational French, and translating Engl. into French viva voce.	3	16½	3	⅔	1	5	Molière, Fourberini; Lamartine, Gutenberg; French Syntax.	20	13½	2	⅔	4 in 12 wks	3	Latin Gram. and Delectus.
German	—	—	—	7	15	2	1	occasionally		"Undine" (10 lines a lesson; Apeli German Grammar; Exercises viva voce.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Only two Germ. classes	3	13	2	⅔	—	2½	Fables de Fenelon; French Gram.
Other Foreign Languages.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	Upper Fourth Form:—Molière, Bourgeois Gentilhomme; French Syntax; English Exercises translated into French.	16	14	2	1	varies.		Simplest parts of Germ. Accidence; learning to read, &c.
Arithmetic	All.																							
Book-keeping	A few.																							
Mensuration and Surveying.	6																							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	All.																							
Chemistry	2 divisions.																							
History	All	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	34	14	1	⅔	—	1½	Student's Hume, Norman and Plantagenet Periods.
Geography	Lower school.			—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	34	14	1	⅔	—	1½	
English Grammar.	Army class.			—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	5	13	1	1	—	1	Hughes' Geog.
English Literature.	Upper school add army class.																							2nd form but one: Dictation lesson per week, including grammar, spelling, &c.
English Composition.	do do.																							
Writing	Lower school		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	5	13	2	1	—	2	General copies.
Music	All who are competent.																							
Drawing	60	4	—																					

* Except a few in Army Class.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS to year 1865.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last ten years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) G. Melhuish.—1st class Moderations, 1855.
S. H. Reynolds.—Eng. Essay, 1856. Fellowship of Brasenose.
H. Sewell.—Scholarship of University College, 1858. 2nd class Mod. Lit. Hum., and 2nd class Mod. Math.
E. S. Richards.—Exhibitioner Trinity Coll., 1855. Demy Magd. Coll., 1856.
H. T. Biscoe.—Scholar Lincoln Coll., 1858.
H. Sewell.—Choral Schol. New Coll., 1861.
W. G. G. Austin.—Exhibitioner Exeter Coll., and Demy Magd. Coll., 1853.
R. Woodward.—1st class Natural Science, 1861.
W. B. Woodgate.—Scholarship Brasenose, 1858.
G. Akers.—2nd class Mod. Math., 1859.
W. Hook.—2nd class Modn. Hist., 1861.
H. T. Morgan.—2nd class Mod., 1861.
R. T. Raikes.—Postmaster Merton, 1862. 2nd class Mod. Math., 1864.
C. W. Collins.—Demy Magd., 1862. Stanhope prize essay, 1864. 2nd class Mod. Classics, 1865.
A. Worsley.—Exhibition Magd., 1861. 2nd class Mod., 1864.
F. S. Russell.—2nd class Mod. Math., 1862.
H. Bazeley.—Scholar Brasenose, 1861. 1st class Mod., 1863.
F. A. Ranken.—Scholar Gonville and Caius Coll. Cambridge, 1858. 30th wrangler, 1863.
E. W. L. Popham.—Scholar Queen's, 1863.
E. Hubbard.—1st class Law and Hist., 1865.

(*b*) H. Sewell.—Indian Civil Service, 1861.
H. M. Moorsom.—Good-conduct sword, Woolwich, 1857, and Artillery.
W. S. Brown.—Good-conduct sword, Woolwich, 1857, and Artillery.
A. Bell.—R. M. Academy, Woolwich, 1861. Artillery.
J. S. Biscoe.—R. M. Academy, Woolwich, 1861.
E. Downes.—R. M. Academy, Woolwich, 1861.
L. Downes.—R. M. Academy, Woolwich, 1858.
C. Salkeld.—R. M. Academy, Addiscombe, 1861.
H. Siddons.—R. M. Academy, Woolwich, 1861.
A. M. Pinhey.—R. M. Academy, Woolwich, 1863.

WINDSOR.—COLLEGE OF ST. STANISLAUS.

Beaumont, Old Windsor,
Nov. 22nd, 1865.

To the Schools Inquiry Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

The college of St. Stanislaus was established only four years ago. The buildings are yet unfinished, the classes incomplete, and it cannot be said to have attained a normal condition.

It was, therefore, deemed unadvisable to return answers to your printed questions, more especially as they were drawn up for an endowed school, which Beaumont is not.

To avoid any appearance of discourtesy, I beg now to inform you that our system of education is precisely that pursued at Stonyhurst, and our teachers are obtained from that college. Allow me to add that we shall have great pleasure in showing any one of your body over the college, and explaining to him our school arrangements.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. ECCLES.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (GIRLS).

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON.—12, MARLBOROUGH PLACE.

No information.

BRIGHTON, ST. NICHOLAS.—PUGET MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

PRO-PRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Girls*).

This school is for the same class as that described on p. 482, and under the same management. There is a mistress and about 25 scholars. The subjects of instruction are the usual English subjects, including freehand drawing and class singing. The school is frequently examined by the master of the boys' school.

COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

WYMERING, near Portsmouth.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES (St. Mary's Home).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1860.

Constitution.—Conducted by a sisterhood. Buildings belong to vicar of parish and a treasurer.

Objects and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—To give middle class a religious education.

Government and Teachers.—Vicar, assisted by mother superior, acts as manager.

State of School in First Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—French, Harmony, instrumental Music, and class Singing, and English subjects are the leading subjects of instruction. School attended by children of farmers and tradesmen.

Teachers.—Two sisters.

Day Scholars.—Eight, from distances up to a mile; pay 1*l.* 5*s.* per quarter.

Boarders.—An orphanage, but no boarding house as such.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Pupils on admission must be able to read and spell. Usually come from home teaching; stay on an average five years.

Provision made for religious instruction by daily instruction in school and attendance at church. School-work begins and ends with prayers. The prayers are the Canonical Hours of the Church. Director is responsible for religious instruction.

Examination twice a year by vicar; annual prizes given.

Punishments: solitary confinement and abstinence.

Playground about a quarter of an acre. Callisthenics not taught as part of system.

School rooms warmed by fire places or stoves. Not all seats provided with backs.

School open about 40 weeks in the year. Pupils in school 30 hours in the week; all lessons prepared out of school not under supervision. 31 hours a week allowed for exercise.

Treasurer and Director:—Rev. Geo. Nugée, Vicar of Wymering.

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the TRUSTEES of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

A.

CONSTITUTION and ENDOWMENT.

1. By what name is the School commonly known?
2. When and by whom, and by what instrument was it founded?
3. In what Town, if any, and in what Parish is it situate?
4. What is the number of the population of such Town and Parish?
5. Does any large proportion of the neighbouring population belong to the farming, manufacturing, mining, seafaring, or to any other, and what class?
6. Is the School—
   (*a*) a separate foundation, or
   (*b*) a branch of any foundation, comprising also other and what objects?
7. In the latter case—
   (*a*) are the endowments of the School separate, or
   (*b*) is it entitled to any, and what, share of the income of the whole establishment?
8. Is any special power in force for the modification of the Statutes or constitution of the charity? and in whom is it vested?
9. Has any such modification been made, whether under such special power, or under any, and what general jurisdiction?
10. If any new scheme has been established for the government of the School within the last 50 years, please to send a copy of such scheme.
11. Mention any parts of the Statutes or Ordinances which, without being formally repealed, have been dispensed with, or ceased to be observed.
12. Will you add any reasons which appear to you to justify any such non-observance?
13. Where are the instrument of foundation, and any subsequent or separate Statutes or Ordinances governing the School, and its other muniments, deposited?
14. Are they, or copies of them, accessible to the public.
15. Are the school site and buildings well adapted to their purpose?
16. By whom is the School property actually managed?
17. State the average gross income derived from the whole endowments during the last five years.
18. State the average net amount of such income applicable to the purposes of the foundation during the same years, after the allowance of all outgoings payable in respect of the properties, the expenses of management, and other deductions.
19. State what portion of that amount has been applied to the purposes of the School during the same years.
20. Please to send a balance-sheet of all receipts and expenditure on account of the endowments during the last year, stating any arrears of income received, and any income accrued due but not received at the close of the year.

21. Are the accounts of the School property regularly audited? and at what period? and by whom?

22. If in any year the income exceeds the expenditure, who holds the balance, and what is done with it?

23. If in any year the expenditure exceeds the income, how is the deficiency met?

24. Is any material increase or diminution of income to be expected at any early period, on the expiration of existing leases, or under any new dispositions of the property, or otherwise?

25. Are there any and what ecclesiastical benefices comprised in the endowments?

26. In whose patronage are any such benefices?

27. By whom is each held?

28. Has the incumbent of any such benefice any, and what, present or past relation to the School in respect of any office discharged by him, or otherwise?

29. Are there any exhibitions or scholarships at any University appropriated to the school separately, or with other schools, by the original or any later endowments? If so, state

    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.

30. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars.

Government of School.

31. State the names, descriptions, and residences of the Trustees or Governing Body of the School property.

32. Are there any ex-officio Trustees or Governors? and if so, to what offices or positions is the trust annexed?

33. State what are the means for the renewal or continuance of the trust or managenent upon the occurrence of any vacancy among the non-official Trustees or Governors.

34. Are there any particular qualifications, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, place of education, religious creed, profession, employment, or other, required in Trustees or Governors?

35. Do the Governors actually exercise any control over

    (*a*) the internal management and regulations of the School;
    (*b*) the appointment or dismissal of the master, or any of the masters, whether on the foundation or not;
    (*c*) the admission or expulsion of the boys;
    (*d*) the studies;
    (*e*) the discipline;
    (*f*) the payments by the boys;
    (*g*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?

36. Is the consent of the bishop of the diocese or other person required and actually obtained by the Governors for exercising any of their powers?

Objects of Trust.

37. For whose benefit was the School founded, as set forth in the deed of foundation?

38. Is the endowment

    (*a*) for the education of boys only;
    or (*b*) in whole or in part applicable to the education of girls?

39. Are there any, and what, particular qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, age, religious creed, profession or occupation of parents, poverty, or other circumstances required in candidates for admission to the School, or to any advantage thereof?

40. Has any class of boys a right to claim admission to the advantages of the foundation?

41. Can boys of that class, if any, be rejected for incompetence or any other reason?

42. Can they be dismissed or expelled?

43. What does the foundation require to be taught in the School?

44. Does the foundation provide any other benefits for the scholars than instruction; as clothing, board, advancement in life, or the like? If so, specify them.

45. Are the benefits of the foundation, whether instruction or other, open to all the scholars?

46. If there is any limitation, are the recipients selected by merit or nominated, or do they succeed by seniority, or in virtue of any other and what qualifications?

47. Is the number of boys entitled to the benefits of the foundation increasing or diminishing?

Masters (including Usher) of School.

48. What is the title and description of the head and other foundation masters?

49. How many foundation masters are there?

50. By whom are the head and other foundation masters appointed?

51. Is the right of appointing the master alienable?

52. Are any and what qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of school, university, religious creed, profession, age, or other circumstances, ordered to be required in the head or other masters?

53. Have any such qualifications been in fact required?

54. Is the office of master held or tenable with any ecclesiastical or other preferment or office?

55. What has been or is the usual practice observed in making the appointment of any master?

56. Is the notice of vacancy published, and in what way?

57. Do the present master or masters hold office subject to any future alterations as to duties or emoluments?

58. Are any residences provided for the head or other foundation masters?

59. If so, are they adapted for the reception of boarders?

60. Do the masters reside in their official residences?

61. Are the masters permitted to receive boarders? with what limitation?

62. Does the head or any other master make payments to other masters, or for any other purposes, out of their official receipts?

63. What is the average net yearly income of each master
    (*a*) from the endowment;
    (*b*) from fees for instruction;
    (*c*) from profits of boarders;
    (*d*) from any other sources?

64. Is there any rule or usage respecting superannuation, or any provision for it?

65. Does the power of appointing and dismissing assistant masters or teachers, regular or occasional, rest with the Governors or Head Master, or with whom?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTER of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER of SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day boys, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the boys attending it.
4. From what distance do the day boys come?
5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine? or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the boys, whether day boys or boarders, attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many boys have within one year of leaving the school gone—
   (*a*) to any university?
   (*b*) to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connexion with the School?
9. Does the Head Master keep a boarding house?
10. Do any and what other masters keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than masters in the School?
12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's control? and does it rest with him, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?
13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of boys in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many boys sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every boy a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
20. Are there separate rooms for study; if so, to how many boys is one room allotted?

INSTRUCTION and DISCIPLINE.

21. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
22. What, if anything, are the boys required to know on admission?
23. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?

24. Is the school classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?

25. Are boys promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?

26. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?

27. How many hours a week are the boys in school?

28. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a master;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?

29. In learning Latin, Greek, French, and German lessons, are the boys allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from a master or tutor;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?

30. Are Latin, Greek, French, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?

31. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from Exercise-books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?

32. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the master;
    (*c*) set in writing?

33. Are the boys taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the master or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the boys themselves?

34. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

35. Is the theory or practice of music taught?

36. How often is the School examined?

37. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?

38. In what subjects?

39. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

40. Is it part of the system to modify the course of the School in the case of boys—
    (*a*) who show a particular aptitude for certain studies;
    (*b*) who are intended by their parents for certain lines of life;
    (*c*) who after trial appear specially disqualified for any part of the school work?

    If so, how is it done?

41. Is the ordinary school instruction sufficient, without supplementary aid, to prepare a boy of good ability for success in the competitive examinations for Scholarships at the Universities, and for the Civil, Military, and East India Services?

42 Is the Head Master supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere with him?

43. Is the School connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?

44. What provisions are made for religious instruction?

45. (*a*) Is the Head Master responsible for the religious instruction?
(*b*) Is any other master or person?

46. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?

47. What prayers are used?

48. Are all boys necessarily present at prayers?

49. In case of boys whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing the boys?

50. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?

51. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?

52. Is the Head Master supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?

53. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?

54. If corporal punishment is in use, is it inflicted publicly or privately?

55. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master only?

56. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the under masters, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or others?

57. Are there any monitors or præpostors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?

58. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?

59. What punishments, if any, can they inflict?

60. Can they inflict such punishments without reporting to the Head Master or others?

61. Have they any other powers, *e.g.*, that of fagging?

62. Are they required to report any serious evil that they may observe among their schoolfellows?

63. Do you believe that they would?

64. Is there any rule that the boys should never be out of the presence of some master or other?

65. Have the boys access to any school library?

66. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

67. Is there a playground attached to the School?

68. If so, is it open to all the boys to use?

69. How large is it?

70. How far is it from the School?

71. Have the boys any, and what, covered place for play in wet weather?

72. How many hours a week are allowed for play?

73. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?

74. Is there any rule that a master should be always present?

75. Do any of the masters join in the games?

76. Is there a gymnasium?

77. Is drilling, or are any athletic exercises, taught as a part of the School system?

78. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the boys allowed to walk in the country at their own discretion?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?

80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?

81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?

82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your school were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?

83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

84. Is it, in your judgment, possible or expedient to give boys at school a direct preparation for the particular occupations for which they may be intended by their parents?

Printed Questions addressed to the Head Master or Mistress of Endowed Schools for Girls comprised in the Commission.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

Character of School.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day scholars, or both?

3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the scholars attending it.

4. From what distance do the day scholars come?

5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine?
   or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?

6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the scholars, whether day scholars or boarders attending the School?

7. On the average of the last five years, how many scholars have within one year of leaving the School gone to any other place of education?

Boarding Houses.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connection with the School?

9. Does the Head Master or Mistress keep a boarding house?

10. Do any, and what other teachers keep boarding houses?

11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than teachers in the School?

12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's or Mistress's control? and does it rest with him or her, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?

13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of scholars in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many scholars sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every scholar a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. What provision is there of washing apparatus?
20. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
21. Are there separate rooms for study? if so, to how many scholars is one room allotted?

Instruction and Discipline.

22. During how many weeks in the year is the school at work?
23. What, if anything, are the scholars required to know on admission?
24. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?
25. Do the scholars usually come from some other school, or from home teaching?
26. In which case are they better prepared?
27. What is the average time that the pupils remain in the School?
28. Is the School classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
29. Are the scholars promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?
30. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
31. How many hours a week are the scholars in school?
32. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a teacher;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?
33. In learning Latin, French, Italian, and German lessons, are the scholars allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from the teacher;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?
34. Are Latin, French, Italian, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?
35. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from exercise books?
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?
36. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the teacher;
    (*c*) set in writing?

37. Are the scholars taught history—
    (*a*) from abridgments;
    (*b*) from standard authors;
    (*c*) from oral lectures?
38. Are the scholars taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the teacher or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the scholars themselves?
39. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?
40. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) harmony;
    (*b*) instrumental music;
    (*c*) class singing;
    (*d*) solo singing?
41. How often is the School examined?
42. By what examiners and how are they appointed?
43. In what subjects?
44. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?
45. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere?
46. Is the School connected with any, and, if so, with what religious denomination?
47. What provision is made for religious instruction?
48. (*a*) Is the Head Master or Mistress responsible for the religious instruction?
    (*b*) Is any other teacher or person?
49. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?
50. What prayers are used?
51. Are all the scholars necessarily present at prayers?
22. In case of scholars whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing them?
53. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?
54. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?
55. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?
56. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?
57. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master or Mistress only?
58. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the assistant teachers, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or Mistress, or others?
59. Are there any monitors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?
60. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?
61. Is there any rule that the scholars should never be out of the presence of some teacher or other?
62. What are the means of enforcing regularity of attendance?

63. Have the scholars access to any school library?
64. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

65. Is there a playground attached to the School?
66. If so, is it open to all the scholars to use?
67. How large is it?
68. How far is it from the School?
69. Have the scholars any and what covered place for play in wet weather?
70. How many hours a week are allowed for exercise?
71. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
72. Is there any rule that a teacher should be always present?
73. Do any of the teachers join in the games?
74. Is there a gymnasium?
75. Are callisthenics taught as a part of the School system?
76. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the scholars allowed to walk out only when accompanied by a teacher?
77. How are the school-rooms warmed and ventilated?
78. Are the seats provided with backs?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

Printed Questions addressed to the Governors of Proprietary Schools for Boys.

I.

Constitution and Government of School.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
   (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
   (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?
3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?

7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the masters?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the boys?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and masters a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many masters are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of masters and number of boys?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue master?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each master?
17. Are there any exhibitions at any University appropriated to boys of the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.
18. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars?
19. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the School either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTERS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for BOYS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Boys.]

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the GOVERNORS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

I.

CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of SCHOOL.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
    (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
    (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?

3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?
7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the teachers?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the scholars?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and teachers a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many teachers are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of teachers and number of scholars?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue teacher?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each teacher?
17. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the condition of the tenure.
18. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the Schools either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the MASTERS or MISTRESSES of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Girls.]